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Part One
Pages 1-8

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## UPHELD BY THE CONGRESS

### The President Given Full Power in the Venezuelan Matter.

### NO DESIRE FOR PARTISAN ADVANTAGE

**Amendments to the Hitt Bill Withheld for Patriotic Reasons—The Appropriation Unanimously Voted.**

### AMERICA'S POSITION WELL FORTIFIED

**Mr. Cleveland's Attitude Heartily Approved in Every Quarter—The Country United in Its Sentiment.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate acted patriotically and wisely to-day. With absolute unanimity, when it came to a vote, the Hitt bill providing for the appointment of a Venezuelan Boundary Commission was passed just as it came from the House.

The purpose in so passing the bill was precisely the one indicated in these dispatches last night as the one that should control, that any amendment which might be construed into an expression of doubt about the wisdom or the patriotism of the President, or as indicating a division of sentiment in the Congress or the country about the justice and soundness of the position he had taken in his message, would weaken the impression which it was important to convey of National agreement with the President.

If the question had been one in which our relations with another country were not involved this would not have happened. That there was some question about the wisdom of leaving the whole matter in the President's discretion was apparent in the decision of the Foreign Relations Committee to amend the bill so as to provide that the three Commissioners to be named should be confirmed by the Senate. If the Senate had insisted upon that, its object would have been to assure our own people that the Senate agreed with the President and wished to sustain him by approving of the men he might select to report on the boundary question. But, lest this limitation of the powers of the President should be misunderstood and unfavorably commented upon in England, as showing that the President and the Senate were pulling apart on the assertion of the Monroe doctrine, the bill was allowed to go through just as it was introduced and passed by the House.

**Some House Members Disappointed.**

This prompt disposition of the bill will cause deep disappointment among a very few members of the House. From New-England have come protests against the sudden action of the House in passing the bill upon its introduction, and Capt. Boutelle, in a little way, has been justified for his inclination to stop the bill without objecting to it. There was an opinion in the House, amounting almost to a conviction, that the Senate would not take the bill just as it received it, but that it would amend it in several particulars, naming the limit of time in which the commission must report, giving two or three members of the commission to the Senate and to the House and an equal number to the President, and thus constituting the commission with a majority of Republican members, who would see that no party advantage should be obtained for the Democrats.

All the waiting partisans who contemplated a deliberative session over the amended bill have missed their opportunity. The bill now only needs to be printed, as approved by the Speaker and the Vice President, and sent to the President for his approval.

**A Strong Position.**

As the study of the Venezuelan question is pursued here the strength of the position of the President and Secretary Olney is found to be greater than was supposed by those who have had only imperfect information about our acquaintance, officially, with the subject.

The United States is simply adhering to a continuous policy in resisting British aggression in Venezuela. The subject was brought to the attention of the Government in 1886 by Señor Colcano, then Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was fully discussed by Secretary Bayard in communications to Minister Phelps. Mr. Bayard, in spite of the dislike felt for him by the extreme jingo element, was only a shade less emphatic in his expressions in 1887 and 1888 than Mr. Olney has been this year. Mr. Bayard declared in a letter to Mr. Phelps dated Feb. 17, 1888, after reviewing the situation, that "if, indeed, it should appear that there is no fixed limit to the British boundary claim, our good disposition to aid in a settlement might not only be defeated, but be obliged to give place to a feeling of grave concern."

**English Claims Refuted.**

The claim now put forward by hasty English magazine writers that Great Britain has never admitted that she was making encroachments or that her claims were not well founded receives a curious commentary from the undisputed statement of facts submitted by Minister Colcano in 1886. He then said:

As early as 1841, the nation was alarmed by the arrival of an English Commissioner, who advanced as far as the mouths of the Orinoco, invading localities, setting outposts, and raising crowns and flags at Barima. It is but fair to admit that, in consequence of the complaints then made, Her Britannic Majesty ordered the removal of these marks. She also entered into negotiations at the instance of our representative for the conclusion of a treaty for the settlement of the boundary question. The discussion was commenced and proposals were made, but matters did not advance in consequence of certain unacceptable conditions which were added, and, subsequently, in consequence of the death of our plenipotentiary.

The maps submitted at this time and subsequently, show the wide variance between the territory originally claimed by Venezuela, and the line now admitted to limit her possessions by Great Britain. The original contention, according to the Venezuelan claims, was over a mass of territory around the upper courses of the Esequibo. Then appeared in 1841 the British Commissioner who drew the Schomburgk line—a line drawn without the consent of Venezuela, and including the territory around the upper courses of the Esequibo within the British possessions.

**Gold Territory Involved.**

The line was also so drawn as to take in an important piece of territory west of the Esequibo, which includes important gold mines. This line includes within British Guiana the territory which the British Government now refuses to submit to arbitration. It includes great stretches of territory, extending over from one to two degrees of west longitude and many degrees of latitude which previously prepared official British papers had never claimed to be within the British possessions.

The Governor of Demerara, in a dispatch of Sept. 1, 1836, said that the River Pomaron, just west of the mouths of the Esequibo, and an entire degree of longitude east of the Schomburgk line, might be taken as the limit of the English colony. An Englishman who had killed an Indian was arraigned in Demerara in September or October, 1840, and, the defendant having proved that the act was committed on the River Moroco, the tribunal of the colony declared itself without jurisdiction, because the crime was consummated in foreign territory. This river was away without the Schomburgk line.

Lord Aberdeen offered a boundary beginning at this River Moroco and leaving within the limits of Venezuela, much of the territory which Sir Robert Schomburgk had coolly endeavored to bring within British jurisdiction by drawing arbitrary lines on a map. The offer was rejected, because it was put in the terms of a cession by Great Britain, did not include the territory claimed by Venezuela, and was coupled with the conditions that the Government of Venezuela should not alienate any part of the territory to a foreign power.

**The Venezuelan Offer.**

Thus matters lay, with only brief discussion in 1876 and 1877, until 1881, when Señor Rojas, Venezuelan Minister at London, offered to make a settlement upon the basis of the Moroco. He was answered, after long delay, that the British Government could not accept the mouth of the Moroco as the limit on the coast. The British Government now talked of the mouths of the Orinoco, several hundred miles west of the Moroco, as the line up to which they had a right to make claims, apparently basing these claims upon the fact that British subjects had settled within the territory. During all these years, while a settlement was delayed, British subjects and British missions were making their way further and further to the west, establishing every year a stronger British claim, if such a claim can be based upon the occupation of foreign territory by British subjects. The Venezuelan Government has repeatedly challenged Great Britain to a comparison of evidence as to the historic rights to the territory in dispute, but has been answered by a constant advance of the British claims, and without that specific evidence which the Venezuelans have expressed themselves ready, on their side, to submit.

The mouths of the Barima, voluntarily relinquished in 1841, now constitute a part of the territory claimed by Great Britain and invaded by persons claiming allegiance to her and disputing the sovereignty of Venezuela.

**No Sudden Inspiration.**

The position taken by Secretary Olney is no sudden inspiration of jingoism, but has become a part of the settled foreign policy of the United States under successive Administrations. If the two Administrations of President Cleveland made the matter more prominent than did those of Mr. Arthur and Gen. Harrison, it is because other subjects of discussion with Great Britain, especially the Bering Sea matter, under President Harrison, have absorbed their time. But there was no disavowal under the Republican Administration of the position which Secretary Bayard assumed as the successor of Secretary Fish and Secretary Frelinghuysen. Secretary Olney has felt from the beginning that it was a matter demanding the most serious consideration by the United States, and that it could no longer play into the hands of Great Britain by permitting the gradual occupation of the territory of Venezuela as the basis of new British claims.

**The Schomburgk Line.**

The Schomburgk line, when it was adopted, according to the Venezuelan view, was an assertion of the extreme limit of British claims at that time. It was then assumed as a starting point for fresh aggressions, which have again been made the basis of new claims.

Those who attribute to President Cleveland a different policy from that which he pursued in the Corinto affair and a sudden disposition to court cheap applause by catering to the jingo element do not do justice, his friends declare, to the sober spirit in which he views the boundary controversy. He has said to those who have called upon him that he did not wish to court the applause of the noisy element which is eager for foreign war, and that he had been reluctant to take a position which seemed to invite an armed conflict. He feels, however, that the United States cannot look with indifference upon the gradual destruction of Venezuela by the eating away of her territorial limits and their transfer to a foreign power. He believes he is right in this position, both as the Chief Executive of the United States, bound by its historic policy to arrest the extension of European power on this continent, and as an American, interested in preventing injustice to a comparatively weak American power. He is little likely to be swerved from his position, or to accept European interpretations of the Monroe doctrine, and its application to American affairs.

**The Roberts Imprisonment Case.**

The State Board of Claims heard testimony again yesterday on the claim of John Roberts against the State for $101,038 damages for false imprisonment.

The chief witness was Jeremiah McCarthy, who admitted that he was one of five masked men who committed a burglary with which Roberts was charged. He said he was confined in the same cell with Roberts in the jail at Hempstead, L. I., and that they were both chained to the floor.

The next hearing will be held on Feb. 10 at Albany.

**Suicide by Inhaling Gas.**

Louis J. Schwarz, a butcher of 285 Bleecker Street, killed himself in his shop yesterday afternoon by disconnecting the gas meter and inhaling gas. He had occupied the store only two months, and had not been successful. He had been drinking heavily.

**Miss Herbert Back in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Herbert and Miss Herbert returned from New-York this afternoon. Miss Herbert has been absent in Europe for the past nine months.

**The Eagle and the Lion.**

Our advice to them both is the same as Punch's advice to the man who was going to get married, Don't!

Vinolia Soap for delicate skins.

Toilet Vinolia Soap, 35 cents. Floral Vinolia Soap, 20 cents. All druggists and C. N. CRITTENTON CO., 115 Fulton St., New-York. —Adv.

## FEARFUL TRIP OF THE MOLEGA

**Ten Miles Nearer Port After Nine Days—Blown 170 Miles from Her Course—A Plucky Dog Sailor.**

Pilot Richard Behrens had a remarkable story to tell yesterday when he reached the office of the New-Jersey pilots.

Behrens boarded the three-masted schooner Molega, inward bound, about ten miles south of Sandy Hook, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Dec. 10. The wind was blowing a gale from the east, and at 8 o'clock, when the schooner was headed for the shore, a gale struck her and carried away the jibstay, and an hour later a bolt in the gear of the main sheet was broken and all hope of reaching shore that night was given up.

The wind grew stronger all that night, and the boat was further crippled the morning of the 11th by the carrying away of her cutwater. It began to snow, and as the thermometer fell the deck and rigging were covered with a coat of ice.

It was almost impossible to work the ship, but Pilot Behrens stood at the wheel while Capt. Ross worked on the broken gear out on the end of the bowsprit.

The morning of the 12th broke with the wind still blowing a gale from the east and the snow so thick that it was impossible to see from one end of the boat to the other. Provisions were running short and the schooner was 160 miles worse off than when Behrens boarded her two days before.

The Molega was off Winter Quarter light on the 14th. The wind veered to the northeast the next day, the main sheet was rigged, and the hopes of the crew revived. They began to make their way back over the 170 miles traveled, but it was slow work.

The pluckiest sailor of them all on the trip was the little fox terrier Darby. He could not be kept below, and every little while it would look as if Darby was gone for good.

"I don't believe that pup's tail stopped wagging a minute," said Behrens, "though it was pretty well coated with ice those cold days."

The schooner was in the same place from which she started—ten miles south of Sandy Hook—at daybreak yesterday. She rounded the Hook three hours later, having made ten miles toward port in nine days and a half and having gone 340 miles to do it.

The Molega is in the lower bay and will dock and discharge her cargo of molasses to-day.

## THE GREAT DELUGE IN THE WEST

**Abating in Chicago, After Four Days of Incessant Rain—Much Serious Damage in Missouri.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The deluge in Chicago and its suburbs abated this afternoon, after four days of almost incessant rain. Much business and residence property were damaged or washed away, and the overflow of Desplaines River and Illinois and Michigan Canal resulted in the pollution of the city's lake water supply, as well as the flooding of the canal towns with sewage water from Chicago.

During the last forty-eight hours the rainfall here has been 25 per cent. greater than for the whole month of December in any year since the Weather Bureau was established, twenty-four years ago. The total precipitation in the last two days and nights was 5.55 inches. The valley of the Desplaines is a lake, stretching from the city to Lockport, and all the river towns, as far as Joliet, are in danger of partial destruction by flood.

The Chicago sewer system is incapable of relieving the flooded condition of the streets and basements. The suburban and low-lying towns are the worst sufferers, the homes of many residents being inaccessible and transportation being seriously impaired by the deluge.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Telephone messages from Alton, Ill., at noon state that the Mississippi River rose fourteen feet since last night. Forty families on the Green below the city were forced to flee for higher ground at midnight. Much damage is done to floating craft, and corn in the shock was carried off on bottom lands. All small bridges along the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway are washed away, and traffic is delayed. Much damage was done to fences and corn which was out in the fields.

At Lamar, Mo., snow has been falling since midnight. The electric light plant is under water, and the creek is falling slowly. No trains have arrived since midnight Wednesday. Eight hundred feet of Missouri Pacific Railroad yard two miles south are under water.

In California, Mo., it has been raining almost continuously for sixty hours. Little streams have become raging torrents, cellars are flooded, and business is at a standstill. Farmers along streams will be heavy losers in this locality.

## THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE OFF

**Some Rioting by Sympathizers with the Street Car Employes—Two Women Among the Injured.**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The strike of the Union Traction Company's employes has been declared off.

The situation to-day, so far as the running of cars was concerned, was measurably improved. On many lines cars were run on nearly schedule time. Much of the excitement has died out on the streets, and crowds did not congregate to-day as when the strike first started. Nevertheless, two particularly vicious assaults were made on cars on the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets line.

A car of the Fifteenth Street line was passing Baldwin's Locomotive Works, where it was compelled to run the gantlet of the jeers and howls of a mob. At Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue the car was compelled to slow up for a freight train. The car was crowded with men and women, and there was but one policeman on the platform. A storm of iron bolts, coal, slag, and bricks were hurled at the car. At the first assault the passengers threw themselves upon the floor of the car, and during a lull in the fusillade made their escape to the street.

One woman had her jaw broken by an iron nut; a man was severely cut by flying glass, and the conductor was injured in the same way.

Police officers charged the crowd, clubbed it vigorously and dispersed it, making four or five arrests.

The same sort of an assault was made at Thirteenth Street, above Willow. The jaw of another woman was broken by stone throwers, and several other people were cut by flying glass.

## MINISTER MENDONCA ROBBED

**His Residence Entered by Burglars Early Yesterday Morning.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—About 3 o'clock this morning burglars visited the residence of Señor Mendonça, the Brazilian Minister, at 1,800 N Street, Northwest. Six pieces of solid silverware, worth about $500 or $600, were taken, while there was about $20,000 worth of the ware in the room.

About the time stated Minister Mendonça left his bed to go to another part of the house, and the noise he made, it is supposed, frightened off the burglars. The house was entered through a side window, which had been inadvertently left unfastened, and when the burglars got together the silverware they departed by way of the front door, which they failed to fasten.

The articles missing include a coffee pot, sugar bowl, tea pot, rose jar, and pitcher. Soon after the discovery complaint was made to the police. The officers visited Minister Mendonça's home and made a thorough investigation of the robbery, and now they are looking for the burglars.

**Senator Hill in This City.**

Senator Hill spent yesterday in this city and divided his time between the Hotel Normandie and Wall Street, where he had business. He refused to discuss politics.

**Burnett's Extract of Vanilla**
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

## QUESTION OF THE HOUR

### Something Must Be Done at Once to Strengthen the Treasury.

### A TIME HAS COME FOR ACTION

**Congress Has Done Only Half Its Duty in the Venezuelan Matter—The Other Half Quite as Important.**

### NATION'S PRESENT PLIGHT RIDICULOUS

**National Honor and National Credit Must Be Maintained at One and the Same Time.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—While affairs were going smoothly at the Senate Chamber—with quite enough of earnestness on the part of the members who spoke on the pending bill to make it plain that the determination of that body had not been shaken by deliberation and by reading the British comments on the President's message and the reception of it by the American public—the wires were bringing news that was temporarily disquieting at the Treasury. Early telegrams from Wall Street represented a panic in full rush, with money at fabulously high rates.

**Time Come for Action.**

With the gold reserve down to about $72,000,000, and orders for withdrawals issued against $4,000,000 more, with a prospect of greater withdrawals next week, it was plain that something must soon be done to replenish the stock of gold and to restore or sustain public credit.

There was on the street some idle talk suggesting that the Administration had overlooked the possible effect at this time of an indulgence in talk like that carried in the message of the President. This talk was as thoughtless as it was foolish. The President and his Cabinet had not overlooked the possibility that an assertion unpalatable to Great Britain might be followed by an immediate reprisal in the English stock market. But there was also no doubt as to what the people would say if they could tell the President what to do in such an emergency. When he declared that he had a full sense of the meaning of the words he had uttered, he also declared that the question was one involving in its settlement self-respect and honor, and that the cost alone could not be weighed in determining the course to be followed.

**The Message Had Been Prepared.**

Assistant Secretary Curtis took the news of the morning to the White House. He found the President about, ready to send to the Congress the message transmitted later in the afternoon, and received only in the Senate, the House having adjourned. It was not a message written with reference to the developments of the day in Wall Street. It had not been written upon the invitation of those concerned about the return of American securities upon the discovery in London of the attitude of this Government on the Venezuelan question. But it had been in contemplation as a necessary sequence. It was incredible that a defiance of Great Britain should result in the appreciation of our securities abroad. If any other effect was to be produced it would be one to weaken our already low stock of gold.

To replenish that would be as much the duty and power of the Congress as it would be their responsibility and duty to find a way, ultimately, for the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

Meantime, the President has carried out his expressed determination, renewed before on several occasions to the Congress, not to permit the impairment of the Nation's credit by any neglect on his part to use the authority vested in him by law. If the two houses cannot agree upon a measure for the relief of the Treasury, the President will sell bonds.

**Congress Must Act with Promptness.**

The members of the Congress, who have just supported unitedly and patriotically the President in asking him to conduct the inquiry about the Venezuela boundary in his own way, now must give further proof of their reliance on his discretion or subject themselves and the country to just the criticism which was sought to be avoided by making the vote on the commission bill unanimous. To do otherwise would be but to mock the President and make laughable the assurance that he is to be backed up in insisting that Great Britain shall do justice to Venezuela about the boundary of that country.

To conduct the inquiry, to carry on the Government, and to borrow money to do it, means that the opportunity to borrow to the best advantage shall be furnished. To prescribe partisan or factional conditions and limitations upon the President in this matter will be likely to impress the British people, quite as much as they might have been impressed unfavorably by an adverse or even a divided vote on the Commission bill, with the idea that there is something political in the business and not much of patriotism, and that the political object can be accomplished by embarrassing the President.

**Lowe-Rate Bonds Useless.**

Should the conditions of the market continue disturbed and anxious, it is not imagined the Government would expect to sell low-rate bonds. It was admitted at the Treasury that it would not be likely now that 3 per cent. bonds could be disposed of, even with the consent of the Congress to sell them; and, if the bonds were to be made attractive to foreign purchasers, to overcome the tendency to avoid American securities, they would have to be made at 5 per cent., or even a higher rate of interest.

This does not please those Treasury people who have been looking forward to the time when authority would be given to sell 3 per cent. bonds, and who dislike intensely the notion of selling a high-rate bond after we have taken so much trouble and have felt so much pride in disposing of bonds at a lower rate.

The Senate, just at present, does not know exactly what to do with the bond message. Coming upon the heels of the special message on Venezuela, it has been too sharp a shock to justify the expectation that the Senators would have an adequate reply to make to it.

The message on the financial situation was not reported to the Senate until after the executive session, which followd the passage of the Venezuela Commission bill. It was about 5 o'clock when the doors were reopened and Secretary Cox took his place at the reading desk with a manuscript in his hand, which it could be seen from the press gallery above, was in the handwriting of the President. There were but few Senators in the Chamber, and the visitors' galleries were empty.

As the Secretary began to read, the Senators gave him close attention. The Secretary was, if anything, in worse voice than usual, and he labored so with the message that but few caught its complete meaning.

**Cockrell Moves to Adjourn.**

As soon as the Secretary had finished reading, Mr. Cockrell of Missouri moved that the Senate adjourn.

"I had hoped that the Senator would have something to say about the President's recommendation," suggested Mr. Hawley.

"We must read the message first," was the laconic reply.

The Senate adjourned without taking any action. It is the programme to adjourn to-morrow for the holidays, and the opinion is expressed to-night by members of both houses that the message will not be acted upon at least until after the holidays.

It is assumed in view of the lateness of the hour when the document was presented that Mr. Cleveland primarily desired to give notice to the Congress that he would be obliged to authorize another issue of bonds without delay.

## REPUBLICANS DISPLEASED.

**Harsh Criticism of the President's Message on Finance.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Republican members of the House severely criticised the President's message. It was contended by a number of these gentlemen that the message was ill advised and unnecessary; that its effect would be to add to the gravity of the situation, and that Congress was in no position at present to afford the relief desired. Leading Republicans say that no measure satisfactory to them can pass the Senate or receive the President's sanction.

On the other hand, the House, they assert, will not agree to any measure looking to the retirement of the greenbacks and the substitution therefor of gold interest-bearing bonds.

**The Speaker Is Silent.**

Speaker Reed declined to express an opinion respecting the message. He thought it not unlikely that Congress might remain in session with a view of assisting the Executive as far as lay in its power but beyond this he declined to talk.

Two things, however, are considered as certain. One is that Congress will not adjourn to-morrow as was expected, and, secondly,, that the announcement of the committees will be made soon after the House shall meet.

The President's message first will be laid before the House, and after the committees shall have been made public, it will be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Beyond this course all is speculation.

The Speaker himself has formulated no programme, although he was in conference several hours to-night with two prominent Republicans, Mr. Dingley of Maine and Mr. Cannon of Illinois. Other gentlemen called later in the evening, among them, Senators Platt of Connecticut and Chandler of New-Hampshire, who also discussed the situation.

There will doubtless be another conference between Mr. Reed and others of his party associates at the Capitol to-morrow afternoon, at which a further interchange of opinion will follow, and at which time some definite plan of action may be agreed upon.

**Want to Go Home.**

Some of the Republicans regard it as folly to remain continually in session during the holiday season, and these will use their influence to secure a recess not later than Tuesday next until New Year's Day. They argue that the better plan is to return home and consult with their constituents so that upon reassembling their work can be performed more intelligently. Those who argue thus condemn the President's message in strong terms.

They contend that it would have been wiser to have consulted with a few leading Senators and Representatives of both parties with respect to the condition of the Treasury, and secure their co-operation against any adjournment for the holidays. This, it is claimed, could have been done easily, thus sparing the country the shock which, they assert, it naturally will experience upon the receipt of the message.

**Walker Scolds Harshly.**

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, referring to the message, said:

"I did not think the President's first or second message was justified under the circumstances. The financial and diplomatic conditions are those of his own creation. They are chargeable directly to the policy which the President has inaugurated. He has got the country into all the difficulties that exist, and now he throws the responsibility of rescuing it from himself upon Congress.

"His message of to-day is as unwise as it could possibly be, since, in all financial operations, the difficulties should be minimized and overcome instead of being magnified and proclaimed to the public. Instead of making it easy for Congress to relieve the situation, he has increased its difficulties.

"If the situation is as grave as he represents it to be, he should have called together a few leaders of both parties to argue its solution, rather than proclaim it to the world. Congress should adjourn within a few days and give its members an opportunity to consult with their constituents."

## MR. HOAG WANTS THE SEAT

**Will Make a Contest for a Place in Republican County Committee.**

William N. Hoag will contest one of the seats in the Republican County Committee from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, on the ground that he was legally elected on the first ballot taken at the Assembly District Convention, and that a resolution was adopted declaring that the four men having the highest number of votes on the first ballot should be declared the delegates to the County Committee.

Mr. Hoag was fourth man on this first ballot, but the arrangement was afterward knocked out, and Mr. Hoag was not declared elected.

The Republicans in the Twentieth Assembly District who oppose the leadership of Platt's man James L. Stewart met at 222 East Thirty-fourth Street last night and formed a temporary organization, with James McMullen as Chairman.

It was decided to hold a meeting next Friday evening at the same place and form a permanent organization, which will be known as the Republican Club of the Twentieth Assembly District.

# FOR A SOUNDER FINANCIAL POLICY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President at 4:20 P. M. sent the following important message to Congress on the financial situation:

To the Congress:

In my last annual message the evils of our present financial system were plainly pointed out and the causes and means of the depletion of Government gold were explained. It was therein stated that after all the efforts that had been made by the Executive branch of the Government to protect our gold reserve by the issuance of bonds amounting to more than $162,000,000, such reserve then amounted to but little more than $79,000,000; that about $16,000,000 had been withdrawn from such reserve during the month next previous to the date of that message, and that quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future were predicted.

The contingency then feared has reached us, and the withdrawals of gold since the communication referred to, and others that appear inevitable, threaten such a depletion in our Government gold reserve as brings us face to face with the necessity of further action for its protection. This condition is intensified by the prevalence in certain quarters of sudden and unusual apprehension and timidity in business circles.

We are in the midst of another season of perplexity, caused by our dangerous and fatuous financial operations. These may be expected to recur with certainty as long as there is no amendment in our financial system. If in this particular instance our predicament is at all influenced by a recent insistence upon the position we should occupy in our relation to certain questions concerning our foreign policy, this furnishes a signal and impressive warning that even the patriotic sentiment of our people is not an adequate substitute for a sound financial policy.

Of course, there can be no doubt in any thoughtful mind as to the complete solvency of our Nation, nor can there be any just apprehension that the American people will be satisfied with less than an honest payment of our public obligations in the recognized money of the world. We should not overlook the fact, however, that aroused fear is unreasoning, and must be taken into account in all efforts to avert public loss and the sacrifice of our people's interests.

The real and sensible cure for our recurring troubles can only be effected by a complete change in our financial scheme. Pending that, the Executive branch of the Government will not relax its efforts nor abandon its determination to use every means within its reach to maintain before the world American credit, nor will there be any hesitation in exhibiting its confidence in the resources of our country and the constant patriotism of our people.

In view, however, of the peculiar situation now confronting us, I have ventured to herein express the earnest hope that the Congress, in default of the inauguration of a better system of finance, will not take a recess from its labors before it has, by legislative enactment or declaration, done something, not only to remind those apprehensive among our people that the resources of this Government and a scrupulous regard for honest dealing afford a sure guarantee of unquestioned safety and soundness, but to reassure the world that, with these factors and the patriotism of our citizens, the ability and determination of our Nation to meet in any circumstances every obligation it incurs do not admit of question.

I ask at the hands of the Congress such prompt aid as it alone has the power to give to prevent in a time of fear and apprehension any sacrifice of the people's interests and the public funds, or the impairment of our public credit in an effort by Executive action to relieve the dangers of the present emergency.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 20, 1895.

## BEARS MADE A BIG RAID

### Worked in Collusion with Foreign Loaning Houses.

### SMASHED THE PRICES IN WALL STREET

**Surpassed All Performances in Malicious Design, Manipulative Cunning, and Boldness of Execution.**

### VENEZUELA INCIDENT USED AS PRETEXT

**Banks and Trust Companies to the Rescue—Heavy Advances in Money Rates—Failures on the Exchanges.**

Collusion between bear operators in stocks and foreign loaning houses smashed prices in Wall Street yesterday, ran money rates up to 90 per cent., withdrew $3,400,000 from the gold reserve, and caused several financial failures. Declines in stocks affected the entire trading list. Losses ran as high as 10 points at one time in several substantial securities. The bond market sympathized actively with stocks.

Good temper and moderation by the banks and the influence of the Central Trust Company in placing $1,500,000 in the market in the last hour of trading, to be loaned at normal rates, turned the downward course of prices. Recovery was rapid and general, but at the end of the day quotations showed material net losses. The shock of attack left the market wavering and feverish.

Accustomed as is the financial district to wicked work in the security market, yesterday's performance surpassed in malicious design and manipulative cunning and boldness anything ever before attempted. Its success was complete, and that it should have been so was amazing, since those well informed knew how it had been brought about.

London started the selling and broke prices before the market here opened. A dispatch from one of the most prominent London houses to its New-York correspondent said that London sales had not been general, and that they had been inspired chiefly by New-York bears. This dispatch was reported among bankers and operators, but the downward movement had gathered a momentum that could not be checked at once. Brokers and small dealers lost their heads in the excitement of the crash. A mad scramble was on to throw over holdings, and those in this rush had no ears for explanations. They wished to sell out first and listen afterward. Operators whose caution had profited them in recent developments took time to understand the game the bears were playing and were able to turn it to their own account in the afternoon advance. There was no disposition, however, to buy to hold. The speculative fever permeated all dealings. Consequently the rapid movement of prices, with sharp fluctuations, continued all day, and the market closed with feeling in all quarters uncertain regarding its tendency to-day. The volume of sales exceeded 750,000 shares of stock, and reached nearly $3,250,000 in bonds.

The following figures, with Thursday's closing prices and yesterday's opening, lowest, and last prices—the highest and opening prices being almost without exception alike—shows how the market dealt with some of the favorite market properties:

| Stocks. | Thursday's Closing. | Opening. | Lowest. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware & Hudson | 125 | 120½ | 118 | 120 |
| Del., L. & W. | 163½ | 161⅝ | 158½ | 159¾ |
| Jersey Central | 106 | 100¾ | 97 | 99½ |
| Lake Shore | 150 | 147 | 142 | 146 |
| Northwest | 105¾ | 99 | 94 | 97½ |
| New-York Central | 98¾ | 97 | 91¾ | 94⅞ |
| Chic., Bur. & Q. | 81¾ | 79½ | 74 | 75 |
| Rock Island | 72⅝ | 70½ | 67 | 66 |
| St. Paul | 72⅜ | 69½ | 62¾ | 64⅜ |
| Sugar | 100¾ | 96½ | 92 | 95⅜ |
| Manhattan | 103¾ | 100½ | 95 | 100¼ |
| Lead | 28 | 27 | 20 | 24 |
| Whisky | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 14½ | 14⅞ |
| Chicago Gas | 68⅝ | 67 | 61⅜ | 63¼ |
| Tobacco | 74 | 73⅛ | 68¼ | 71½ |

Consolidated Gas, which had sold on Monday at 160, broke yesterday from 152 to 144½.

The men who engineered the raid used the Venezuelan incident as a pretext in the market. They had been in high feather since the President's message came out and issued from the beginning the most gloomy predictions of its financial results. How far they may have been influential in inducing their allies in Europe to bring about a condition by Wednesday which assured the export of gold by to-day's steamships has not been examined. Financial timidity had not been roused by Thursday to the point of a slaughter in prices. That move was reserved for a special propelling agency, which the bears furnished. The worst apprehensions had not expressed fear of anything approaching yesterday's happenings in intensity or in scope.

Since it is afternoon in London when business opens here, operators usually read London quotations the first thing in the morning. They are always interesting and sometimes influential. In the last few days special significance has attached to them because of rumors of English intention regarding American securities. This furnished a groundwork for bear manœuvres.

Casual observers might have supposed that yesterday's London quotations reflected a wholesale overthrow of American securities there. From best available sources of information it appeared that London sales did not exceed 50,000 shares of stock. Such sales were confined, of course, to the few American properties which are active in London. Since there was danger of a failure of the bear plot through this inadequate agency alone, even with London a present source of financial anxiety, plans were laid to supplement attack through London quotations by pushing up rates for money here. Houses that handle foreign loans became tools in this scheme. They called loans rapidly at the opening of business. Money jumped from 2 per cent. to 7 at once. The combined influences of London quotations and high money caused the sale of 240,000 shares of stock in the

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first hour. Money advanced by leaps. The lenders apparently had been frightened, and refused to put it out again. An excited demand for it resulted, and before 2 o'clock the rate touched 60 per cent.

Meanwhile the banks and trust companies had been doing all they could to ease the situation. Only one bank called all its loans. The others extended every possible accommodation to borrowers. They were forced to ask for increased collateral protection, but that worked no hardship, nor did it contribute in the slightest to the money scare. The sudden withdrawal of $5,000,000 of loans by foreign houses, including Canadian banking agencies, did that business, especially as that money was kept out of the market.

When the strain became acute, several of the banks and trust companies sent word to the loan market that they had money to put out at from 4 to 5 per cent. on good collateral. The Gallatin and Merchants' National Banks and the State, Union, Atlantic, and Central Trust Companies led in these offers of relief. The Central Trust Company put $1,500,000 into the market, which eased rates from 90 to 6 per cent. in half an hour. Toward the close of business a recurrence of the money flurry advanced rates again to 60 per cent.

There was much indignant comment among bankers that the assertion of its rights by this Government should have massed foreign capital, which has enjoyed favor and profit here, in a bear attack on the security market. It seemed inevitable that if these tactics were followed, and if the raid were to continue large exports of gold would be necessary in the near future.

Recognizing the source of attack and its effects immediate and possible, with the bears and foreigners in affiliation, the spirit of friendliness shown by the local banks toward their foreign competitors suffered some strain. It was said at one time in the day that the amount of gold taken from the Sub-Treasury might have been much larger than $3,400,000, but that legal tenders were available only in notes of small denomination. Gold is paid out for legal tenders, but the legal tenders must be counted at the Sub-Treasury before the metal is passed over the counter. Notes of large denomination are used ordinarily in exchange. The banks seemed to have only small notes yesterday, and the physical task of counting $1,000,000 in small notes furnishes work for several days. Mischievous schemes for extra gold were believed to have been checked by this device.

Talk was heard of a meeting of bank officers to plan measures of relief. Nothing came of this because it did not appear that anything could be done just now, but it led to discussion as to the advisability of financiers banding together to support the security market. The objection made to such a course was that if foreigners wished to part with American holdings there was no reason why Americans should pay more for them than necessary. If gold in large volume was to be drawn away, it was thought that it ought to pay for securities at the cheapest prices. Suggestions of united action for relief, however, seemed to contain some promise that the local situation might be helped in some way. It was assumed that yesterday's break in prices abroad would call for additional gold next week, and possibly precipitate a new bond issue.

Grain, provisions, cotton, and coffee declined somewhat yesterday. The break in wheat of 1¾ cents a bushel brought export orders for 888,000 bushels. Recovery came soon afterward, the day's decline being about 1¼ cents a bushel on sales of 4,255,000 bushels. Pork, lard, and bacon suffered small net declines. Cotton went off 1-16 cent a pound early in the day, but recovered half its loss. Sales reached 351,500 bales. High money rates depressed prices in coffee by small fractions of a cent a pound, but sales were lighter than usual, being only 17,500 bags.

## THREE STOCK EXCHANGE FAILURES.

### Two Suspensions on the Consolidated Which Involved Small Traders.

There were three failures on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and two suspensions were announced on the Consolidated Exchange. None was of serious moment. Those on the Consolidated involved only small individual traders. All were caused by the sudden drop in the quotations of securities.

The Stock Exchange firms that went under were Nichols, Frothingham & Co. of 44 Broad Street, S. S. Sands & Co. of 10 Wall Street, and De Neufville & Co. of 46 Exchange Place.

The Consolidated brokers crowded to the wall were Leo A. Feldman and Benjamin Fenton.

Nichols, Frothingham & Co. were the first to announce their suspension. Under the rules the following stock was sold for their account: 200 shares Rock Island and 400 shares Missouri Pacific. There were bought for their account, under the rules, 100 shares of Rock Island.

The firm was organized in March, 1891. Mr. Nichols died a year ago, and since then the firm had been practically in process of liquidation, under the management of the surviving partner, Mr. Frothingham, who has been a member of the Stock Exchange since Jan. 25, 1877.

The assignment was made yesterday on the advice of Nelson J. Waterbury, for the protection of creditors. Clinton E. Sweet was made assignee. He said no statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm would be ready for several days. The counsel for the firm said that the leading creditors had agreed to give the firm an extension and that business might be resumed in the course of a few days.

The next failure to be announced on the Stock Exchange was that of Samuel S. Sands & Co. There was sold for the account of the firm, under the rules, the following: One hundred shares of Denver and Rio Grande stock, preferred; 500 shares of St. Paul, 100 shares of Baltimore and Ohio, 400 shares of Louisville and Nashville, $10,000 in bonds of Colorado Midland 4s, $10,000 in bonds of Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds. No stock or bonds were bought for the firm under the rules.

The firm of S. S. Sands & Co. was organized Aug. 18, 1892, and succeeded to the business of Samuel S. Sands, Sr., who was in business in Wall Street for forty years, during the twenty of which period he was the banker and broker for John Jacob Astor. The elder Sands died four years ago. The partners in the new firm were Charles E. Sands and Joseph H. Bond. The latter joined the Stock Exchange May 6, 1893. The assignee of S. S. Sands & Co. is Mark Cox of the firm of Robert Winthrop & Co. Bowers & Sands are the attorneys. The firm had no outstanding loans with members of the Stock Exchange. Its customers were mostly residents of New-York. There were no preferences given in the assignment. The amount of assets and liabilities could not be learned. The assignee went to work at once on the schedule, but said he would not be ready to make a public statement for several days.

Mr. Bond said the failure was due to the sudden and unexpected decline in the prices of securities. "This thing all happened over night," he said. "England began to sell stocks in our market to-day, and I think she will continue to sell." Mr. Bond said he it all depends, he said, on the future developments in the stock market.

The third failure to be announced on the Stock Exchange was of De Neufville & Co. The following securities were sold for their account, under the rules: Four hundred shares Louisville and Nashville; 600 shares Leather, preferred; 200 shares Wabash, preferred; 200 shares Rock Island; 100 shares Tobacco, common; 100 shares Western Union; 100 shares Cotton Oil; 100 shares Denver and Rio Grande; 100 shares Chicago Gas; $10,000 in bonds (seconds) of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; $3,000 in the new bonds (4s) of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. There were brought in for the account of the firm, under the rules, 200 shares of Whisky.

The firm was composed of Jacob J. De Neufville and August De Neufville. It was organized in 1886. Jacob J. De Neufville has been in business in Wall Street for thirty years. He joined the Stock Exchange April 24, 1879. August De Neufville joined the Stock Exchange March 3, 1887.

The assignee is Philip Fluhr, the cashier of the house. Mr. Fluhr said he was not prepared to make any statement as to the assets or liabilities of the firm. He said he could not even approximate the liabilities, but thought they might range between $150,000 and $500,000. The assignee said he thought the firm would be able to resume. The failure, he declared, was due to the rapid decline in the price of securities and to the failure of customers to respond promptly with margins.

The two suspensions announced on the Consolidated Exchange were small. Leo A. Feldman's difference on the Clearing House balance sheet was $181. No securities were bought or sold for his account under the rules. Mr. Feldman joined the Consolidated Exchange Oct. 25, 1894.

Benjamin Fenton was announced as being short 500 shares of stock, which included Western Union, Sugar, Reading, St. Paul, Leather, and Missouri Pacific. His difference on the Clearing House sheet was $580. One-half of this sum he paid to the cashier, and drew on his bank in Buffalo for $500. He claimed he was abundantly able to pay, but was shut out by a technicality in the rules of the Consolidated. He joined the Consolidated April 7, 1894. Under the rules Mr. Feldman and Mr. Fenton have twenty-four hours in which to make good their contracts before being declared suspended. Both were room traders.

## EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

### There Was a Break in Prices of Many Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The influence of the panic in the New-York stock market extended to this city, an extensive break in the prices of most of the securities dealt in on the floor of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange being witnessed. The transactions were much larger than usual, and considerable excitement was manifested both on the floor of the Exchange and in the offices of stock brokers.

Except in the case of a few of the standard stocks, little or no support was accorded, and the decline in prices was as rapid as it was extensive. There was, however, apparently no apprehension of any failures in this city, and there was no advance in the money rate, such as was witnessed in New-York.

The heaviest dealings and most extensive losses were in the industrial and traction stocks. The market in general was weaker than at any time since the panicky days of 1893 and 1894, but toward the close a firmer tone developed and prices enjoyed a moderate rally.

## NO FLURRY IN CHICAGO.

### A Later Tendency to Sympathize with the New-York Situation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The excitement and weakness of the New-York stock market extended to local securities to-day. There was no particular flurry, however, and there was a hopeful feeling at the close, but if the New-York market continues to display panicky conditions the sentiment is that Chicago will sympathize fully. There was no uneasiness at the banks, and call loans were not advanced. The industrials declined the most, but everything suffered more or less. Lake Street "L" was the leader in point of activity. Money was 5@5½ per cent. on call and 6@6½ per cent. on time loans. New-York exchange sold at 5 cents discount. Sterling exchange was steady. Posted rates, 60 days, $4.89; demand, $4.90.

Excitement prevailed in the wheat pit from the opening of the market this morning, and a condition bordering on a panic continued for an hour. The war alarm, which created a panic in the New-York Stock Exchange this morning, was the cause of the trouble in wheat. The first figures were made at a loss of from ¼ to ½ from the last figures of yesterday. This slump was quickly followed by a second decline of ¼c. Then there came a steadying of the market, which was only temporary, and about 11 o'clock there was a renewal of selling orders on a much larger scale, making enough nervousness and excitement to satisfy the rampant bears. After prices had fallen ¾c the market eased off to a moderate degree.

## THE BOSTON MARKET WEAK.

### All Stocks Off in Prices in Sympathy with New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—There was considerable excitement, in sympathy with the feeling on the New-York Exchange, in the Boston stock market this morning. The market opened very weak, with Atchison off ⅞, Montana off 1⅛, Bell Telephone off ½. The unsettled feeling increased, and at noon the market was somewhat panicky, with Sugar off 3¼, Gas off 4¼, St. Paul off 5¼, Louisville and Nashville off 6¼, Missouri Pacific off 4⅝, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy off 3¼, Atchison off 2⅝, Atchison seconds off 4, Montana off 4⅛.

The Boston News Bureau's London cable said: "Further consideration of the President's message accentuates distrust for everything American. Securities were offered indiscriminately, especially gold bonds, on the possibility that, consequent on heavy gold shipments, payments will be made in silver. Confidence is shattered, and it is the opinion of leading houses that American issues are impossible here for a long time. Bad feeling prevailed at the close. American credit was badly shaken, with many currency basis rumors. It was intimated that large withdrawals of capital from New-York have been ordered."

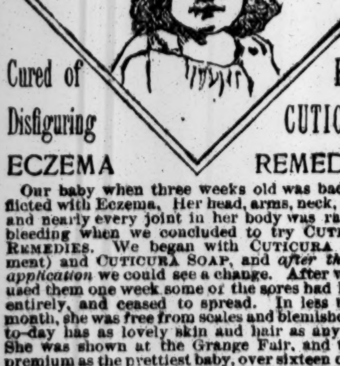
The market rallied at 1:30, but was unsettled. From lowest prices Sugar advanced 4, Manhattan 4, Northwestern 3, St. Paul 2¼, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 1½, Rock Island 1½, New-York Central 2¼.

Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Parkinson & Burr, Jackson & Curtis, Richardson, Hill & Co., Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook, Tower, Giddings & Co., and Charles Head & Co. headed a petition to-day, which was signed by fifteen houses on the Stock Exchange, according to the rules, and a meeting of the Exchange was ordered for to-morrow noon for the following purpose:

> To appoint a committee of three members, who shall be instructed to go to Washington and represent to the President of the United States, to Secretary Olney, to the Speaker of the House, and to the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts that they are not correctly informed of the opinion of the business men of Boston in the present political crisis, which calls for more careful consideration than it is now receiving.

The assignment of Sawyer, Clark & Co. was announced this afternoon. The members of the firm say that they were unable to collect promptly from their customers in a market dropping so suddenly. They hope to make a favorable arrangement with their creditors, and expect to pay in full.


THE PRIZE BABY OF KANSAS CITY MO.



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CHINCHILLA—New and dainty styles in MUFFS, COLLARETTES, and SCARFS. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 West 42d Street.

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## AMERICANS IN THE DUMPS.

### Railroad Securities Especially Weak on the London Exchange.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The quotations on the Stock Exchange of American railway securities at 12:30 P. M. showed the following declines as compared with the closing prices last evening: Erie, ⅝; Erie seconds, 2; Illinois Central, 4; St. Paul common, 3⅝; New-York Central, 2½; Pennsylvania, 1½; Reading, ½; Louisville and Nashville, 2; Atchison common, 1. Canadian Pacific and Mexican Central were also off 1½.

The quotations at the close showed further declines, as compared with those prevailing at 12:30, of ⅜ in Erie, 1 in Erie second, 1 in Illinois Central, 3⅛ in St. Paul common, 2 in New-York Central, 1⅜ in Pennsylvania, 3⅜ in Louisville and Nashville, and ¾ in Atchison common. Reading showed an advance of ¼, the closing quotation being 3½, but the price before 3 o'clock was reported as 1½. As compared with the 12:30 prices, Canadian Pacific was off 1½, Mexican ordinary ¼, and Mexican Central 4s 1½.

The quotations were purely nominal, the market being panicky and very flat. English consols at the close were ⅝ below yesterday's closing quotations for both money and the account.

In regard to the panic in American railroad stocks The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It isn't war that is feared, but a premium on gold if the American shipments continue."

The Westminster Gazette says: "Not only are investors in railroad stocks selling, but large speculations for a fall are being entered into. It is not that war is expected, but the transactions are being made through fear that the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States will be protracted; at the same time the operators bear in mind the currency position in the United States and have no desire to hold railroads."

## MONTREAL IS SYMPATHETIC.

### Canadian Securities Show Great Declines in the Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—The slump in the New-York and London stock markets to-day had a most disastrous effect on the Montreal stock market, the leading centre in Canada. The opening of the New-York market was the signal for a stampede to sell stocks in sympathy.

As a consequence declines were general, and by noon Commercial Cable had fallen 9 points; Gas, 5½; Richelieu, 5; Toronto Railway, 3½; Montreal Street Railway, 2½, and Canadian Pacific, 2.

A little better feeling prevailed in the afternoon, and the market closed slightly stronger. Rudolph Forget, the leading stock broker, expressed the opinion this evening that the worst was over, so far as local stocks were concerned. The whole trouble to-day, he believed, was caused by Commercial Cable stock being sold by London through Montreal.

### Liverpool Markets Panicky.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—The stock market here to-day was panicky. The sales were larger than for a long time past. Investment as well as speculative stocks were offered in an indiscriminate manner. Canadian loans lost some ground. In the cotton market futures fell three points, but partially recovered later and closed firm.

John H. Inman of the New-York Cotton Exchange cabled to a Liverpool firm that a majority of the members of the Exchange thought the President's message a calamity, adding: "I think it almost criminal."

## CHARLES STEWART SMITH GIVES UP

### Easier to Wrestle with Excise Problem than to Bring About Criticism of the President.

Charles Stewart Smith's attempt to call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to protest against President Cleveland's message on the situation in Venezuela has ignominiously failed.

One or two of Mr. Smith's friends in the Chamber, when the scheme was first broached to them, were inclined to help him, but when they had slept on the proposition they realized its absurdity and backed out.

Thus it happened that although only ten signatures were required to call the special meeting longed for by Mr. Smith, not even this small number was forthcoming yesterday, or could be captured by any argument. Mr. Smith himself was not slow to observe how his bearings had changed, and he politely came forth yesterday with a typewritten excuse for his failure. He protested that he had no intention of reproving the President, but merely wished to apply a little porous plaster to the local financial situation. This could be done, he said he had thought, by holding a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to take steps to soothe the business men of New-York and to prepare them against flurries, failures, panics, and the like. Finally, Mr. Smith begged to assure the public that the Chamber of Commerce would hold a regular meeting anyway in a few days, when everything considered appropriate would be done, &c. Last night Mr. Smith resumed his struggle with the excise problem.

## SKULL FRACTURED BY AN UNKNOWN MAN

### John Kane Ordered a Man and a Woman from His Employer's Premises.

John Kane, forty years old, of 118 High Street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital last night with a fractured skull. Kane is a bookkeeper in Robert Gair's paper box factory, Washington and Water Streets, Brooklyn.

He was making a tour of the factory with John Flanagan, the watchman, at 10 o'clock last night, when they saw a man and woman sitting on the stoop.

Kane ordered the two to leave, but they refused to do so. Flanagan went to the office for his nightstick, and when he returned he found Kane alone and unconscious. It is supposed the unknown man struck him with a missile of some kind. The couple escaped arrest.

Kane is married and has three children.

### The Monroe Doctrine Dear to Us.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—President Booth of the Merchants' Exchange of this city sent the following in reply to a request from a New-York paper for the sentiment of business men on the Venezuelan controversy:

> The commercial interests of our country are already feeling the depressive influences resulting from even the discussion of the Venezuelan question, but the position taken by our country is sustained by our people. That the Monroe doctrine and the principle it established is one near and dear to the heart of every American citizen, is without cavil.

### Gave a Dinner to the Judges.

Jordan L. Mott gave a dinner at his house, 2,122 Fifth Avenue, last evening, to the sitting Judges and the Judges-elect of the Supreme Court. All were present except Judges Ingraham, Barrett, and Beach, who were unable to accept Mr. Mott's invitation because of previous engagements, and Judge Pryor, who was ill.

### Troops Out for Practice March.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 20.—Four hundred troops of the Engineer Battalion of Willet's Point, in heavy marching order, passed through this village and a portion of Flushing on an eight-mile practice march this morning. It is said the march was made in compliance with orders from Washington to get the battalion in readiness for possible war.

## ARMY AND NAVY AWARE

### Careful Counting of Available Forces in Case of War.

### SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CABINET

### Gen. Miles Discusses the Effectiveness of the Army, Which Is Well Equipped.

### POSSIBLE AID FROM RUSSIA AND FRANCE

### Showing from the Navy Department of Progress Made on the New Armored Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Venezuelan situation continued to be the subject of animated discussion at the War and Navy Departments to-day, and there is no abatement in the enthusiasm over the President's message.

As related in these dispatches last night, there are no outward signs of activity, and officially the inquirer finds among responsible authorities of the Government the usual pacific, unsensational conduct and bearing.

There is, nevertheless, much being done, such as the discussions and conferences held between bureau chiefs in the War and Navy Departments, the consultations between Assistant Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Olney, and an unusual Cabinet meeting held late this afternoon at the White House. Secretary Herbert returned unexpectedly to Washington this afternoon and attended the Cabinet meeting.

### Preparing for Emergency.

The War Department people insist that nothing unusual is being done in behalf of war. Nevertheless the various bureaus are arranging for any emergency they may be called upon to meet. The work of preparation is limited to the funds at present at their disposition. No official in charge of supplies or war material will anticipate circumstances, but if war should be declared matters will be found so arranged that an augmented army may be equipped within thirty days.

Gen. Miles is one of the sanguine officers of the Government, although he fully appreciates the conditions which would hinder this country in time of war. He is reported to have said to another officer in talking over the matter, that he could be in readiness to take Canada in ten days, and intimated that he would do so. He was seen to-day by the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and was willing to talk of our strength in an abstract relation.

He could not, of course, discuss such a subject as applicable particularly to England, although recent events indicated that country as our natural antagonist. He said: "It is undeniable that we are very inadequate to cope with a foe, principally by reason of the utter lack of coast defenses.

### Three High-Power Guns.

"We have but three high-power guns in place, two in New-York Harbor and one in San Francisco. The twenty-eight seaboard cities contemplated for defense in the original project are at the mercy of a naval power armed, as are the modern ships, with great guns and protected by thick, well-nigh inpenetrable, armor. I do not have faith in submarine mines. They have been found too uncertain, and ships may pass over the submerged explosives without much hindrance. In theory these mines are satisfactory, perhaps, but a mine, which does not explode at the proper time is worse than no mine at all.

"Of our land forces I have no doubt as to their ability, and raise no question as to their numerical strength. We need not fear an enemy by land, but the next war may not be a conflict of this kind. We must prepare for attack by warships, and if the present instance points out anything to Congress it indicates again the urgency of giving the department sufficient funds to protect our seacoast. That means an appropriation of $80,000,000 and ten years of work."

### Depots Are Well Stocked.

Gen. Miles does not look upon a war with England as certain defeat. He is quoted by those who have had conversations with him on the subject as saying it would go hard with this country for a time, but that we could strengthen ourselves by liberal expenditures of money.

The records of material on hand in the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Department show that the army depots are well stocked, although the supply is arranged with a view to equipping the present military force, and does not contemplate an enlarged army. The various places where army clothing, tentage, &c., are stored, such as Philadelphia and St. Louis, contain a sufficient supply for the regulars and enough to equip them for any foreign march and encampment, whether in Canada or more remote Venezuela.

The Quartermaster General says it will take thirty days materially to increase the present stock, and probably this period could be shortened in time of war, for the factories would facilitate the delivery of material, and there would be none of the delays for routine transaction which are necessary in times of peace, when clerks have more leisure and it is in the interest of economy to give contractors their own time to deliver their goods. The depots contain sufficient tentage to accommodate the present army and a small increase, and there are abundant means of purchasing duck for additional tentage. The flannel factories in New-England and elsewhere are in a position to deliver goods for clothing within a few weeks, so that, in the event of war, a short time would see the troops fully and comfortably equipped. The same efficient means of increasing the food supply, an important thing to an army in the field, are available.

### Volunteers Are Numerous.

Although somewhat premature, a very gratifying feature of the situation is the willingness of certain organizations to participate in a defense of the American flag.

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**SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES**

Bear the fac simile signature of

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on the package and on each cigarette.
TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

THE BRILLIANCY OF A DIAMOND

depends almost wholly on the skill of the cutter. We consider no diamond good unless it be flawless, pure in color, and perfect in its proportions. This explains the unusual brilliancy of the diamonds we sell. A very pretty solitaire diamond ring at $25.00.

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Open evenings.


The Secretary of War has received many communications from military, civic, and Grand Army of the Republic bodies offering the services of members in case of war. The requests go unanswered, or the volunteers receive but a formal letter acknowledging the receipt of their communications. It was said in the War Department to-day that many war veterans had evinced a desire to enter a volunteer army, should one be raised. It led to the inquiry as to the number of ex-soldiers who might still be able to carry arms, and it appeared that fully 200,000, and probably 300,000, men who fought in the civil war were still competent to assume military duties in the next, provided it occurred within the next ten years.

The army officers on duty in the War Department say that next to the regulars the ex-soldiers would constitute the most satisfactory body of soldiers. The National Guardsmen would have the advantage of youth and physical endurance, but the experience, discretion, and discipline of old soldiers sometimes count for more than mere vigor. Secretary Herbert's return will make it possible to hold the contemplated conference here on Sunday, when Rear Admiral Bunce, who commands the North Atlantic station, will visit the Secretary. It may be that Bunce will be summoned to Washington to-night, and that the meeting will take place to-morrow.

### No Excitement in the Navy.

At present the fleet will remain, until it is known to what use the ship may be put. There is no excited talk in the Navy Department. The expressions of the officers are temperate and not over-confident. Every officer on duty in the city, it is safe to say, would welcome war, but there is everywhere the abiding faith that there will never be a clash of arms. There are various reasons given for this peaceful termination of the incident, but this deep-rooted notion of continued peace will not prevent the officials from preparing for an emergency. There is one acknowledged weakness in the American navy in common with other services which maintain modern high-grade warships. It concerns the very efficiency of the vessels, and it appears to be possible to improve a warship to a degree of deterioration. The trouble arises from the superfluity of machinery with which every late war vessel is stocked.

### Trouble with Modern Ships.

An engineer officer on duty in the department said to-day to THE TIMES's correspondent: "There always seems to be something the matter with the machinery of our ships. I do not mean that the difficulties are confined to American ships. It is the same with the English vessels, as I recall while on the Asiatic station. There it took the British vessels sixty days to get under way, with all the conveniences of taking in fuel. Something would be missing, or some part of the vast engine equipment would break, and there was a delay in replacing the lost or repairing the injured fragment. Take our Texas. We are having continual trouble with that ship; the Charleston is in a like predicament. The modern warship is too easily disordered, its mechanism has become, in the effort at triumphant attainment, almost as delicate and treacherously sensitive as the works of a watch.

"On the other hand, this very condition may prevent England from using, to a great extent, her navy against our shores. The slightest disarrangement of machinery on board an English ship whose fire was to be directed at our coast would render her practically useless. It would behoove us to secure adjacent stations now occupied by England, and thus prevent the means of supply and recuperation, such as Great Britain possesses in her depots at Halifax, the Bahamas, Bermuda, and St. Lucia.

"There is no remedy for our own defects, except, perhaps a large force on our warships, but I suppose such a suggestion at this time would be construed into a staff appeal for relief under cover of a war scare."

### Navy Well Supplied.

The navy is as well supplied as the army with munitions of war. It would not take long to accumulate projectiles for all the guns on hand, and there are sufficient plants in this country capable within a short time of furnishing the material needed to add to our offensive and defensive qualities. The supply of coal is ample to meet any possible emergency, and abundant fuel is deliverable at any time.

The supply of provisions, clothing, and other necessaries of naval parties may be speedily increased by the purchase in open market, the sources of liberal supply being known, and in communication with the department in the ordinary course of business.

The State Department people were greatly interested in the report contained in the cable dispatches this morning from London and pretending to emanate from a Washington correspondent of The London Standard, alleging that Ambassador Bayard had offended President Cleveland and Secretary Olney by his expressions at the dinner of the Actors' Benevolent Fund on Wednesday evening.

The general opinion expressed, although Secretary Olney refused to talk on the subject, was that Mr. Bayard had transgressed none of the proprieties of his office. So far as the meagre and incomplete quotation from Mr. Bayard's speech afforded judgment, no one attached to his diplomatic expression on that occasion any opposition to the Administration in Washington. The report of the speech was read here with much interest, and a number of State Department people, who may be considered experts in such matters, declared that it was a very delicate and praiseworthy discharge of postprandial duties.

The State Department officials have been discussing with much interest the probable outcome of this Venezuelan affair. It is agreed that when Congress approves the President's position it will be impossible for this country to withdraw from the controversy. Very few of the State Department people believe that the situation will end in war. There is a feeling, somewhat naturally possessed by those attached to the State Department, that much may even yet be obtained through diplomatic negotiations.

### Possible Aid from Russia.

The Navy Department people were interested to-day in the report that proffers of Continental assistance had been made, or would be made, to this country in the event of a war with England. Of course, the State Department officials were reticent on the subject. The willing ally was said to be Russia, and it was reported that the State Department had received advances through diplomatic channels that the naval forces of the Czar were at the disposition of the United States.

It was also said that our old-time ally, France, would be willing to contribute to the offensive and defensive qualities of the country. These stories could not be confirmed at either the French Embassy or the Russian Legation in this city. It is generally thought, however, that no such assurances have come from either country. They perhaps may be counted on to do something when the time comes, and indirectly and unofficially, it may be known here to what extent aid may be obtained from those countries.

The War and Navy Department authorities, however, are not counting on European assistance. They do not presuppose a Continental war, or a universal conflict, such as is depicted by Senator Teller.

The preparations which are making and which will be made take into account our unaided resources for carrying on war with England. Numerically, Russia could contribute very little to the American force, and France has her own interests to look after, her own stations to keep occupied, and her own boundaries to guard.

One of the probable actions, should the situation grow sufficiently serious to justify practical preparations for war, will be the purchase from any country which will sell them, of all the battleships obtainable. These purchases may be made through our diplomatic representatives at various European and South American capitals, and must be effected before war is declared, for then the neutrality obligations on each country not immediately concerned in the conflict will prevent the succor or sustenance of either party to the great controversy.

### Vessels Nearly Completed.

Tables prepared by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, show that the Indiana is put down as completed. Her turrets and ammunition hoists do not work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, but changes are being made upon them which will bring about this result. The vessel, when all the alterations are finished, will go to Port Royal to be docked in the new basin at that station. Secretary Herbert is said to be determined on this point.

The table shows that the Massachusetts is 95 per cent. completed. It is expected that she will be ready to be commissioned next Summer.

The Oregon is put down as 94½ per cent. completed. She ought to be ready for service early next Fall, possibly late in the Summer. The Iowa is shown to be only 50 per cent. completed. No date is fixed when she will go into commission. Of the three monitors, the Puritan is 91 per cent. completed, the Terror is 97½ per cent., and the Monadnock is 97 per cent. completed.

Under recent instructions from Secretary Herbert the work on these ships is being pushed, and the probabilities point to their readiness for cruising early in the Fall. Sixty-four per cent. completed is the remark put opposite the Brooklyn.

### The Brooklyn Slightly Injured.

A late report from the builders, the Cramps, show that a few days ago, while parts of her machinery were being put in position, one of the bow plates of her inner skin was injured slightly. The Cramps have asked permission to dock the ship, and, while in the basin, to scrape and paint her.


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## THE PACIFIC FLEET.

### An Accident to the Charleston—The Baltimore Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Navy Department received information to-day from Nagasaki, Japan, that the intermediate piston of the cruiser Charleston had become disabled through cracking. A new cylinder has been ordered from the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

A letter to the Navy Department from Capt. Day of the United States cruiser Baltimore reports that he expected to leave Yokohama for San Francisco Nov. 30, and to arrive at her destination Dec. 30 or 31. As the Baltimore was delayed in departure until Dec. 3, she is not expected to reach San Francisco until Jan. 3.

The flagship San Francisco arrived at Smyrna to-day from Mersine, Syria. The cruiser Raleigh went over from Norfolk this morning to join the North Atlantic squadron at Hampton Roads.

## THE MAINE NEARLY COMPLETE.

### Keel for the New Torpedo Boat Will Soon Be Laid at Bristol.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 20.—Work on the United States steamship Maine is not yet completed, but is expected to be to-morrow, and present intentions are that the ship will sail for Hampton Roads Sunday.

The laying down of the keel for Torpedo Boat No. 6 at Bristol is expected to begin very soon, word having been received that the first shipments of steel plates are on the way. The Herreshoff machine shops have already begun on engines for two boats, and one of the cylinders is now being worked up. The second boat, No. 7, will not be started until the hull of No. 6 is off the ways.

## INDIANA SOLDIERS ARE EAGER.

### Gen. Lew Wallace Is Going to Organize a Regiment at Once.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 20.—Gen. Lew Wallace, Gen. McGinnis, Col. I. N. Walker, and 100 members of the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion of Indiana banqueted at the St. George in this city last night. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Cleveland in his stand on the Venezuelan question, and declaring in favor of the resisting "with force, if necessary, all monarchical encroachments on the Western Hemisphere," and it was directed that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States. Gen. Wallace, at the banquet, said, regarding President Cleveland's message and the Venezuelan question:

"The Monroe doctrine is a glove of challenge thrown to all the great powers of Europe. If one accepts the gage, it will in all likelihood be the same with most of the others in alliance. Lord Salisbury took six months to compose his responses declining the arbitration. It is reasonable to believe his lordship consumed those months looking for allies in case he refused to arbitrate.

"If we must fight, I wish it could be with England alone. It would go hard with us at first, but we would not be idle. Before a year there would be no British commerce, and at the end, as I see it, we would own everything on this side of the globe from the Gulf of Mexico to the north pole. For my part, I feel that every man should set about getting ready for the worst. I will try if a regiment or brigade cannot be organized immediately in our State. Indiana must not be a laggard in this emergency."

## WILL DEFEND THE REPUBLIC.

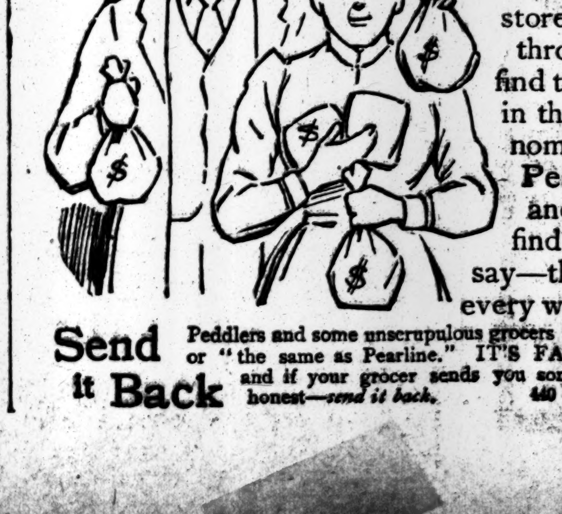
### Revolutionary Junta Says War Material May Go to Venezuela.

A cipher dispatch reached the Venezuelan Revolutionary Directory in this city last evening which stated that instructions had been sent from the headquarters of the Junta at Grenada to the leaders of the insurgent bands in the disturbed districts of the States of Bermudez, Miranda, and Lara, not to engage in any further warfare, and to retreat into the spur of the Cordilleras, and there await further orders. It will be weeks before these hardy mountaineers of the revolutionary forces will reach their places of concealment.

Instructions have also been sent to Gen. José Amparan to disband the rebel forces in Coro and Maracaibo. The arms and munitions of war are to be carried and concealed in the heart of the Andes, in the State of Los Andes.

The Revolutionary Junta in New-York City has expended $200,000 for arms and ammunition, which have been sent into Venezuela in the care of the filibustering parties. The Junta declares that all of this war material will be turned over to the Venezuelan Government if there is a war with Great Britain.

The Venezuelan colony in this city has received information that the War Department in Caracas is making rapid progress in preparing for war. It is known, the Venezuelans say, that the purpose of Dr. Pietri's departure from Venezuela, which has been referred to as a private mission, is for the purpose of purchasing from manufacturers heavy armament for coast defenses, and improved guns for field use.

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## A LECTURE ON AQUARIUMS

### Dr. Bashford, Dean of Columbia College, Tells of His Observations in Europe—Artificial "Sea Water."

An illustrated lecture on "European Aquaria" was delivered before the Microscopical Society in Mott Memorial Hall in Madison Avenue last evening by Dr. Bashford, Dean of Columbia College.

The lecturer visited all the leading aquariums of Europe last Summer, and obtained a number of instantaneous photographic views of the contents of their tanks.

Dr. Dean said his subject was appropriate at this time, as New-York is soon to have an aquarium at the Battery that will compare favorably with any of those in Europe. The ancients, he said, discovered that fish would live for a long time in still bodies of water, provided the water was furnished with plants to provide air. It was also found that fish would live in a rocky pool for a long period, but would die within a short time if placed in a smooth basin of the same size. From such observations grew the idea of aquariums.

Plants and rocks, however, were found to be of very little value in aquariums for large animals, such as shark five feet long. For this class it was found necessary to have running water.

For a time, early in the sixties, aquariums were built to give some idea of the sea, but about 1870 attempts to reproduce nature on the outside of the tanks were abandoned. Now aquariums are built perfectly plain, the chief efforts being to reproduce within the tanks the natural surroundings of the fishes.

At the present day, the lecturer said, aquariums are to be found in nearly all the great cities and Europe. They are nearly always public, but most of them are much used by students. Sometimes they are conducted by conservative corporations. Such is the case in Berlin, and, though the entrance fee is very small, the stockholders receive dividnds. The traveler carries from Naples, besides an idea of the beautiful bay and city, a remembrance of the greatest aquarium in the world.

In most of the aquariums the sea water is pumped into a reservoir and allowed to stand for several days before it is forced into the tanks. It has been found that fish will live much longer when the water is thus allowed to "rest." In Plymouth, England, the sea water is allowed to stand in a section of the old moat before it is used in the tanks. The exact explanation of this truth has not yet been made, but some scientific men say that sea water contains injurious albuminoids and that these sink when the water is allowed to "rest."

In Berlin the "sea water" is artificially produced. The formula, however, has not been made public. The water has been shown to be excellent. A shark has lived in it for over twelve years, and other fish live to corresponding ages.

## JUDGE MOORE SUBSTANTIALLY HONORED

### The Kings County Board of Supervisors Votes Him $10,000.

In the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday, Supervisor Dike called attention to the fact that Judge Henry A. Moore of the Kings County Court of Sessions will retire from the bench Dec. 31.

For twenty-four years, he said, Judge Moore had presided in the Criminal Court and had drawn the jury lists, for which, according to law, he was entitled to fees. His fees, in the twenty-four years, if collected, would have amounted to $60,000. None of this he had ever collected.

On motion of Supervisor Dike, the County Treasurer was authorized to pay Judge Moore $10,000 for services rendered in drawing the jury lists.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

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# THE SENATE DOES ITS DUTY

## Passes the Venezuela Commission Bill by Unanimous Vote.

## TRUSTS ALL TO THE PRESIDENT

### A Debate That Was Marked by Great Patriotism—An Earnest and Deliberate Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The spirit of patriotism was too deep in the Senate today to admit of quick action on the Venezuelan Commission bill. It seethed and bubbled, and fairly ran over at times. Three hours were consumed in the consideration of the measure. The time was well spent.

It has been the assertion of the British press since the President's message was sent to Congress that Mr. Cleveland was actuated by political motives only, and that the American public would not sustain him in his course toward Great Britain. By this time it is known in England that the Congress, which speaks for the American people, has given the President the assurance of its hearty support. It ought to be doubly significant to the British Government that the Senate, which prides itself on its decorum and deliberate methods, has displayed infinitely more earnestness and enthusiasm in its consideration of the House measure than did the House itself.

All the authority he asked for has been given to the President. The bill when it left the Senate late this afternoon was exactly in the form in which it passed the House two days ago.

**Scenes That Will Not Be Forgotten.**

The scenes in the Senate Chamber to-day will not soon be forgotten. If war with Great Britain already had been declared the speakers could not have been more determined in their declarations that the Monroe doctrine should be upheld at all hazards.

In anticipation of an exciting time hundreds of persons occupied the galleries before 12 o'clock. By the time the bill was reported every seat was taken, and the corridors outside contained an anxious throng waiting for an opportunity to witness the proceedings. There were not more than a dozen vacant seats on the floor of the Senate when the excitement began, and these were occupied speedily by members of the House who were interested in the fate of the Commission bill. Less fortunate Representatives had to stand. At one time in the course of the debate the space behind the rear row of seats was crowded with members and others having the privileges of the floor.

**Great Interest Manifested.**

The report was circulated some time before the session opened that the Senate would not modify the House bill. It had become known that Mr. Lodge, who yesterday offered an amendment limiting the time in which the committee might report to April 1, had decided to withdraw it. Mr. Lodge said in explanation of his action that he had become convinced overnight that the position of this Government would be strengthened if the Senate should indorse the House bill in its entirety.

The news of his change of base intensified interest in the prospective report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. That committee, true to the promise made yesterday by Mr. Morgan, its Chairman, met early this morning and agreed upon a substitute bill, the principal change being that the commission should be limited to three members, to be appointed "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." That these proposed amendments would not be permitted to stand in the way of the sentiment of a majority of the Senate was made known by Mr. Morgan when the Commission bill came up for consideration. He acknowledged there was a difference of opinion in the committee regarding the propriety of amending the House bill in any way. Personally, he would prefer to see the bill passed in its original form.

All this was exceedingly gratifying to the advocates of prompt and decisive action in support of the President's position.

**A Wave of Discontent.**

A wave of discontent rolled over the Chamber when Mr. Allen, the Nebraska Populist, tried to divert the Senate from the main issue by entering upon a rambling discourse, in which the present condition of the Treasury was declared to be so perilous that nothing short of the free and unlimited coinage of silver would avert disaster. He took up in succession the bills recently introduced providing for increasing the naval and military arms of the public service, and asserted that nothing could be done unless the Populistic theory of supplying the Treasury with funds should be adopted.

His effort to be funny was painful and shallow, and everybody was glad when he took his seat.

The flow of oratory which followed was interesting, because, as it proceeded, the conviction became stronger that the Senate was disposed to take affirmative action before adjournment.

**A Few Discordant Notes.**

There were a few discordant notes. John Sherman was conservative. He counseled further delay. The Senate would not accept his advice to "hang up" the bill until after the holidays.

Mr. Platt struck the keynote of the matter when he declared that further delay or any amendments made by the Senate would be regarded in England as hesitancy on the part of the body to sustain the President. Mr. Platt recognized the necessity of disabusing the mind of Great Britain of the idea that the President's message to Congress was written purely for political effect.

In succession Mr. Lodge, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Teller declared in favor of prompt action and no amendments. Mr. Chandler's speech was the brightest of the day. There was keen appreciation of his statement that the threat of British financiers to unload their American securities was a gigantic "bluff."

**The Amendment Tabled.**

Mr. Chandler's motion that the committee amendment be laid upon the table was indorsed by Mr. Morgan as a reflection of his own views, and the Senate subscribed to the proposition with alacrity. On the final vote the bill went through without a dissenting voice.

Interest was added to the debate by the speech of Mr. Mills, who assumed that the country was on the verge of war and declared that the Constitutional mandate against taxation of real estate should be done away with in order that the Treasury might immediately be filled. Not the least interesting feature of the debate was the appearance of the white-haired Mr. Stewart making a speech in which "the crime of 1873" was not once referred to.

## PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

### The Senate Unanimous for the Appointment of a Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The first words on the Venezuelan question in the Senate today were spoken by Mr. Milburn, the blind Chaplain, who prayed:

As the time draws near the period of Christmas, inaugurated by the angels singing "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace to men of good will," we pray that the spirit of the season may enter into our hearts and minds and keep us in the knowledge and love of God and of His son, Jesus Christ, our Saviour.

Forbid that the two foremost nations of the world which bear the name of Christian, with one language, one faith, one baptism, one Lord, shall be embroiled in war with all its horrors and barbarisms.

Grant, we beseech Thee, that we may be saved from imbruing our hands in each other's blood. Let the spirit of justice and magnanimity prevail among the rulers of both nations and among the people, the kindred people, of the two lands, so that all differences and difficulties may be amicably and righteously settled, and that God's name may be glorified in the establishment of concord, amity, and brotherly kindness.

May this become an august and memorable Christmas in the history of the English-speaking world and of the whole earth.

Let health, prosperity, brotherly kindness, and charity pervade all our land and our motherland.

And may God be glorified and the reign of Jesus Christ, our Saviour, be established, we humbly pray Thee, in His sacred name. Amen.

**Ordered the Prayer Printed.**

At the suggestion of Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) unanimous consent was given to the printing in The Record of this invocation by the Chaplain.

After the introduction and reference of numerous bills, Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to incorporate into any revenue bill that may come to that committee from the House of Representatives, a provision imposing duties on wool—in three several classes. The resolution was laid on the table, as Mr. Mitchell gave notice of his desire to address the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement showing, during each of the last five years and for the whole period, the gross amount of imports from and exports to, ports of Great Britain, her colonies, and dependencies, with the number of entries of British vessels into American ports and their gross tonnage.

**Allen Harangues the Senate.**

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the advisability of opening our mints to the free coinage of silver and the issue of Treasury notes to provide for the contingency of war between the British Empire and the United States of America, was taken up, and Mr. Allen proceeded to deliver what he evidently considered some very caustic remarks at the expense of the President and his supporters on both sides of the Chamber. He said that he could conceive of no sufficient cause for the delivery of the President's message. There did not seem to be any demand for it.

It occurred to him that the President, having lost the confidence of the people, to some extent, during the administration of the last two years and nine months, was seeking to restore himself and his party to that confidence, and thus induce the people to forget the business conditions of the country.

Mr. Allen referred to the bill recently introduced by Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) to enable ex-Confederate officers to be commissioned as officers in the army or navy of the United States; the one introduced by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) for an appropriation of $100,000,000 for rifles and cannon, and the two introduced by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) for the increase of the navy and for a reconstruction of the United States ship Constitution, as so many proofs of the war spirit in the Senate.

He suggested that, on the Democratic side, there was an attempt to sustain the President for the splendid services of himself and his Secretary of the Treasury in the late political campaigns in New-York, Maryland, and Kentucky.

**Populists Must Take a Stand.**

It was necessary, Mr. Allen thought, for the Populist Party to take a stand in the matter. It would not do, he said, to permit the President of the United States and his distinguished associates in the Senate to carry off all the glory and honor. It would not do to permit the Democratic Party and the Republican Party in the Senate to take off all the glory and honor incident to the Monroe doctrine. It was necessary that the Populist Party should have a standing in the matter. Realizing that fact, the resolution had been prepared, as money was essential to war.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance, and the motion was defeated—yeas 24, nays 36, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Brice, Burrows, Caffery, Cameron, Chandler, Gallinger, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, Lodge, McMillan, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, (Wis.,) Morrill, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Sherman, Smith, Thurston, and Wetmore—24.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Carter, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Dubois, Gibson, Harris, Jones (Ark.,) Jones (Nev.,) Kyle, Mantle, Mitchell, (Oregon,) Morgan, Nelson, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Roach, Stewart, Tuller, Tillman, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Warren, and Wilson—36.

The resolution was agreed to, Mr. Allen having withdrawn the preamble. It now reads:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance do, and they are hereby directed and instructed to inquire, and report, by bill or otherwise, whether it would not be expedient and proper for the Government of the United States of America, at this time, to open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 1 to 16, and, in addition thereto, issue an adequate volume of full legal tender Treasury notes in the same manner such notes have heretofore been issued, and in the interest of National safety withdraw the issue power of National banks, and retire all bank currency.

**The Commission Bill Taken Up.**

The Vice President laid before the Senate the House bill appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of the commission to inquire and report on the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana, and it was read a second time.

Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, asked and obtained unanimous consent to have the bill considered in the Senate immediately. The committee, he said, had had the matter under consideration, and had instructed him to report it back with amendments in the nature of a substitute.

The substitute was read, its principal difference from the House bill being that it fixed the number of Commissioners at three, and required that they should be appointed by and with the consent of the Senate.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) said he differed from the conclusions of the committee with great diffidence, and he rose to speak upon the subject with a good deal of embarrassment. His opinion was very decided that the Senate had better not amend the House bill, but pass it as it came over; and in that view he understood that the Chairman of the committee concurred.

**Better Not to Talk War.**

It was useless, he said, to deny that this was a very grave and important subject; but in its consideration Senators ought not to talk about war. Senators did not invite war. They deprecated it. There was no reason, at present, to suppose that war was to be precipitated. The American people would not shun it, however, if it became inevitable.

All Senators, he thought, concurred with the President. There might be something in the message which he would have preferred to have otherwise; but as far as it was a statement of the position and determination of the American people on the great subject, there was no difference of opinion. No matter whether the Monroe doctrine were called a doctrine or a canon of international law, the American people were determined to sustain it.

It was admitted, Mr. Platt continued, that Senators were not in possession of the facts involved in the controversy. Therefore the proposed commission was to be appointed. Any amendment of the House bill would be considered in England as a hesitation on the part of the Senate to sustain the President in his position. And, therefore, unless it became absolutely necessary to amend the bill, the Senate should refrain from doing so in order that the attitude of the Senate might not be misunderstood in England.

There seemed to be an opinion on the other side of the water that this assertion of American rights and of the American determination to sustain those rights, was a campaign idea, and that it was put forth at this time for political effect.

"England," said Mr. Platt, emphatically, "must be disabused of any such opinion or belief as that. The American people were never more in earnest, from the breaking out of the Revolution to this day than in the determination to assert and maintain what they believe to be essential to the safety of the Republic. The Senate must be careful, then, to do nothing here that would give plausibility to the already prevalent idea in England that the United States was not united and in earnest about this matter.

**No Haste, Mr. Sherman Says.**

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that he could not for the life of him see the necessity for haste in considering the proposition before the Senate. The controversy which was the foundation of the trouble was an ancient one. It had existed for many years between Venezuela and Great Britain. It had been only recently that the subject had been noticed by the people of the United States.

Why should there be any excitement about it? Why should there be eagerness to seize upon the subject in order to create a probability of war with Great Britain and to arouse the patriotism of the American people? The American people needed no such excitement if they had to face war. The Monroe doctrine had never been applied to any particular case. It was not regarded when an American army invaded Mexico. Still, the people of the United States always had insisted on its right to protect American nationalities from European encroachment.

Mr. Sherman continued to criticise the haste shown in reference to the pending measure, and he asked why that was so. Was England engaged in fresh acquisitions of territory? On the contrary England was taking under very serious consideration the situation in the United States, and wanted no excitement on this side to compel her to a careful consideration of the whole subject matter.

Mr. Sherman believed firmly that the matter would be settled by some arrangement between Great Britain and Venezuela, and that not a single drop of American blood would be shed in the contest. He did not wish to be forced to vote for any measure under excitement, especially when that excitement was not founded on any real danger. The measure should be treated as an ordinary matter of legislation. Many important measures had been postponed for months. But yet Senators were called upon to pass a bill pell mell. It seemed to him that the proposed action was too hasty. There was no occasion for it.

**The Money Consideration.**

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas) said that it appeared to him that the most important consideration connected with the whole subject had been utterly overlooked in both houses, and that was the money consideration. Where were the revenues to be obtained?

How was the Government to get money enough to carry on the war and to carry it on successfully? A conflict with Great Britain would be no child's play, and the mistake of underrating it should not be committed. It might be, as the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, thought, there would be no war. Mr. Mills's own voice was for peace, but for peace honorable and consistent with the safety and dignity of the people of the United States.

"But," Mr. Mills continued, "if the American Government and the British Government have arrived at a point, after a long discussion, where both say that they will not yield, and the President says that we ought to resist with all the means in our power.

"Certainly, then, we are standing face to face on the very edge of battle, and prudence and safety demand that we should look to our treasure box and see where we are to obtain the money to carry on this great struggle."

In developing this idea Mr. Mills argued that the first course to be taken was an amendment of the Constitution legalizing an income tax, and he suggested that a joint resolution proposing such an amendment should be passed and sent to the State Legislatures.

**Not an Electioneering Dodge.**

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) said that yesterday he had given notice of amendments, but he should not offer them to-day, because he thought it of the utmost importance that there should be absolutely no division whatever in the Senate on any question involving the support of the President in the position he had taken. As to the English idea that the whole thing was an electioneering business, he wanted to see that idea done away with. He wanted to make it understood that there was no division of sentiment among the American people.

And he wanted, by the action of the Senate to-day, to say plainly to those people in London who were undertaking to make a scare in this country by selling stocks and calling loans in the American market, that the American people were united on this question, that they purposed to stand by it, and that the attempt to create a panic in Wall Street by calling loans and draining gold was not the road to honorable and peaceful settlement. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) said the sentiment in the United States in favor of the Monroe doctrine was practically unanimous. He accused England of various attempts to irritate the United States in the matter of Alaska, of slaughtering seals, and of the seizure of Corinto, in Nicaragua. And he declared that it was this English arrogance which had aroused the feelings of the American people.

"Great Britain," he exclaimed, vehemently, "can put an end to it by being honest and reasonable." [Renewed applause in the galleries, which was promptly suppressed by the Vice President.]

**Not a Very Large War Cloud.**

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) said he could not bring himself to believe that there was the serious menace to peace which Senators supposed. He concurred in everything that had been said as to the necessity of firmly and rigidly and at all times enforcing the Monroe doctrine. But he was persuaded that if on a careful and judicial investigation the facts were made patent to the world there would be no difficulty as to an honorable solution. He could not understand that there was reason to apprehend immediate difficulty. The war cloud did not seem to him to be very large.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) asked Mr. White to give his construction of the Monroe doctrine; and he put the case of Venezuela ceding the disputed territory to Great Britain, and asked whether such cession would be in conflict with the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. White declined to discuss that point as not being involved in the controversy.

Mr. Mitchell answered his own question by stating the true construction of the Monroe doctrine to be that no European power shall be permitted either by force or treaty to acquire one foot of soil which it does not now own on the Western hemisphere.

**Caffery Urges Caution.**

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) said that he heartily concurred in Senator Sherman's opinion that the Senate should pursue a deliberate, conservative course of action. If war should ensue between the United States and Great Britain out of this controversy, the responsibility for it would rest on the Senate and House of Representatives. The President might precipitate war, but Congress was the war-making power, and, therefore, he argued that the Senate should supervise the appointment of the commission. Continuing, he said:

What need is there of haste? Is our honor suffering? Is our frontier invaded? Are not our ships permitted to plow the ocean unmolested? Wherein are we assailed? The very appointment of this commission is a warlike step. It is a very extreme application of the Monroe doctrine. But even that step—which, in my opinion, is a forecast of war—may not lead to the dire conclusion of war, if temperate and wise counsels are followed afterward.

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## FINANCIAL DISTURBANCES.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) gave it as his opinion that there was no possibility of war as the enlightened sentiment of the nations of the world forbade war on the question.

**What if the Stocks Go Down?**

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) expressed his regret that the President had not settled the question of a commission, as he might have done, without sending it to Congress. He (Mr. Teller) was not frightened by the little financial disturbances in London and New-York. Suppose stocks did fall. That was a matter which the American people did not care much about. He understood that railroad stocks had fallen 4 per cent. to-day. He did not care if they fell 50 per cent. That would not affect the country generally—only a few speculators. But the English would not sell American stocks. That was a bluff on their part. Mr. Teller also read from the dispatch already quoted by Mr. Chandler, and paused at the phrase, "Its deluded Chief Magistrate." He also read this question: "The meeting finally resolved to postpone any action until it became clear to what extent the President's course represents the will of the American people."

"And," added Mr. Teller, "when they have gone through the files of the American press and listened to the voice of the American people, if sending back our securities depends upon the support we shall give to the President, they will send back these securities in a mass."

**Passage of the Bill.**

This closed the debate. On motion of Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) the proposed amendments to the House bill were laid on the table; and the bill was read a third time and progressed to the point where the question was on its passage.

An offer of amendment was made by Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) who was informed by the presiding officer (Mr. Harris, Dem., Tenn.) that the bill had gone beyond the point where any amendments could be offered.

The presiding officer then put the question, "Shall the bill pass?" and, as the votes (viva voce) were all "Aye," and not one "No," he declared that the House bill was passed, without amendment.

The Senate then, at 3:45, proceeded to executive business; and when the doors were opened, at 4:30, the presiding officer laid before the Senate the President's message, asking that no recess be taken until after financial legislation necessary to preserve the credit of the Government had been enacted.

"I move that the Senate do now adjourn," said Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) as soon as the reading of the message was concluded.

"Why," said Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) with real or affected surprise, "I expected that some serious consideration would be given to this most important message of the President by our Democratic friends."

"We want time to consider it," Mr. Cockrell bluntly rejoined.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

## IN SECRET SESSION.

### The Senators Discuss Important Matters Behind Closed Doors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The secret session of the Senate this afternoon was noted more for the matters discussed that were not strictly executive in their character than for anything else. Quite a batch of Postmasters, and a few other nominations made during the recess of Congress, were confirmed. It was the intention of the Senate to clean up as many of these nominations as possible, and then take a rest, after the somewhat exciting debate of the day.

While the doors were closed Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) called up the House resolution providing for a holiday recess from to-day until Jan. 3, and suggested that the date be changed to adjourn from to-morrow until Jan. 6.

**Senate Must Not Run Away.**

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) opposed adjourning to-morrow. It was the first time in the history of the Senate, he thought, when that body had adjourned over the holidays with a hundred vacancies on its committees. Then, too, there had been a great deal said within the last few days about the importance of the crisis that was now upon the country, and there was a good deal of talk about foreign questions. He asked what would be said if the Senate thus ran away.

A number of other Republicans urged that the Senate remain in session until next Tuesday, when they hoped the Democrats would have agreed upon their representation on the Senate committees, and these committees thus could be reorganized before the members should leave for the holidays.

Mr. Gorman and Mr. Cockrell of the Democratic steering committee told their Republican associates that they could not get ready by Tuesday, and there was no use for the Republicans to hope that they could secure the committees before the holidays. The Republicans, they said, had taken three weeks in which to do their work, and it was not to be expected that the Democrats could do theirs in as many days.

**Vote to Adjourn To-day.**

It being apparent that the Democrats had taken a determined stand on this matter, and the all-important Venezuelan resolution having been passed as it came from the House, there appeared to be no good reason why the Republicans should press the matter any further, and they consented to the idea advanced by Mr. Gorman, that the matter go over until after the recess without further debate. This was done, and the resolution, amended so as to provide for adjournment to-morrow until Jan. 6, instead of from to-day to Jan. 3, was passed.

Mr. Cockrell then moved an adjournment.

Mr. Faulkner (Dem., West Va.,) said he had received a telephone message from Mr. Thurber that a communication from the President was on its way to the Capitol and suggested that it would be well to wait and see what it contained, whereupon Mr. Cockrell withdrew his motion to adjourn.

**Talk About a Crisis.**

Mr. Chandler thought it would be well before the resolution of adjournment was sent to the House to wait and see what the message was that the President was to send to the Senate, "for that message may create a crisis in public affairs that will make it important for us to stay here," he added.

Mr. Cockerell—Oh, there is no danger of a crisis.

Mr. Chandler—How are we to know there is no danger of a crisis?

Mr. Cockerell—In the very nature of the condition of this country and this people no crisis is possible.

Mr. Chandler—But how improper it will be to pass a resolution for adjournment for a fortnight when we are specially requested to remain in session until His Excellency the President will send us a special communication which no one knows anything about?

**Reconsider the Vote to Adjourn.**

Mr. Chandler then moved to reconsider the vote by which the adjournment resolution was agreed to, and on motion of Mr. Cockrell that motion was laid on the table—yeas 32, nays not counted.

**The House Said "Amen."**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The House to-day did positively nothing. The only incident of interest came while the Chaplain was praying. "Let us have peace with all the world," he said, "but let it be an honorable peace." The House fervently ejaculated "Amen."

## BISHOP DOANE IS EXCITED.

### He Thinks the Talk About War with England Is Preposterous.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—The Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, has prepared a long communication to the press in relation to the Venezuelan question. He says:

The time is soon coming when an appeal to the sober judgment of men who have settled down from a wild excitement will be heard and heeded; and, perhaps, it will do no harm to make the appeal now. Does anybody believe that the enlargement of British possessions in South America is likely to affect a republican form of government in the United States? The question is too preposterous to be considered at all. The name of any man would be consigned to immortal infamy who succeeded in breaking the peace between England and America, either by refusing arbitration instead of war or in enforcing arbitration by means of war.

As an American, I am especially concerned with the American condition, and the pain of it lies in the zest with which demagogues and half-Americanized foreigners, and, to a large extent, the press, hail the possibility of war with an unholy haste, before a commission had been even granted or appointed to ascertain whether the claim of Great Britain was right or wrong, and an enormous amount of money is proposed to be appropriated for war preparations. It is time to protest against the haste, the appeal to prejudice, the recklessness and bravado of the whole American attitude, as well as against the hard and haughty assumption of the English view. I believe that neither of these conditions represents the thought, the purpose, or the feeling of either people. I venture to prophesy that somehow these empty vaporings will vanish into thin air, and no serious consequences will result, except the substitution of confidence and comity for the present feeling.

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## SOUTH AMERICA WILL APPROVE.

### Charles R. Flint Is Absolutely Certain of This Fact.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Charles R. Flint of New-York, who is in this city, expresses great confidence in the unanimous approval by the South American republics of the President's message on Venezuela. "The reassertion, in so explicit and vigorous a manner, of the Monroe doctrine, cannot fail," he says, "to increase with those countries respect for the United States, and deeper sympathy with our institutions and interests."

Mr. Flint's business acquaintance with the South American republics, which is also a very large personal acquaintance, justifies him in making the prediction, with the greatest confidence, that when the South American republics speak, they will have but one opinion, and that will be favorable to the utterances of the President.

When they have had opportunity to speak officially, he has not the slightest doubt that they will approve our position, first, because we have asserted it, and next, for the reason that the assurance it gives to Venezuela of fraternal interest will appeal to all republics that might be subjected to aggressions like that suffered by Venezuela.

## NO WAR LIKELY AT PRESENT.

### But Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Is Ready for It if It Comes.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 20.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was asked to-day if he thought the United States and England would go to war.

"No," he replied; "months and months will pass before the United States Commission will report. In the meantime, the pugnacious winds will blow themselves out, the angry waters will subside, and a common ground be revealed upon which each of the great English-speaking giants can honorably stand."

"What did you think of the President's message?"

"It was a capital performance; potent, powerful, masterly, and intensely American. He hears the roar of the British lion with the same indifference that he does the voice of the storm king when he is shooting ducks."

"Suppose the angry waters do not subside, and war should follow, would you go into the fight?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, I expect in that case I could not resist drawing my cavalry sabre once more and going in with the horse marines."

## INDORSED BY GEN. HOWARD.

### President Cleveland Right in the Stand He Has Taken.

EMPORIA, Kan., Dec. 20.—Major Gen. O. O. Howard, retired, of the United States Army, delivered his lecture on "Grant at Chattanooga" at the Kansas State Normal School last evening to an immense audience. A reception was given him by the Grand Army previous to the lecture.

In an interview afterward he warmly indorsed the position taken by President Cleveland in his message regarding the Venezuelan troubles, and stated that, although on the retired list, should trouble ensue, he would be the first to enter the conflict.

"The issue is squarely made," said he, "and there must be a fight or a back-down. This country cannot back down, but then I don't anticipate any trouble. It would be terrible. The idea of these two nations going to war. We are Christians, we both worship the same God, and believe in the same Saviour, and war should not be; but for all that, Cleveland has taken the right position, and there we should stand."

**Denounced as a Fraud.**

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 20.—Gen. Paul Vandervoort, ex-Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and a leading Populist, denounced the Venezuela message and movement as a fraud. He says:

"The whole thing is a scheme of the Democrats and Republicans to bring about the issuance of more bonds. By this jingo appeal they hope to get about $300,000,000 of bonds issued, and when that is done the matter will be arbitrated. Thus the Republicans will have an excuse for the bond issuance policy, which they have denounced, but which is necessary under the present financial policy, which both Republicans and Democrats uphold."

## WILL NAME COMMISSIONERS TO-DAY

### Men Decided on for Correction and Charity Departments.

Mayor Strong will to-day announce the appointment of Robert J. Wright as Commissioner of the Department of Correction, and John P. Faure as President of the Department of Charities.

It was generally supposed yesterday that Gen. James R. O'Beirne and perhaps Silas C. Croft, the anti-Platt leader of the Thirty-first District, would be appointed as the other two Commissioners of Charities.

Mayor Strong, however, insisted yesterday that he had not as yet definitely made up his mind.

Both Commissioners Wright and Faure had a conference with the Mayor yesterday. The fact that President Porter was not at this conference was put forth as an indication that the Mayor had decided not to reappoint him.

**McKane's Overdrafts Again.**

At the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday Supervisor Bennett of the Thirty-first Ward said Henry H. Adams, while County Treasurer, had paid to John Y. McKane $30,000 in excess of the money appropriated by the town of Gravesend. He said this was illegal, and should be added to the deficit in the County Treasurer's accounts.

This would make ex-County Treasurer Adams's alleged indebtedness $119,000. The County of Kings is now suing him and his bondsmen, William Adams, Edward Freel, W. G. Pierson, and Martin Duane, for the $89,000 deficit which it is said exists.

Supervisor Bennett's suggestion was referred to the Law Committee for investigation.

**Board of Sachems May Meet.**

The Tammany Society will meet to-night. If Congressman George B. McClellan comes over from Washington he will be installed as a Sachem, and the Board of Sachems will meet and elect John C. Sheehan as a Sachem in place of Richard Croker.

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## INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS


| | Page. | | Page. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amusements | 1 | Furs Repaired | 7 |
| Auction Sales | 7 | Furnished Rooms | 7 |
| Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds | 13 | Help Wanted | 16 |
| Autumn Resorts | 7 | Hotels | 7 |
| Bankers' Cards | 13 | Instruction | 7 |
| Bicycles | 7 | Legal Notices | 13 |
| Boarders and Lodgers | 7 | Marriages and Deaths | 13 |
| City Items | 5 | New Publications | 5 |
| City Real Estate for Sale | 15 | Proposals | 14 |
| Country Real Estate for Sale | 15 | Recent Publications | 10 |
| Dancing | 7 | Religious Notices | 7 |
| Deaths | 5 | Situations Wanted | 16 |
| Dividends | 13 | Special Notices | 5 |
| Dry Goods | 7 | Surrogate Notices | 13 |
| Financial | 13 | Travelers' Guide | 14 |
| | | Winter Resorts | 7 |


## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—A Christmas Story, Journeys End in Lovers Meeting, A Story of Waterloo, King Arthur, and Much Ado About Nothing—8:00. Matinee—Becket.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.

AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:15. Matinée.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Exhibition of Flowers and Butterflies—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10. Matinée.

CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.

EMPIRE—Camille—8:30. Matinée—2:00.

FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

GARDEN—A Stag Party—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

GARRICK—The Foundling—8:15. Matinée.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Ups and Downs of Life—8:00. Matinée.

HOUDINI'S—Mysteries—OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The New Boy—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.

HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée.

ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.

IRVING PLACE—Zum Wohlthatigen Zweck—8:15. Matinée—2:00—Maria Stuart.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15. Matinée.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Hebrew Technical Institute Fair—Afternoon and Evening.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin—8:15. Matinée—2:00—Faust.

PALMER'S—The Ship Girl—8:00. Matinée.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.

STANDARD—The strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

STAR—The County Fair—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

## BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS


**Page 1**

The President's Stand Upheld.
Aid Asked for the Treasury.
Bears Make a Big Raid.
Fearful Voyage of the Molega.
Work of the Deluge in the West.
Philadelphia's Strike Ended.

**Page 2**

Army and Navy Discussing Possible War.

**Page 3**

The Senate Passes the Venezuela Bill.
A Lecture on Aquariums.

**Page 5**

Massacre at Zeitoun.
Closing on Gomez and Maceo.
Some Investments in Mexico.
The Obituary Record.

**Page 6**

England Is Still Stubborn.
Amherst Alumni Dinner.
Four British Naval Stations.

**Page 7**

Hebrew Fair Closes To-night.

**Page 8**

For the Palisades Park.

**Page 9**

Disagree on Charity Inspectors.
Discussing Building Law Changes.
Trolley Cars for the Bridge.
Dance of the Columbia Juniors.
Not Enough Policemen About.

**Page 10**

Review of New Publications.
To Reorganize Our Army.
Forecast of Governor's Message.
Gifts for Italian Children.
Dr. Rainsford Opposes War.
Impromptu Fireworks Display.

**Page 11**

In the Commercial World.
Marine Intelligence.

**Page 12**

The Financial Markets.

**Page 14**

The Gordon Arson Trial.
Hearing on Rapid Transit.
A Conflict Between Courts.
Theatrical Gossip.
The Courts.

**Page 15**

News of the Railroads.
Cyclists Want the Claremont for Shelter.
Said a Bribe Was Offered.
In the Real Estate Field.

**Page 16**

England Warned Before.
Mayor Gleason Triumphs.
Twenty-four Miners Entombed.
A General Strike Possible.
Inspecting the Texas.
Law Books at Auction.


## YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

| | Weather Bureau. 1894. | 1895. | Times. 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 36 | 48 | 46 |
| 6 A. M. | 36 | 53 | 48 |
| 9 A. M. | 37 | 52 | 49 |
| 12 M. | 41 | 55 | 56 |
| 3 P. M. | 46 | 58 | 58 |
| 6 P. M. | 46 | 56 | 57 |
| 9 P. M. | 45 | 53 | 54 |
| 12 P. M. | 41 | 52 | 52 |

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....52.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....53.40
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....42.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....34.00

## PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy and Threatening Weather.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 7.

## SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1895.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

## THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

Mr. CLEVELAND has issued a message that is distinctly reassuring, inasmuch as it aims to take advantage of a united National sentiment to make one forward move in the effort to put the country's finances on a sounder basis. It is a demonstration of the radical unsoundness of our financial system that the declaration by the Executive of a foreign policy which the Congress, representing in this case truly the sentiment of the Nation, promptly ratifies should cause so sudden and considerable a disturbance. It could not happen were it not that the drain of gold occasioned by a return of our securities from the London market falls directly upon the Treasury, on whose reserve depends the value of our vast paper currency. The declaration of the 17th involved no immed'ate disturbance of our peaceful relations with Great Britain. On the contrary, it specifically stated the determination of our Government fully to respect such rights as Great Britain was found to possess, and it is an open question—left open deliberately—whether the commission authorized by Congress will find that Venezuela has been essentially wronged.

On the receipt of the message the "bears," both in New-York and London, saw their chance to force the selling of our securities, and, though we have high authority for the statement that the selling was not general and was chiefly induced by "bear" reports from here, its effect during a part of yesterday was striking and exciting. Had our currency been sound, as that of England is sound, this movement would have been met, not without inconvenience and loss, but without arousing any extreme apprehension. The matter would have been adjusted somewhat painfully, but with entire certainty. This is the substantial reason for the President's appeal to Congress. It raises immediately the question what the Congress can do and what the President can do. The power of the Executive is very great. The Secretary of the Treasury may "purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States authorized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest." But this power, great as it is, may at the present moment involve a "sacrifice of the people's interests and the public funds." Nor could its exercise have the same influence and authority as prompt and adequate Congressional action.

What should this action be? It should be directed immediately to placing beyond all doubt the "ability and determination of our Nation to meet in any circumstance every obligation it incurs," and to meet them "in the recognized money of the world." A plain and explicit declaration to this effect by Congress is the obvious first step. The second is to authorize a gold loan of ample amount in such form as would most readily meet the needs of the Treasury and the popular disposition to subscribe for a Government loan. In the present exigency such a loan would be taken by the American people. Of that we have no doubt. But the loan would not have the needed effect unless it was provided that it shall be directed immediately to the actual establishment of the currency upon an unquestioned gold basis. It should therefore be accompanied by authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to fund and cancel the Treasury notes of the 1890 issue, as presented, and to retire and cancel gradually the legal-tender issues.

Here is what Congress can do and ought to do. It will be the proud and complete reply of the Legislature of the Nation to the financiers of London, who meet the possibility of a conflict by an effort to cripple the United States in its finances. It will be a rational and beneficent declaration of independence, the fruits of which we shall reap in immediate relief and in security for all the future. Meanwhile, we advise everybody to keep control of his judgment and not to believe that the destiny of the United States is forever to be determined by a day's fluctuations on the Stock Exchange.

## AN OPPORTUNITY.

The Senate has passed without a dissenting vote the bill providing for a commission to inquire into the Venezuelan question.

The President will undoubtedly select as Commissioners men of the highest reputation for ability, sound judgment, and absolute impartiality.

The occasion may properly be used to make perfectly clear to the American Nation and the world, what was not dwelt upon in the message of the 17th with as much emphasis as it would bear, the unreserved determination of the United States to respect the rights of Great Britain as well as those of Venezuela. The commission is to enlighten the Government on a question which it has not prejudged, and will not prejudge.

Such a declaration by the President might prevent misunderstanding and allay undue excitement.

## THE THING THAT MAKES FOR PEACE

It would be very foolish to draw conclusions as to the outcome of the Venezuelan dispute from the events of the few days following the message of the President. In the excitement of the moment things are said on both sides that will conveniently be forgotten. The men who frankly confess or loudly profess that they are spoiling for a fight, and that a lively war with Great Britain would delight the American people, do not represent the people, who are at heart lovers of justice and of peace, and who, though they will accept without flinching the duty that is presented to them, will do so soberly and with a profound conception of the horrors of war. On the other hand, the men who are representing Mr. CLEVELAND as a jingo and his policy as a party "coup," who are railing at the Secretary of State, and exhausting the vocabulary of abuse to discredit the honesty and fidelity of the responsible officers of the Government, are in their turn wholly unrepresentative of the American people. We are often inclined, in purely domestic matters, to think poorly enough of our rulers. It is a habit bred of our bitter partisan contests, but as a people we do not respect those who follow that habit when the eyes of the world are on our rulers.

But while the manifestations of the moment are some of them misleading and confusing, the essential features of the situation are, we think, clear and will be recognized. The most important of these is not the fact—though it clearly is the fact—that the great body of the American people back their Government, right or wrong, but that in this case the position of the Government is one that the world must ultimately acknowledge is unselfish and just. Mr. CLEVELAND seeks for his country not the slightest advantage at the expense of any other. He is not trying to extend our territorial limits. He does not claim to encroach upon the rights of any other nation. He does not pretend to decide what are the rights of either Great Britain or Venezuela. He simply asserts the duty of the United States to see that no essential wrong is done to any independent nation on this continent, and invites Great Britain to consent to the only possible adequate method of determining what the rights of the two parties to the controversy are. And the American people, the longer they study his attitude, the more completely they understand it, are bound to be more and more firm in their support of their Government.

That, we believe, is the surest augury of peace. It is the best and only way to impress upon the Government and upon the people of Great Britain the real nature of the issue between the two Governments. Even so strong-willed and so self-confident a statesman as Lord SALISBURY cannot face that issue with a light heart. The British people, with all their absorption in trade and their stubborn energy in the pursuit of their interests, have a substratum of love of equity. When they are convinced that the choice is between submitting their claim to South American territory to arbitration or else arriving at a peaceful settlement with Venezuela on the one hand, or, on the other, an aggressive war on Venezuela supported by the United States, we have no doubt what choice they will insist upon. In the strictest and simplest sense, the way to secure peace is to make ready for war, and the chief element of readiness is the strong, calm, unflagging support of the sentiment of the people.

## MR. ALDRICH SURRENDERS.

We recently republished from the leading McKinley newspaper in the West, The Chicago Inter Ocean, a statement (not, however, given to the public upon the authority of that journal) that Speaker REED had laid aside the tariff policy of inaction set forth by him in his address to the House Republican caucus and had come to be in favor of the passage of a bill restoring the old duties on wool and increasing the present duties on "pottery, potatoes, grain, and hay." It appears now that Senator ALDRICH also has substituted new opinions for those which he expressed so forcibly with respect to tariff legislation week before last.

Mr. ALDRICH has for two or three years past been the manager or director on the Republican side in the Senate. He has, moreover, a more thorough knowledge of tariff legislation than is possessed by any other Republican Senator, although he has not used that knowledge for the public good. His influence in shaping the legislative policy of his party in the Senate is powerful, especially with respect to the tariff. To show how great a change his views have undergone, we quote the following statement of his opinions, given by him about ten days ago to the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Tribune and published in that journal:

"Any further agitation of the tariff question by this Congress would be simply suicide for the Republicans. The members of the House are forgetful of the situation in the Senate, and of the attitude of the President. No tariff bill can pass the Senate, and none can be approved by the President.

"In addition to that, I am firmly convinced that the business interests of the country imperatively demand an absolute rest from all tariff legislation. Our whole duty seems to be to provide revenue for the Government in such a manner as will be acceptable to the President."

The announcement that Mr. ALDRICH now holds other and very different opinions as to the tariff policy of the Republicans in Congress is made by The American Protective Tariff League, the most powerful of the party's high-tariff organizations, and one with which he has been in full accord. It was published yesterday and is as follows:

"Senator ALDRICH, during an hour's very interesting discussion of the financial situation, told us that, among other plans that seemed to him feasible—if the revenue is to be increased from customs—was one providing for a horizontal increase of say 15 to 20 per cent., on some or all of the dutiable schedules, with the imposition of a proper rate on wool, lumber, and perhaps other articles now on the free list. This plan is not, of course, along the line of Republican doctrines, but it may be the best attainable to secure the necessary revenue. With it might be included some temporary increase in the tariff on manufactured tobacco, and perhaps other articles. It must not be understood that Senator ALDRICH stands committed to this plan."

The fact that it is regarded by him as "feasible" sufficiently indicates the curious and revolutionary change in his opinions. The plan involves a revision of the entire tariff—the restoration of duties upon products now on the free list and a horizontal increase of the duties of the present law. "Agitation of the tariff" is no longer, to his mind, "simply suicide for the Republicans," and he has conveniently forgotten his "firm conviction" of ten days ago that "the business interests of the country imperatively demand an absolute rest from all tariff legislation." As for the effect of his "feasible" plan, it may be said that the adoption of that plan would make a considerable number of important duties even higher than they were in the McKinley tariff, for there are schedules in which very little reduction was made by the latest revision, and some duties—if the prices of the products in question are considered—are now practically as high as they were under the McKinley act. Moreover, an addition of 15 or 20 per cent. would make some rates prohibitory which are now competitive, and thus, so far as these are concerned, would not increase the revenue, but would reduce it.

The Senator appears to have succumbed to the influence of the radical advocates of McKinleyism in his party; and this is not surprising, for they are easily a large majority of influential Republicans. We await with interest now the formal announcement of the surrender of Speaker REED.

## SHOULD NOT BURDEN THE ENTERPRISE.

The question of locating the New-York terminus and approach of the Hudson River Bridge is before the Sinking Fund Commission for decision, as its approval is wisely required by the law authorizing the construction of the bridge. At the last meeting of the commission the question was raised of imposing conditions upon the company in the way of "compensation" to be paid to the city. Considering the proportions of this undertaking, its innate difficulties and uncertainties, and its vast importance to the city, it would be a mistake to impose any burden upon it or put any obstacle in its way not necessary for the protection of public interests.

The whole Hudson River Bridge and its appurtenances will be simply a tremendously costly railroad approach to the city, connecting it directly with the vast network of transportation that is now cut off at the western bank of the river. To bring the railroads from the East and North into the heart of the city, one of the principal public thoroughfares has been in part occupied, and half the expense of converting it into a tunnel and viaduct approach has been borne by the city. New-York and Brooklyn are to construct at their own expense a bridge across the East River, the largest use of which will be to enable the elevated railroads of the two cities to interchange traffic.

The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company proposes to build a costly structure and the approaches and termini therefor at its own expense. It will have to pay for property taken and it will always be subject to the regular taxation of its own property. It will be of vast benefit to the commerce of the city and to the value of taxable property within its limits hereafter. The city is asked to contribute nothing to its cost, to allow it no special privilege or exemption, but merely to authorize it to locate its necessary approach and terminus on this side, where it will best serve the purpose of its construction. It needs every encouragement and facility that is consistent with the rights of property and the interests of the public, in order that its advantages may be assured. It certainly should not meet with any discouragement from the authorities of the city to whose future prosperity it is expected to contribute.

## THE REMEDY FOR THE "INJUSTICE."

The Court of Appeals has decided, as there never was any doubt, in a rational mind that it would have to do, that the city must pay its share of the tax for the State care of the insane for the two years for which it is in arrears. It will add about $1,500,000 to the taxes of next year, because the old Board of Estimate and Apportionment refused to include in the budgets of the last two years the amounts required for its payment when due. The court takes occasion to say that, though it is compelled to sustain the law and the obligation of the city to pay, it is an injustice that it should be taxed both for the support of the State system and for the cost of caring for all its own indigent insane.

Nobody ever doubted the injustice of it, but the way has been open to escape the double burden ever since the State care law was passed. Monroe, one of the counties originally exempted, took advantage of this way of escape promptly and got the benefit of the State system as soon as it was put in operation. Kings County was taken over by act of the last Legislature, and New-York would have been but for these unpaid taxes. Although the act intended to accomplish the purpose failed on account of the condition imposed of settling the unpaid tax claims of the State, which the Mayor would not accept, the cost of maintaining the city insane under the State system was included in the appropriation for its support.

As that appropriation did not take effect until the beginning of the fiscal year, Oct. 1, we may secure the greater part of the benefit from it by prompt action of the Legislature at the coming session. The Mayor is said to have a bill ready prepared for submission as soon as the session opens. Whether it is substantially the same as that passed last year we are not sure, but the State Charities Aid Association has placed such a measure in the Mayor's hands and urged its acceptance.

There is nothing to do now but to repair the mistakes of the past, pay up the arrears of taxes, and get the benefit of the State system as speedily as possible. It will not only relieve us of the double burden of taxation, but will simplify the work of the new Department of Charities and put an end to complaints against the municipal management of insane asylums.

## VICE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Senatorial committee of investigation now at work in Philadelphia has continued its inquiry concerning corruption in the Police Department for two days since our summary of last week's testimony was published. The additional evidence points to the shocking demoralization of the police force, the repeated failures of decent citizens to obtain any relief from the authorities, and the favor shown to the criminal classes by the Police Magistrates. Respectable citizens testify that their complaints to the police authorities concerning notorious disorderly houses have received no consideration, and that even the Magistrates to whom they afterward applied, and whose names they give, told them that they could accomplish nothing by complaining. Continued efforts of this kind excited the ridicule of policemen. There is an abundance of testimony showing that disorderly houses notorious for years and obnoxious because of their extremely disreputable character have been protected by the police for pay.

The testimony given by citizens during the first three days concerning futile appeals to prominent officers of the Police Department, to Magistrates, and even to high officers of the City Government has been corroborated by other citizens at the recent sessions. The committee put upon the witness stand several street-walkers, who testified concerning the systematic exaction of blackmail from them and others of their class by policemen, giving the names of these tax collectors and showing how failure to supply the officers with money was invariably followed by arrest, while payment insured protection. Keepers of disorderly houses have testified as to the payment of protection money to the police. Several additional statements have been procured relating to the subservience of the police to the political bosses in the several wards or districts, the fraudulent control of school and primary elections by the bosses through the agency of policemen, the frequent visits of policemen to notorious but protected disorderly houses and unlicensed saloons, and the prevalent belief of respectable citizens that any attempt to procure the punishment of such violators of the law not only would be made in vain, but would also subject the complainants themselves to persecution.

The Philadelphia newspapers do not, as a rule, seem to regard these shocking disclosures as matters which call for extended or severe comment, and some of them do not give very much space to the reports of the inquiry.

Our valued contemporary, Le Courrier des Etats-Unis, takes, as was to have been expected, a just, sensible, and patriotic view of President CLEVELAND'S action in regard to English cupidity and aggression. "In the presence," it says, "of a National movement such as has not been known in the United States for a quarter of a century, it seems puerile to see in the message of Dec. 17 and the course of Congress only a piece of politics calculated to affect the Presidential election of 1896," and, continuing, The Courrier warns the journals of Paris that to reason from statements made in London is to risk the embarrassment and humiliation which later and more accurate information will produce in all who too hastily reach absurd conclusions from false premises. "The Monroe doctrine is taken most seriously here," the article from which we quote declares; "the policy of England is thoroughly maladroit, in that it excites in America a sentiment which cannot have other than the gravest consequences for Great Britain. As to the outcome, we believe that England will never risk a war in which she will not have a single ally, and whose result would inevitably be the loss of her possessions on the American Continent and the destruction of her commerce, not to speak of the enforced evacuation of Egypt and other lands besides." How different are these sentiments from those expressed in another paper whose editor is also of foreign birth!

### More Soap for Ireland.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The days when dirt was synonymous with devotion have passed away with the hermits of the desert; and Roman Cardinals and Monsignori are pictures and patterns of the cleanliness which is next to godliness. I trust I shall not give offense to those who, from their sacred functions, are entitled to every one's respect, if I venture to ask if it be not a little surprising to see men who are engaged in the service of the House of God, and to whom the care of the very altar is committed, going about unshaven and uncomely, and setting their flocks an example of what they should surely be enjoined to avoid, as far as their condition and occupation will permit? Could not a privately communicated pastoral correct this unseemly spectacle, and sow the seeds of perhaps the most-needed reform in Ireland? Indeed, only two things are needed to make Ireland the most attractive country in the world—a love of cleanliness and a love of flowers.

### Reliable and Conservative.

From The Statesville (N. C.) Landmark, Dec. 10.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a reliable, conservative, Democratic newspaper.

## PERSONALS.

—The thirty-second Baron Kingsale, who died recently, had the privilege of keeping his hat on his head in the presence of the sovereign. No other nobleman in England had this privilege, which came to his ancestor, John de Courcy, 700 years ago. John de Courcy was a faithful friend of Richard the Lion-Hearted, and King John cruelly caused his imprisonment in a dungeon. When the King of France sent a challenge from his most valiant knight to the most valiant knight of Britain John de Courcy had to be released. He won the battle, and then exacted as a reward the right for himself and his descendants to remain with covered heads in the King's company, and to salute him only with a shake of the hand.

—George Augustus Sala had a peculiarly uncertain temper. Once at a dinner given by him in honor of Henry Irivng, Lord Rosebery, who was among the guests, made a speech, gently bantering the actor. Sala instantly took offense, and delivered a terrific tirade which began with, "Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of Rosebery, you have dared this night to insult a man who has served his country in every quarter of the globe." And so on at great length, with tremendous vehemence. The table was thunderstruck, but Lord Rosebery made another speech, which soothed the fiery veteran, and finally reduced him to tears.

—A new and characteristic Lincoln story appears in The Washington Post. In 1863 Truman Smith, who had represented Connecticut in the United States Senate, and been the associate of Clay, Webster, Seward, and Chase, became the father of twin boys. The old man—he was nearly seventy—named the babies Abraham Lincoln and William Seward. The great Secretary, on receiving a letter announcing these facts, took it to Lincoln, who indorsed upon it: "The old man grows stronger as he grows older. Be it so with the Nation."

—Lecky, the historian, did not let himself be at all disturbed by the Parliamentary campaign through which he recently passed. While the polling was proceeding in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, Dublin, with exciting surroundings, Mr. Lecky was seen in an old bookshop, diligently searching for literary treasures, and apparently wholly absorbed in that pursuit.

—King Leopold of Belgium detests instrumental music of any kind. It seems to cause him real physical suffering. If any one sits down at the piano in the King's presence his Majesty swiftly vanishes, while it is said that he would "run a mile to escape the sound of his Queen's harp."

—Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson is recovering, though slowly, from his recent serious illness. He is still confined to his bed, but a few of his most intimate friends are now permitted to see him for a few minutes each day.

—Rustem Pasha left an estate of £13,000, all in personal property. It is divided by his will between his wife and several near relatives.

### "Twelfth Night" at Daly's.

Mr. Daly's four-act version of "Twelfth Night" was revived, with Miss Rehan in her charming portrayal of Viola, last night at Daly's, and will form the holiday bill at that house. Miss Rehan's performance seems not to have deteriorated in any respect. Her legato manner of delivery in such speeches as that beginning "A blank, by lord," is open to criticism, though percisely that manner suits most of Viola's part, and is exquisitely effective in "Make me a willow cabin at your gate," and many other passages. Nor does the impersonation lack variety. It has humor in plenty, and all the pathos that the text justifies. It is beautiful to look upon. Miss Rehan, indeed, has done nothing better than her Viola. It is her latest and best achievement in poetic comedy.

In the present revival there is a really lovely Olivia, Maxine Elliot, while Mr. Lewis, Mr. Gresham, Mr. George Clarke, and Miss Haswell return to the roles of Sir Toby, Sir Andrew, Malvolio, and Maria. Mr. Worthing's Orsino is inferior to Mr. Craig's or Mr. Carlyle's, and not as clear in enunciation as Mr. Creston Clarke's, while the Fool of Mr. Gunson, who sings well enough, is a timid and humorless youth. But the ensemble is as perfect as ever, and a more agreeable entertainment could not have been devised for the Christmas season.

After the holidays Mr. Daly will produce "The Two Escutcheons," an adaptation by Sydney Rosenfeld of "Zwei Wappen," by Blumenthal and Kadelburg, recently acted in the original at the Irving Place Theatre. In this Miss Rehan will be Molly Foster, and Mr. Lewis her father, a Chicago millionaire. Maxine Elliot, Mrs. Gilbert, Worthing, Herbert, and Edwin Stevens, who will make his first appearance at Daly's, will be in the cast. This will be followed by "The Countess Gucki," written for Miss Rehan by Franz von Schönthan, in which her rôle will be similar to Val Osprey and the Baroness Vera.

### A Proper Subject for Arbitration.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

It seems to me that Great Britain's answer to the overtures of this Government for an arbitration of the differences between the claims of Great Britain and Venezuela is singularly inconsistent.

When the principle of arbitration is approved it appears to be very illogical to say that such a method of settling international disputes does not apply to the present case, because Great Britain does not recognize the present aspect of the question as a dispute, though many years have elapsed since there was in fact a claim to certain territory by Great Britain, which the Venezuelan Government has disputed.

Such an arbitration, or the propriety thereof, is not dependent upon an indisputable fact, but upon a disputed fact, much less is it dependent upon the assumption that the claim of the stronger Government settles the question of right, however hostile to the claim of the weaker. If such were the test of arbitration, no case could ever arise for such a peaceable adjustment of international differences.

It is not the purpose of this communication to review the action of the President or the propriety of his suggestions in the emergency, first, because it is not necessary, and, second, because the facts are not sufficiently known to me to justify any such attempt. Besides, upon Congress devolves the responsibility of acting in the premises.

There is one concession in the President's message from which I must dissent. Without considering whether the "Monroe doctrine" has been incorporated in or recognized as a part of international law, it certainly has become the settled policy of this Government, and I am inclined to go further than the President, and to hold, as has been well said, that "it was a notification to all Europe. Governments that the United States would resent and resist any attempt they might make to extend the monarchical system to any part of this hemisphere not then subject to it." This position, I think, we are bound to maintain, even against the consent of those Governments sought to be acquired.

To illustrate my position: Suppose Turkey should by negotiation undertake to acquire Mexico, and to establish its inhuman, brutal, and despotic Government over that country, would Mexico's consent justify our acquiescence in such a dangerous and hateful menace at our very doors? I think not.

D. C. CALVIN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1895.

### Will All the Elephants Be Killed?

From Chambers's Journal.

When we take into consideration the large quantity of ivory imported annually, it is not surprising that those interested in it should at times become somewhat anxious about future supplies. An authority upon Indian matters some few years back was particularly struck by this thought and wrote: "It is reported that England alone imports 1,200,000 pounds of ivory, to obtain which 30,000 elephants have to be annually killed, and the world's supply must, it has been estimated, necessitate 100,000 being annually slaughtered. It may safely be assumed that, if this rule of destruction continues, a comparatively few years will suffice to exterminate the African species of elephant."

The assumption is, fortunately for the world at large, quite incorrect. As a matter of fact, our imports average about the same year by year, but there is a very important factor which the Indian authority just quoted has evidently overlooked—namely, that most of the ivory that we receive is technically known as dead ivory, that is, tusks which have been taken from elephants long since dead, and stored up in the interior of Africa. Of live ivory or tusks taken from recently killed animals, we do not receive, comparatively speaking, a considerable quantity. There is no fear whatever of the supply being exhausted during the next two or three generations.

## SEACOAST PROTECTION

### Mr. Tilden's Urgent Plea for Defense of the United States.

The late Samuel J. Tilden, in December, 1885, sent the following letter to John G. Carlisle, then a member of Congress:

GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1895.

DEAR MR. CARLISLE: As public opinion points to you as the Speaker of the next House of Representatives, I desire to submit a suggestion as to one of the public objects for which an appropriation ought to be prompt and liberal.

In considering the state and management of the public revenues, the subject involves the question whether we shall extinguish the surplus by reducing the revenue, or whether we shall apply the surplus to payments on the public debt, or whether we shall seize the occasion to provide for our seacoast defenses, which have been long neglected. I am of the opinion that the latter is a paramount necessity, which ought to precede the reduction of the revenue, and ought, also, to precede an excessive rapidity in the payment of the public debt.

The property exposed to destruction in the twelve seaports—Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, Galveston, and San Francisco—cannot be less in value than $5,000,000,000. To this must be added a vast amount of property dependent for its use on these seaports. Nor does this statement afford a true measure of the damage which might be caused to the property and business of the country by a failure to protect these seaports from hostile naval attacks. They are the centres, not only of foreign commerce, but of the most of the internal trade and exchanges of domestic productions. To this state of things the machinery of transportation of the whole country has become adapted.

The interruption of the currents of traffic by the occupation of one or more of our principal seaports by a foreign enemy, or the destruction, for the purpose of exacting contribution or ransom, would inflict upon the property and business of the country an injury which can neither be foreseen nor measured.

The elaborate and costly fortifications, which were constructed with the greatest engineering skill, are now practically useless. They are not capable of resisting the attacks of modern artillery. A still greater danger exists in our coast defenses. The range of the best modern artillery has become so extended that our present fortifications designed to protect the harbor of New-York, where two-thirds of the import trade and more than one-half of the export trade of the whole United States is carried on, are too near to the great populations of New-York City, Jersey City, and Brooklyn to be of any value as a protection. To provide effectual defenses would be the work of years. It would take much time to construct permanent fortifications. A small provision of the best modern guns would take several years. Neither of these works can be extemporized in presence of emergent danger. A million of soldiers, with the best equipments, on the heights surrounding the harbor of New-York, in our present state of preparation, or, rather, in our total want of preparation, would be powerless to resist a small squadron of war steamers.

This state of things is discreditable to our foresight and to our prudence. The best guarantee against aggression, the best assurance that our diplomacy will be successful and pacific, and that our rights and honor will be respected by other nations, is in their knowledge that we are in a situation to vindicate our reputation and interests. While we may afford to be deficient in the means of offense, we cannot afford to be defenseless. The notoriety of the fact that we have neglected the ordinary precautions of defense invites want of consideration in our diplomacy, injustice, arrogance, and insult at the hands of foreign nations.

It is now more than sixty years since we announced to the world that we should resist any attempts, from whatever quarter they might come, to make any new colonizations on any part of the American continent; that while we should respect the status quo we should protect the people of different nations inhabiting this continent from every attempt to subject them to the dominion of any European power, or to interfere with their undisturbed exercise of the rights of self-government. This announcement was formally made by President Monroe after consultation with Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson. It was formulated by John Quincy Adams. Our Government has firmly adhered to the Monroe doctrine, and even so late as 1865 it warned Napoleon III. out of Mexico. It is impossible to foresee in the recent scramble of the European powers for acquisition of colonies how soon an occasion may arise for our putting in practice the Monroe doctrine. It is clear that there ought to be some relation between our assertion of that doctrine and our preparation to maintain it.

It is not intended to recommend any attempt to rival the great European powers in the creation of a powerful navy. The changes which have rapidly occurred by the diminution of the relative resisting power of the defensive armor of iron-clads, and by the increased efficiency of modern artillery—which, on the whole, has gained in the competition—suggest that we should not at present enter largely into the creation of armed vessels. In the questions that beset this subject, until they shall have reached a solution, we can content ourselves with adding but sparingly to our navy. But what we do add should be the very best that science and experience can indicate. This prudential view is reinforced by the consideration that the annual charge of maintaining a war vessel bears an important proportion to the original cost of construction. In constructing permanent fortifications and in providing an ample supply of the best modern artillery the annual cost of maintenance is inconsiderable. Nearly the whole expenditure is in the original outlay of construction. If we do not make the expenditure necessary to provide for our sea coast defenses when we have a surplus and have no need to levy new taxes, we certainly will not make those expenditures when we have no longer a surplus in the Treasury. To leave our vast interests defenseless in order to reduce the cost of whisky to its consumers would be a solecism. The present time is peculiarly favorable for providing for this great National necessity, too long neglected. Not only does the surplus in the Treasury supply ample means to meet this great public want without laying new burdens upon the people, but the work can now be done at a much lower cost than has ever before been possible.

The defensive works would consist entirely of steel and iron. These materials can now be had at an unprecedentedly low price. A vast supply of machinery and of labor called into existence by a great vicissitude in the steel and iron industries offers itself to our service. We should have the satisfaction of knowing that while we were availing ourselves of the supplies which would ordinarily be unattainable we were setting in motion important industries and giving employment to labor in a period of depression. With encouragement by the guarantee of work, or, perhaps, by the Government itself furnishing the plant, the inventive genius of our people would be applied to the creation of new means and improved machinery, and establishments would spring into existence capable of supplying all the National wants, and rendering us completely independent of all other countries in respect to the means of National defense. I endeavored to impress these ideas upon Mr. Randall the last time I had the pleasure of seeing him. With my highest regards to Mrs. Carlisle and yourself, I remain very truly yours,

S. J. TILDEN.

The Hon. John G. Carlisle.

# A MASSACRE AT ZEITOUN

## Insurgents Kill All Turkish Soldiers in Town Except Two.

## TERRELL WILL START FOR SMYRNA

### Armenian Patriarch Denies Accusations of the Porte Against Christians—The Rev. Sir Agnanian Dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.—An official dispatch states that Dec. 15 the Armenian insurgents at Zeitoun massacred all the Turkish soldiers confined in that city except a Colonel and an Adjutant.

The local caimakam reports that other outrages have been committed by the insurgents in the vicinity of Zeitoun.

The representative of The United Press learns that A. W. Terrell, the American Minister here, is about to start for Smyrna. The object of his visit to that place is not stated, but he is undoubtedly going there in connection with the protection of American missionaries and other citizens of the United States.

Matthew Izmirilian, the Armenian Patriarch in Constatinople, has addressed a letter to the Porte positively denying that the Armenians have been guilty of outrages and declining to comply with the demand of the Porte that he appeal to the Armenians to remain calm.

The Patriarch concludes by demanding that vigorous measures be taken to restore order in Asia Minor and that the Armenians be compensated for their losses. Four battalions of troops have embarked at Jaffa for Crete.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The representative of The United Press in Constantinople telegraphs under date of Dec. 19, that advices have been received from Arabkir stating that the Rev. Sir Agnanian, widely known among the Baptists in the United States, has been murdered and his church burned.

The correspondent also says that Moussa Bey, the notorious Kurdish brigand of Bitlis, has been captured at Bagdad. Five years ago Moussa Bey wounded the Rev. Mr. Knapp, an American missionary, for which offense he was tried in Constantinople, and, despite overwhelming evidence of his guilt, was acquitted by a corrupt tribunal.

The United States Minister and the American missionaries in Turkey resented this verdict so strenuously that the Porte exiled Moussa Bey to Medina, from which place he made his escape a short time ago.

## CLOSING ON GOMEZ AND MACEO.

### Martinez Campos's Reported Resignation Is Authoritatively Denied.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Minister Dupuy de Lome received a cable dispatch this morning from Gen. Arderius, Martinez Campos's brother-in-law, second in command in Cuba, announcing that the Commander in Chief had gone to establish his headquarters in the field at Colon with the intention of closing in on the bands of Gomez and Maceo.

Gen. Arderius also authorizes Señor Dupuy de Lome to declare as utterly false the reports published in Madrid that Martinez Campos had any intention of resigning or turning over the active prosecution of the campaign to subordinates.

## DEFEATS OF CUBAN INSURGENTS.

### One Hundred Killed, Including Cayito Alvarez, at Santisima, Trinidad.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—It is rumored here that a rebel force was badly beaten on Wednesday last on the Santisima (Trinidad) estate. It is said that 100 insurgents were killed and many prisoners taken. A number of horses and mules fell into the hands of the troops.

Among those killed in the recent fighting was a rebel chief who is supposed to have been Cayito Alvarez.

A Spanish force has defeated the rebels under Felipe Rodriguez. Five of the insurgents were killed and one was captured. Some horses and a quantity of arms were also captured.

## BRITISH RIGHTS IN NICARAGUA.

### All the Railroad Lines and Steamers Sold to an Englishman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Statements have reached Washington that the Nicaraguan Government has concluded with an Englishman named Morgan an arrangement through which he secures control, by actual purchase, of all the railroad lines in that country. These roads run from Grenada to Managua, the capital, and from Momotumbo to Corinto.

The same report has it that all the steamers are included in the deal, which, in addition, gives to Morgan the right to build railroads from Lake Nicaragua to Rama and to Rio Grande. Rama is the principal fruit-shipping centre of the country, from which cargoes are sent to Mobile and New-Orleans, and its preference in this regard is said to mean greater commercial depression for Greytown.

## SOME INVESTMENTS IN MEXICO.

### Barnato, Rhodes, and the Rothschilds Interested in Public Works.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Dec. 20.—The most important deals in Mexico for many years are being made. A. C. Butler of South Africa arrived a few days ago with a letter of credit to the amount of $15,000,000 from Barney Barnato, Cecil Rhodes, and the Rothschilds. He had a cordial welcome from President Diaz, and the result of his visit is the investment of several million dollars in the drainage tunnel and in the city water works.

Mr. Butler has also taken an option upon the street railway system for $7,000,000. This includes the entire street car service of the Federal district. The same parties are attempting to buy up the copper properties in the country.

## TERRY'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

### Hearing Adjourned for a Fortnight Pending His Wife's Suit.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Fourth Chamber of the Civil Tribunal gave a partial hearing to-day to the cross divorce suit brought by Antonio Terry, who is reported to be the affianced husband of Sybil Sanderson, the prima donna, against his wife, their marriage being, of course, contingent upon the success of this action.

The hearing was adjourned for a fortnight, when Mrs. Terry's case demanding divorce from her husband will be presented by her counsel, Maitre Allain.

## STEAMER SPREE STILL CLINGS.

### An Unsuccessful Attempt with Six Tugs to Disengage the Vessel.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Another effort was made at the height of the flood tide at midnight last night to float the North German Lloyd steamer Spree, from New-York, which is stranded on Warden Ledge, Isle of Wight, but the attempt was unsuccessful. Six powerful tugs, working in concert, aided by the Spree's engines, failed to move her an inch from her position on the rocks of the ledge.

The Spree being aground on English territory, a number of coast guardsmen have been placed on board of her for excise purposes, in view of the impending discharge of part of her cargo. It is stated that the vessel was running at a speed of twelve knots an hour when she took bottom. Her bow waterline is about six feet above the sea at low water.

### Report to Oelrichs & Co.

A cablegram from Southampton, to Oelrichs & Co., yesterday, said:

"Spree in same position. Bremen cabin passengers and mails going overland. Ship still uninjured. Will be further lightened."

### Theft of Silver Ingots Punished.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Alexander Sarti, who was foreman in the employ of Elkington & Co., silversmiths, in Clerkenwell Road, pleaded guilty to the theft of thirty-one ingots of silver from a van of the Midland Railway Company Sept. 25 last, in the Old Bailey Court, to-day. The Court sentenced him to three years and six months' imprisonment upon each of five counts, but made the sentences concurrent.

### Strange Siberian Railway Accident.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—While a passenger train on the Siberian Railway was running at a high rate of speed, the carriage in which Count Golovine was traveling, with his wife and two children, caught fire. The Countess and her two children were burned to death. The Count saved his life by leaping from the train.

### Czarowitch Has Arrived at Nice.

NICE, Dec. 20.—The Czarowitch, who is suffering from consumption, has arrived here. He bore the journey from Russia better than was expected.

## *OBITUARY RECORD*

### Henry Ginnel.

Henry Ginnel, known among jewelers as the patriarch of Maiden Lane, died of pleuro-pneumonia yesterday afternoon, at his home, 262 Union Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Ginnel's death removes from Maiden Lane its most familiar figure. He had been in business there fifty-six years.

Mr. Ginnel was born in Locle, Switzerland, Jan. 8, 1821. He was apprenticed to a jeweler, and, upon the completion of his apprenticeship, emigrated to New-York. When he arrived he had 20f. He died worth nearly $3,000,000.

Shortly after his arrival Mr. Ginnel secured a situation with A. & F. Grosclaude, one of the prominent jewelry houses in the city, and one of the pioneers that started the movement which identified Maiden Lane with the jewelry trade.

Mr. Ginnel was subsequently taken into the firm, which was then known as Grosclaude & Ginnel.

Mr. Ginnel was married to Miss Clara La Grave of Brooklyn in 1845. The couple recently celebrated their golden wedding. He bought his partner's interest in the firm in 1847, and established himself at 39 Maiden Lane, where he remained for ten years, moving thence to 31, where he has had his office since. Within the last ten years he took into partnership his son, W. S. Ginnel, and son-in-law, F. R. Simmons, and the firm name has been Henry Ginnel & Co.

Mr. Ginnel was a very modest man. The Jewelers' Association would have given him every honor in its gift if he had consented to receive them. He gave freely but quietly to charity, especially during the civil war.

### The Rev. Josiah Tyler.

The Rev. Josiah Tyler died suddenly of heart disease in Asheville, N. C., yesterday. He was born in Hanover, N. H., July 9, 1823, when his father was President of Dartmouth College, was graduated from Amherst College in 1845, and the Theological seminary at East Windsor Hill, Conn., in 1848. He was married to Susan W. Clark of Northampton, Mass. They left for the Zulu mission, South Africa, the same year as the missionaries of the American Board, and for forty years Mr. Tyler labored among the Zulus. Since coming to America, in 1889, he had made his home with his son in St. Johnsbury. He received the degree of D. D. from Amherst College at last commencement. Dr. Tyler was a vigorous preacher and intensely interested in missions, and the present conditions in South Africa. His wife died in Natal in 1887. He leaves a son and three daughters.

### Henry Franke.

Henry Franke died at his home, 839 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday night. He was taken ill on Tuesday night. He was born in Munster, Germany, fifty-five years ago, and was educated in Berlin. He came to America twenty-eight years ago and secured employment in the Phoenix Iron Works, in William Street, Brooklyn. He was promoted several times, and ten years ago was made Treasurer of the company, which place he held at the time of his death. He was a Director of the Brooklyn and Germania Banks, and was a member of the Union League and Germania Clubs. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters. One of his daughters was married six weeks ago to J. Percy Bartram.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

—Henry F. Brevoort of Yonkers died yesterday of cancer in St. Joseph's Hospital, that city. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Brevoort was a son of the late Elias and Mary Brevoort. He was born on a farm between Fordham and Westchester. He moved to Yonkers in 1858 and became a partner with Richard Thompson in the grocery business. He and Miss Thompson, his partner's sister, were married in 1859. He remained in the grocery firm some years, when he sold out and bought a coal yard, which he recently sold. He lived at 39 Woodworth Avenue. He leaves a wife, but no children.

—Ex-Alderman Mark Reardon died at his home, 225 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He was born in 1839. He was elected an Alderman in 1875, defeating Thomas J. Kenna. He took a prominent part in the political fight of ex-Mayor Schieren against Hugh McLaughlin. He was defeated for re-election in 1877 by Thomas J. Kenna. He leaves a wife, one son, and three daughters.

—Mrs. Adalah Watkins, eighty years old, died at her home, on Fifth Avenue, Long Branch, yesterday. She will be buried at Cypress Hill on Sunday. Mrs. Watkins was born in Albany, N. Y., where she is well known. She had lived in Long Branch six years.

### Gen. Pickett and the British.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The Venezuelan complication calls to mind the fact that in one of the most serious disputes the United States has had with Great Britain over a boundary question a Virginian bore the most prominent part in preventing British encroachment. We refer to the San Juan Island incident. The Virginian was Capt. George E. Pickett of the United States Army, afterward Gen. Pickett of the Confederate Army. In 1856, during the disagreement anent the northwest boundary, Capt. Pickett, with sixty men, was ordered to occupy the island, and Sir James Douglass sent three British warships to eject him from his position. Pickett bid defiance to this show of force, threatening to fire upon any troops that attempted to land from the vessels, and a clash of arms was only prevented by the timely arrival of the British Admiral, by whose orders the matter of endeavoring to take possession of the island vi et armis was postponed. Subsequently Pickett was reinforced, and the danger of hostilities blew over. For his conduct on this occasion Capt. Pickett was highly complimented by Gen. Harney, and the Legislature of Washington Territory passed resolutions of thanks to him.

### Could Destroy the Welland Canal.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Gen. John A. Reynolds was to-day interviewed concerning the possibility of English light-draught boats making their way up the St. Lawrence and destroying upper lake cities before any opposition could be met with from the United States. He said that, while he did not expect, in case of war, such a move would be made, if it were, he thought the United States troops would have no difficulty in destroying the Welland Canal before the English boats could reach that point. If necessary, the locks could be blown out with dynamite.

"I do not think," said he, "the question of defense is so much one of mustering troops on the border as it is a matter of stationing large guns at important lake points."

## *LOSSES BY FIRE*

DENVER, Col., Dec. 20.—Fire which started in the Riche Block, Sixteenth and Curtis Streets, caused these losses: Estes Shoe Company, $45,000, partly insured; Babcock Brothers, $65,000, insurance, $45,000; Tucker Brothers, gentlemen's furnishings, $35,000, insurance, $15,000; Scholtz Drug Company, loss on stock, $2,000, partly covered by insurance. The Evening Post Building was considerably damaged by water, but the loss is not heavy.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Dec. 20.—The barns and outbuildings on the farm of Oliver Titus burned this morning, together with all the crops and machinery. Loss, $4,000.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Dec. 20.—Bryant & Daly's drug store burned. Loss, $12,000; insurance, one-half. Firemen John Thompson, Thomas Forsythe, and Charles Barton were injured.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Ontario, Dec. 20.—Fire in the paint and machine shop of Patterson & Corbin's car factory destroyed $15,000 worth of property; insurance, $7,000.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The house and barn of Cornelius Russell, a farmer, burned; loss, $6,000, partly insured.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Yerkers Brothers' feed mill at Foxchase burned; loss, $15,000; insurance $8,000.

## *YESTERDAY'S FIRES*

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

10 A. M.—167 Ridge Street; Nathan Halpin; damage slight

—11:30 A. M.—74 Suffolk Street; Herman Echman; damage slight.

—12:10 P. M.—85 and 87 Charlton Street; Mrs. Robert McCusker; damage, $500.

—4:25 P. M.—76 Mulberry Street; Michael Laorgo; damage trifling.

## CUBA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

### Speech of Fedel G. Pierra at a Meeting in Providence—Congress Asked to Recognize the Belligerents.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 20.—A meeting of those who are interested in the struggles of Cuba for freedom was held in Infantry Hall this evening. Several speeches were made by prominent citizens of the State, and there were present also two distinguished Cuban Nationalists. Music was furnished by the American Band, under D. W. Reeves. Enthusiasm prevailed among the 500 or 600 who were present.

Fedel G. Pierra, one of the Cuban representatives, gave a summary of the wrongs of the Cubans under the control of Spain. Mr. Pierra said:

I am glad, and feel highly honored, to have the opportunity of addressing the people of Providence, the descendants of the magnanimous, courageous, and resolute founders of true liberty in America; of that liberty which holds sacred not only the exercise of those civil and political rights indispensable to the full development of our being and to the full enjoyment of our life, but which also recognizes in every man the right to his conscience in his relations with the Creator, and says to all and to every one: "Thou art free to seek thine own salvation according to the dictates of thy conscience, and no power on earth shall contradict or dispute that freedom."

That liberty you inherited from no nation and from no race, for no nation and no race was possessed of it. It was bequeathed to you by a single individual; by one whose noble and generous soul was inspired and moved only by the loftiest motives of right and justice; by one who suffered persecution, and cold, and hunger, and fatigue in order that you might be free—by your great and incomparable Roger Williams. The history of philosophy may have found no place for his name upon its pages, but it was his glory, as it has been your blessing, to be the first, not only in proclaiming intellectual liberty, but in defending and practicing it at the risk of his life. I cherish his memory, and I bow in reverence to it.

If he were here to-night to listen to the awful tale of my unfortunate people, crushed by the most relentless and diabolical despotism that has ever afflicted any community or nation, how would his magnanimous soul glow with indignation and his words resound through this hall, of censure and reprobation for the tyrants and of sympathy and encouragement for the patriots!

The Spaniards feign to feel aggrieved because we Cubans refuse to recognize as benefactions their misdeeds and their crimes. They call us unnatural and degenerate children because we have resolved to be no longer their toiling and obedient slaves.

What have they done for us to entitle them to our affection and respect? In the long domination of 400 years there is not one single act recorded in our history showing that the Spanish Government ever concerned itself in the remotest manner with the welfare and happiness of the Cuban people. Every act, every law, every order emanating from the home Government or its representatives in the colony carries upon its face, in visible and unmistakable characters, the sordid motive which prompted it; that is, to rob the people of the product of their labor. The conduct of Spain toward Cuba may be summed up in these two ominous words—slavery and revenue.

The Spaniards have repeatedly asserted that the Cuban people enjoy all the liberties enjoyed by the people of the United States. I will show you how false that assertion is:

First—The Cubans do not enjoy the right of locomotion. No man, woman, or child can venture out of his house without a Government license, which costs from 25 cents to $50. If he does, he is liable to arrest. Not even the beggars are exempted from it.

Second—The Cubans do not enjoy personal security. In the midst of the most profound peace, and without any process of law, they may be arrested, cast into prison, exiled, or deported to a penal colony.

Third—The Cubans do not enjoy freedom of thought and expression. If any one attempts to criticise the Government, even in the mildest form, he may be imprisoned, punished with a fine, exiled, or deported.

Fourth—The Cubans do not enjoy the right of holding public meetings. They may ask the authorities' permission to do so, and it may be granted or denied. If granted, an official is deputed to be present with power to order the discontinuance of the meeting at any time he may think proper.

Fifth—The Cubans have not the right to elect those who govern them. From the Captain General down, all the officials are appointed in Spain.

Sixth—The Cubans have neither voice nor vote in the imposition of the taxes which they pay or in the expenditure of the revenue. Both things are done for them in Spain.

No more is necessary to give an idea of the political condition of our people. In fact, the Cubans cannot utter a word, cannot move a step, cannot even breathe before applying to the Government for permission to do so and paying for it.

The yearly expenditure of the Government amounts to some $30,000,000. For what? I will tell you. Some $11,000,000 to pay interest on the debt of Spain, not of Cuba; $7,000,000 to pay for the army and navy which has kept us in subjection, and $8,000,000 for salaries to Spanish employes in the island and out of the island.

Our mendacious enemies have tried to make the people of this country believe that the war now waged in Cuba is a war of races. It is not a war of races; it is not a war by a few malcontents; it is a war of the whole Cuban people, the white and the colored, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, against a Government which threatens them with destruction. It is a war in defense of their property, their homes, and their persons. The Cuban people have not sought it; it has been forced upon them by the most oppressive despotism and the most exasperating tyranny. They have accepted it as a dire necessity. They knew that they would have to face tremendous odds, and they are facing them with heroic courage, and will continue to face them until Cuba shall be free and independent.

At the conclusion of the addresses resolutions requesting Congress to recognize the belligerency of Cuba were presented by Thomas W. Bicknell and were adopted.

## *AT THE HOTELS.*

—ALBEMARLE—Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore.

—HOLLAND—Judge Henry Stoddard of New-Haven.

—MARLBOROUGH—Senator-elect James Ballantine of Andes, N. Y.

—MURRAY HILL—Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester.

—GILSEY—Quartermaster Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Chief Judge Charles Andrews of the New-York Court of Appeals, ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, and Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island.

—WALDORF—H. O. Bax-Ironside of the British Embassy at Washington, Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, N. Y., and Gen. Edmund Hayes of Buffalo.

## *AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.*

—PAGE'S—Wilton Lackaye, New-York.

—COCHRAN—J. A. Chesborough, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Drummond, New-York.

—EBBITT—Arthur M. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Gibson, George Gunton, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Simon H. Stern, Townsend Lawrence, Miss E. P. Leonard, New-York.

—RIGGS—C. W. White, H. G. Jennings, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Mellen, Brooklyn.

—RALEIGH—A. J. Parker, T. C. McLaughlin, S. R. Alberger, G. W. Call, J. W. Laird, P. Delacy, W. H. Boyer.

—ARLINGTON—Mrs. J. H. Ackerman, Miss L. P. Ackerman, J. A. Robinson, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Brayton Ives, New-York.

### Dominie and Domine.

From The Philadelphia Sunday School Times.

Differences that seem very slight in foreign or provincial words may be very real, and it is important to know and to note them. An eminent New-York scholar calls attention, in this line, to an erroneous use of the word "dominie" for "domine" by a recent contributor to The Sunday School Times. He says:

The terms "dominie" and "domine" both are plainly derived from the Latin, but do not mean the same thing. The former is a Scottish usage for schoolmaster only, and is universally known because of "Dominie Sampson" in one of the Waverley Novels. The latter is a Hollandish, respectful designation for a minister of the Gospel only. It is used very generally in the Dutch churches in this country, but always in a reverent and, indeed, affectionate sense. It appears to me that the two terms should not be confounded, but invariably confined to that application which is required by their historic origin.

This distinction is not generally known, although the dictionaries point it out.

### Thought Reed a Timorous Speaker.

From The Boston Herald.

A Foxcroft man, who was in the Maine Legislature in 1869, recalls perfectly how Tom Reed looked and acted at that time. The budding young statesman from Portland was 29 years of age, with a face as smooth as an apple, and, as the Foxcroft ex-member put it, "He weighed over 200 pounds, and looked like a great, green, overgrown boy." His conduct and bearing were much the same then as now, and his appearance when addressing the House, though aggressive, with a humorous turn, was, over all, timorous.

### Newsiest of the Real Newspapers.

From The Clinton (N. J.) Democrat, Dec. 19.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now not only the newsiest of the real newspapers, but a leader in editorial ability as well as independence among the American press.

Christmas is coming. Waterman Ideal Fountain Pens are going—for presents. There are none better. All stationers. L. E. WATERMAN CO., 157 Broadway, New-York.—Adv.

## THERE MAY BE SOMETHING IN THIS

### A Slight List Would Have Apparently Increased Defender's Draught.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A very obvious explanation of the real cause of Lord Dunraven's dispute with those responsible for the management of Defender appears to have been overlooked.

It was not until I had projected the angles on a large scale that it became clear how such a slight cause could produce the effect of immerging or emerging the brass outlet of the pipe on the broadside of the Defender, which was the unfortunate issue to be decided. Will your readers suppose that a vessel with 24 feet beam is lying at anchor with a very slight inclination away from the observers, and also that the lateral line from the axis of this vessel is horizontal with the outlet of the pipe? This latter supposition is not quite correct, but near enough for the practical purpose of illustration. Then there is a gradient of only one in seventy-two inches to produce a difference of two inches in the vertical height on the broadside of the ship, if it is taken as a perpendicular to the angle at the axis. In other words, it means that the ship is not quite upright by a difference of only 1 degree 24 minutes from the zenith to the nadir.

Such a small cause as a moderate force of wind being on one side, and when the tide changed the wind affecting the other side, would easily account for the above effect without any alteration of trim whatever. It appears to have escaped the notice of the observers on board of the Valkyrie that there is such a vast difference between increasing the draft of flotation of a vessel and the inclination of the same. A heel of even 2 degrees could not possibly be observed by any one in any other position than nearly end on to the heeling ship.

As it has been stated, to alter the flotation or buoyancy on an even keel of the Defender it would probably have been necessary to place fourteen or fifteen tons more of dead weight on board, but to alter the amount of inclination of T. 4 degrees would be easily accomplished by berthing three or four of her crew from one side to the other.

For these and other reasons, the further stirring of the waters of discord is deplorable, and can do no good, while it can only cause annoyance and ill feeling on both sides of the Atlantic.

### Latest Arrival.

SS G. W. Clyde, Robinson, Charleston Dec. 17, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:50 A. M. Saturday.

## *BUSINESS NOTICES.*

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## MARRIED.

HOBART—SCHULTZ.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, 1895, at the residence of the bride, Murray Hill, New-Jersey, by the Rev. John T. Patey, Augusta Louise, daughter of Carl H. Schultz, to Clarence Hobart of New-York.

## DIED.

BOLTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, Henry B. Bolton, in his 65th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Dec. 22, at 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, 1,071 East 175th St. Carriages will be in waiting at Tremont upon arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 1:50. Interment private.

BRISTOW.—On Dec. 19, in the 74th year of her age, Charlotte Andrews, widow of the late Isaac Bristow.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Dr. A. T. Bristow, 234 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 11 A. M.

CATLIN.—On Dec. 18, 1895, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ernest L. Kinney, Lakewood, N. J., Clara Gregory Catlin, daughter of the late George Catlin and niece of the late D. S. Gregory of Jersey City.

Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., New-York City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

Washington papers please copy.

HEDGES.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, at her residence, 155 West 86th St., Eliza, daughter of the late William Hedges.

Funeral services will be held at her residence, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MURRAY.—On Friday, Dec. 20, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander W. Murray.

Funeral services at her late residence, 222 West 20th St., on Monday, Dec. 23, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

NORRIS.—On Dec. 19, at his late residence, 406 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Thomas H. Norris, in the 88th year of his age.

Funeral services at house 8 o'clock Saturday evening, Dec. 21. Interment private.

POLHEMUS.—On Dec. 20, at Orange, N. J., Abraham, Jr., eldest son of Abraham Polhemus and Mary Elizabeth Higbie, in the 16th year of his age.

Funeral services from the residence of his parents, 68 Heywood Av., Mountain Station, Orange, Monday, the 23d inst., at 11:15 A. M., upon arrival of 10:10 A. M. train from New-York. Interment private.

SCHENCK.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, 1895, Edward, son of the late Peter H. Schenck, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 24 West 61st St., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment in the Marble Cemetery, 2d St.

SPEIR.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, 1895, at his residence, 162 Montague St., Brooklyn, S. Fleet Speir, M. D.

Funeral services at 2:30 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 21, at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner Remsen and Clinton Sts., Brooklyn.

STOKES.—Suddenly, of peritonitis, Wednesday morning, Dec. 18, Emma Hartley, only child of James and Grace Hartley Stokes, in the 11th year of her age.

Funeral at convenience of family.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, Sarah C., relict of the late Robert S. Van Rensselaer.

Interment at Claverack, N. Y.

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### Profess to Have Information that There Has Been a Revulsion in Feeling in This Country.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—All of the morning papers to-morrow will continue their discussions of the Venezuela matter.

The Morning Post will contend that events have shown that dislike and envy of England are imbedded deeply in popular feeling in the United States, and suggests that it would be worth while to reflect whether a position that is regarded with such jealousy by a proud and successful nation is not worth making some sacrifices to maintain. The paper says that, whatever the purpose for which Mr. Olney has written, it has aroused feelings which cannot be dispersed by any mere calculation of electioneering chances. Public passions may force Mr. Cleveland to maintain his hostile attitude toward England. All sober people see that perseverance in the line adopted must lead to war.

The Graphic will suggest that it is possible to honorably settle the dispute by arbitration solely on the question as to whether the Monroe doctrine is applicable to the Venezuelan question.

The Daily News, basing its statement on its own reports from New-York, will insist that there has been an entire revulsion of feeling there, owing to the panic in Wall Street. It contends that President Cleveland has inflicted a heavier injury on his own country than upon Great Britain by striking a blow at the public credit just as it was recovering from the effects of the collapse caused by the Sherman act. Continuing its argument, it says:

Mr. Cleveland will find no bond issues or withdrawal of notes so effectual as the assurance of peace. He must now be conscious of his mistake. He will be able to some extent to repair it by replying to Lord Salisbury in a tone more befitting the head of a great Nation, than that adopted in his unhappy message. He will find the British Government and people entirely disposed to forget his hot words, and to help him repair the damage they have done.

The Standard predicts that before many days there will be a striking revulsion of popular sentiment in the United States. The American mind, it says, is clear and logical, and Americans fully share with the British in what they both call love of fair play. It adds:

We feel confident that a vast majority of the Americans will soon be profoundly sorry for what Mr. Cleveland has done. He has travestied and damaged a principle that they hold dear, and has made the Republic which we have all honored on account of its supposed attachment to peace and non-intervention, figure in the eyes of Europe as a gratuitously aggressive and reckless champion of war. Englishmen are well aware of the difficulty many Americans must feel in reconciling patriotism with a frank disavowal of Mr. Cleveland's attitude, but we can join in all sincerity in the prayer offered by the Chaplain of the Senate.

The Times will say:

The President's second message is almost as remarkable in its own way as his first. With an air of the utmost innocence he takes note of a panic that he himself originated in precisely the tone that would be appropriate to the discussion of a calamity due to causes beyond human control.

We see, he says in effect, how urgent is the necessity for the financial reforms he has vainly advocated, when such a trifle as a threat of war against Great Britain suffices to have disorganized Wall Street.

It is doubtful from the terms of the message whether he now wishes it to be understood that his Venezuelan policy was designed simply to give an object lesson to finance, or whether he merely turns to account a catastrophe that he did not foresee.

Business men in the United States will not derive much consolation from this anxious appeal for a way to escape the natural consequences of the President's action, nor will the numerous opponents of his financial policy regard with anything but distrust and resentment the attempt to rush it under the cover of an artificial foreign complication.

The Chronicle will say:

Yesterday's message must induce the American people to think deeply over the needlessness of Tuesday's bolt from the blue. It must appear to the most alert American patriot that the sudden apprehension and timidity of business circles was due to the inevitable alarm into which the whole commercial world was suddenly thrown by the new foreign policy of the United States. The second message is virtually a counterblast, for it appeals to facts, not prejudices, and presents real, not imaginary, perils.

In its issue to-morrow The Standard will mention a rumor that the Rothschilds will immediately withdraw £5,000,000 from the United States.

### LONDON'S WEEKLY PRESS AROUSED.

#### Seriousness of the Situation Recognized, but Danger Not Feared.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The weekly press of London devotes much space to a discussion of the situation between Great Britain and the United States. Among the comments are the following:

The Spectator—The event and the document are of grave importance. It is difficult for Englishmen to conceive circumstances under which they would willingly go to war with the United States. At the present moment such a war would seem to Englishmen peculiarly horrible, owing to the permanent complications in Europe and the desire, in which the statesmen of the American Union share, to rescue the people of Armenia from bloodthirsty tyranny. It is clear, however, that the dominant party in the United States puts forward pretensions to which no self-respecting power could possibly submit. As Mr. Cleveland puts the matter, in language, the stateliness and force of which we fully acknowledge: "While it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march to civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equads that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness."

The message is an extraordinary expansion of the Monroe doctrine. To submit to it is to confess that we regard our American possessions as no longer independent. Nobody here dreams of menacing the United States; nobody here has the faintest idea of conquering, colonizing, or claiming any fresh portion of either of the two Americas, and nobody disputes the right of the United States to defend any State in America which she may it think proper, in her interests, to denfend. All we maintain is that we are entitled to protect against Spanish aggression frontiers which we believe are unquestionably ours, and which the people of the United States, if Guiana were theirs, would similarly defend. We are not even defending them against the United States, whose nearest territory is 1,200 miles distant, but against a turbulent little Spanish State, which was born after we made our settlement in Guiana, and, therefore, is in no way assailed, menaced, or injured by our action.

The Tablet—There is danger lest, in the natural resentment caused by the manner of President Cleveland's message, we may overlook the sentiment and line of reasoning beneath, which so warmly commends it to the hearts of the American people. The Americans have seen how another continent has been parceled out, how the doctrine of the hinterland has been pressed, and how certain it is that all of the Old World quarrels, rivalries, and frontier disputes will soon be reproduced upon the soil of Africa. The Monroe doctrine may not be a part of any code of international law, but it is a part of the settled policy of the United States, and that is within the knowledge of all the world.

It is irrelevant to contend that our right to the territory within the Schomburgk line is too clear for dispute, since the fact remains that it is disputed and has been disputed for years.

The Saturday Review—Sensible people on both sides of the water recognize that President Cleveland has played Dogberry to no purpose. He has written himself down an ass, and that is about all he has accomplished. Mr. Cleveland's message shows how far a man who in the main is able and upright is compelled to stoop to-day in order to reach the prize of political popularity in the United States.

The Speaker (Gladstonian)—We have no reason to thank Mr. Cleveland that the peace of the world is not disturbed by the incredible crime of war between England and the United States. He has brought the two countries into a position of such extreme danger and difficulty that only the good sense and the good feeling that are at the root of the character of the two peoples can be trusted to avert a fatal collision. Who is responsible for bringing the two countries to the point of contemplating a struggle which would ruin both for a generation? Not England. Has she shown any disposition to trespass upon the rights of the people of the United States? Has she failed in the usages of diplomatic courtesy? No fair-minded American dare answer in the affirmative. If Lord Salisbury had willfuly provoked public feeling in America, it would not have been left to the Americans to rebuke and punish him. We are not among the adherents of Lord Salisbury, but we must affirm that we fail to find in his dispatches a single line to which reasonable Americans can object. The trumpery question of Venezuela, which is made the excuse for Mr. Cleveland's shrill challenge, is in itself the merest subterfuge. The manoeuvre may succeed as a party stratagem for securing Mr. Cleveland's election for himself or his nominee, but he will have bought his triumph at a price which few men would care to pay. There is no need to discuss the monstrous pretensions contained in President Cleveland's message, and Secretary Olney's dispatch. If they mean anything, they mean that notice to quit the New World is served in the rudest manner upon Great Britain. Surely, Mr. Cleveland must know that a great power will not accept such a notice until she has exhausted all of the resources at her command for resisting aggression, which, if successful, would destroy her status before the world.

The Economist—There is no excuse for a panic. Ample time will be occupied in negotiations, during which public opinion in both countries will grow cool. In the meantime, there is nothing to be gained by discussing, as the daily newspapers do, President Cleveland's action, party politics, and wish for popularity. The influences of all Governments are dependent upon the mass of the vote, and there is no satisfaction in hearing that the American masses are so hostile to Great Britain and that all the parties are trying each to outstrip the others in the race of Jingoism. We see really no evidence that the American people are so penetrated with Jingoism as to desire to absorb unwilling Canada, much less to fight for the West Indies, with its addition to the colored population of the United States. The Government, with its usual disregard of diplomatic forms, has said a little more than it means; that it is vexed by our refusal to arbitrate, and that its governing idea rather is to compel us to arbitrate than to make itself the sole arbiter in America. President Cleveland's message was written like a dispatch preceding war, but it isn't addressed to the world, or to England, but only to the people of the United States.

The other weekly prints treat the subject in much the same vein.

### DILKE INDORSES SALISBURY.

#### The American Claim Untenable—Effect of War on Trade.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., who is in Paris, in an interview heartily approved the attitude assumed by Lord Salisbury, which, he said, was the only position he could adopt. Arbitration, he thought, was impossible, but between that and serious talk of war there was a long distance. The conquest of Canada by the United States was possible, but the cost and sacrifices would be similar to those incurred in the war of the rebellion, while the British fleet could destroy the commerce of America.

Venezuela would be the first to suffer in the event of war. Her towns would quickly be destroyed by the British fleet before aid could arrive from the United States.

As regarded the Monroe doctrine, Sir Charles thought it was a very legitimate expression of the feelings of the American people. He had no doubt the various American republics would unite to prevent the introduction of European militarism or European intervention in their affairs, but it was clearly understood that France, Holland, and Great Britain, having territory in America, would not agree with the United States on this point.

Gil Blas publishes a report of an interview with H. Vignaud, First Secretary of the United States Embassy. Mr. Vignaud expressed regret that the French press should have made the error of deducing fantastic conclusions from the message. He did not think that France, whose interests were opposed to those of England everywhere, would favor Great Britain, especially as France had not opposed the aims of the United States anywhere. Mr. Vignaud said he felt certain that the United States would not yield, but that Great Britain, which had everything to lose in a war, would give way. War, he said, would mean that Canada would become part of the United States and that English trade would be destroyed within a month following the outbreak of hostilities. A few shells thrown into an open port would cost England dear. There was no doubt in his mind, he said, that in the event of war France would take advantage of the occasion to settle the question in regard to Egypt and Siam, while Russia would advance her interests in India.

The Gaulois publishes an interview with Count Chaudordy, in which he expresses the opinion that England has found her master in arrogance. He thought that the Monroe doctrine applied to North America, not to South America.

### COMMON SENSE IN ENGLAND.

#### A Judicious View of the Case in a London Newspaper.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The State and Navy Departments have just received the latest issues of one of the most important London marine journals, The Shipping World, in which several pages are devoted to adverse criticism of the English politicians who have denied to Venezuela the justice of arbitrating the boundary dispute. An appeal is made to the Government to consent to an honorable settlement of the controversy, with the interests of British politicians made subservient to those of British traders. The disastrous effects upon British commercial prosperity of a possible war with the United States are strongly emphasized.

This influential English journal says:

We have reached a crisis in our quarrel with the little republic of Venezuela. The collision between the outposts on the Yuruan River has served to bring to a head a controversy over boundaries which has lasted for a hundred years. Lord Salisbury has demanded apology and reparation, which will probably be made, not, perhaps, with heartiness and sincerity, but because President Crespo has neither army nor navy worth talking about, and must needs yield to superior force. The larger question of determining the boundaries between British Guiana and Venezuela will remain; and we hope and believe it will be settled amicably, the controversy undoubtedly contains the elements of a possible war with the United States.

The merits of the case have been practically abandoned on both sides of the Atlantic. The press of England is well nigh unanimous in supporting the contentions of Downing Street, and even The Times refers to the scene on the Yuruan as "British soil"; while the press of the United States are equally unanimous in supporting the case of the republic. The man who invented the cry "My country, right or wrong," did a poor turn for humanity; but that mad principle is already supreme in this dispute. Day after day we read of "the line" of demarkation. This shows that few of those who discuss the question have taken the trouble to inform themselves concerning it. The official maps serve to show that there are many lines. And the President of Venezuela is in this peculiar position: When he retires at night, he does not know what the boundaries of his country may be when he wakes up in the morning.

The editor of The Shipping World proceeds to recount the successive encroachments, which he calls "stealing," and concludes as follows:

We believe that this question will be settled without bloodshed, but we repeat that it contains elements that may lead to war with the United States. That, at all events, every jingo will admit, will be no child's play. The policy foreshadowed by Washington, and formulated by James Monroe, from whom the doctrine has taken its name, is directed against the interposition of foreign powers in the affairs of the Spanish-American republics. The United States professes to believe in this doctrine in a still wider sense. To what extent they believe in it, we cannot say; nor are European powers compelled to accept the American version of the policy in government which should prevail in South America. But, from very shame, Congress will be obliged to stand by its resolution, and Senator Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, must maintain a show of consistency. A few weeks ago he said that the United States should not permit this aggression. He stated it as his belief that it is the purpose of Downing Street to push forward her frontier sufficiently far into the interior to encompass the rich gold fields of that section. And against this policy he would put the Monroe doctrine into operation. We have heard a great deal—too much for our taste—about this Monroe doctrine. It is something like the funds of a man whom we once saw playing cards for a stake, his part of which was supposed to be in a five-dollar bill in his pocket. When it was his turn to "put up" his money, he referred to the invisible note. And when he had lost all of the reputed value of the note, he walked away.

The Monroe doctrine is referred to, but we never see it in operation. We care nothing in this crisis about political pretensions, even those of the first magnitude, involved in the American policy; but we care everything for the principle of international disputes. We have escaped a conflict of arms until now, because Venezuela is too small to fight. If our cause is a fair one, we have nothing to fear from arbitration. If we have behaved in a grasping and an arbitrary way, and have presumed upon our strength to set justice aside, we ought to be stopped in our unrighteous career.

We scarce know where to turn—in Parliament or out of it—excepting to the ranks of a gallant band of Quakers in the country, for a man who is prepared to fight for peace. And we cannot help singing, "Oh, for one solid hour of John Bright."

These words come with extra force now that this country has taken action on the Venezuelan matter.

### COLOMBIANS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC.

#### A Public Demonstration to Express Gratitude to President Cleveland.

PANAMA, Dec. 20.—The Star and Herald says: At a meeting of prominent citizens, held to-day, a commission was appointed to organize a grand public demonstration to be held Dec. 23, in honor of Consul General Vifquain, as the representative of the American Nation.

The demonstration is intended to be expressive of the gratitude of South America for President Cleveland's attitude on the Venezuelan question.

Boundless enthusiasm prevails over the firm attitude of the United States in defense of the Monroe doctrine.

### COMMENT IN RUSSIA.

#### A Suggestion of European Intervention in Case of War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—Several of the St. Petersburg newspapers discuss the dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and profess to believe that the issue will be pacific. The Novosti says the present conflict interests the whole of Europe, and therefore the mediation of certain European powers, with a view of bringing about a peaceful settlement, would be opportune.

The Novoe Vremya says:

If it should come to a war between the United States and Great Britain, the latter would have to encounter internal as well as foreign foes, for the Irish would scarcely look passively on such a conflict. In that event, England's affairs in Turkey and the far East would not wear so favorable an aspect as she might desire, and there would come an hour of bitter retribution for a past on which Englishmen pride themselves, forgetting that successes gained by guile and force are never enduring.

### "WE SHALL NOT YIELD AN INCH."

#### Mr. Vanderbilt Says the President Was Ready to Face Any Situation.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20.—The Soir publishes an interview with Mr. Vanderbilt, who, according to that paper, said:

"We shall not yield an inch. We shall begin by closing our ports against England. I have private telegrams announcing the convocation of a congress of delegates from all the American republics. This congress will effect the late Mr. Blaine's project for a customs union."

Referring to England's navy, Mr. Vanderbilt exposed the palm of his hand and said:

"In a month from the declaration of war the entire ocean will be as clean as this of British ships."

President Cleveland, he added, would never have thrown the gauntlet down unless he had been prepared for every eventuality.

"Hands off," he concluded, "is America's cry to Great Britain."

### MINISTER DICKEY NOT ALARMED.

#### Thinks Common Sense Would Be Canada's Defense.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 20.—Mr. Dickey, Minister of Militia, was asked to-day by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES if he would say anything regarding the condition of Canada's defenses in case of an attack from the United States.

"The chief defense," said the Minister, "against aggression from the United States is the common sense of the United States citizens."

#### O'Kelly Hints at a Deep Policy.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—James O'Kelly, M. P. for North Roscommon, contributed a newspaper article in which he said that President Cleveland's action in the Venezuelan affair was guided by a remarkable policy, which was certain sooner or later to bring Great Britain and the United States into actual conflict. Many of the wisest Americans, he said, believed that a conflict was inevitable, and that the sooner it came the better for America. The disappearance of the British flag from Canada and Guiana, Mr. O'Kelly said, was probably the true aim of Mr. Cleveland's policy, and the Venezuela incident was merely an excuse for beginning the quarrel.

#### Newfoundlanders Are Cautious.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 20.—The press here urges the utmost caution on the part of the revenue cruiser Fiona in working among the American fishing fleet in Fortune Bay, fearing that any undue zeal will help to accentuate the strained relations between England and the United States over the Venezuelan question. Eighteen years ago Newfoundlanders in that bay destroyed some American seines. The British Government had to pay $100,000 compensation.

### MORE PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

#### His Action Indorsed by Gen. Alger, Col. Grant, and Others.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, who was in this city yesterday, said, in discussing the President's message on the Venezuela question:

"I am heartily in support of the President in his Venezuelan message. He should be supported, morally and physically, in the step he has taken. I think that the country, as a whole, stands for him. Both in the Grand Army and out of it the feeling is in his favor."

Col. A. G. Dickinson, Commander of the Confederate Veteran Camp in this city, said:

"I know Venezuela and her people, for I spent several years among them. I am familiar also with the region under dispute, and I feel that the only reason that Great Britain lays claim to this territory is that valuable deposits of gold have been found there, and therefore England wants to deprive Venezuela of this land and seize it for her own.

"It is simply a grab for revenue. Had gold not been discovered in this territory there never would have been a dispute about it. Great Britain has sought to intimidate the Venezuelans because their republic is weak from domestic dissensions.

"I think that President Cleveland's message was just and patriotic, and his enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, I am convinced, will be supported by the people North and South without distinction of party lines or affiliations."

Police Commissioner Frederick D. Grant was very enthusiastic over the action of the President. He said:

"The message of the President is just right, and I feel that he will have the support of the whole Nation, as he ought to have. Such of the veterans of the late war, both of the North and South, as are able will promptly volunteer in case war grows out of the dispute between the two countries, in defense of American right. The present state of affairs should teach the country the salutary lesson, "in times of peace prepare for war." Instead of appropriating $100,000,000 at once, we should have spent $10,000,000 a year for the past ten years in strengthening our defenses and preparing for any emergency that might arise."

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer said: "I am fully in accord with the position taken by the President in this controversy. While I would naturally deprecate a war with all its attendant evils, yet I say emphatically that the President's hands must be upheld by all the people, no matter at what cost or what the consequences may be."

James T. Kilbreth said: "I do not care to say anything more than that I heartily indorse the President's Venezuelan message."

H. V. Monahan, President of the Anti-Trust League of Brooklyn said: "I am glad to see President Cleveland take such an American view of the situation as he has, but I trust there will be no bloodshed. A little arbitration, and the entire matter can be agreeably settled. President Cleveland has gained many friends and admirers by the firm stand he has taken."

Robert A. Van Wyck, Chief Justice of the City Court, said:

"Neither Lord Salisbury nor any other English statesman will ever read the death warrant of the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland's message was patriotic and timely."

### PEACEFUL METHODS FAVORED.

#### Baltimore Business Men Protest Against Any Hasty Action.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was offered by William T. Dixon, President of the National Exchange Bank:

Whereas, While not now expressing the sense of this association as to the Venezuelan question, or whether or not it is properly involved in the Monroe doctrine, be it

Resolved, That we desire to put on record our earnest protest against hasty action on this most grave and important matter, and respectfully petition Congress, while upholding the dignity and honor of this country, to exhaust every possible means to settle by arbitration or other peaceful methods all controversies with Great Britain or other foreign nations.

The Secretary was directed to send copies to the Senators and members of the House of Representatives from this State.

#### The Hair as an Indication.

From The Washington Star.

A writer in a French paper has made the discovery that high living and hair do not go together. That probably explains why tramps are always in need of a hair cut.

# CANNON AIMED THIS WAY

## Four Weighty Arguments in Which England Puts Her Trust.

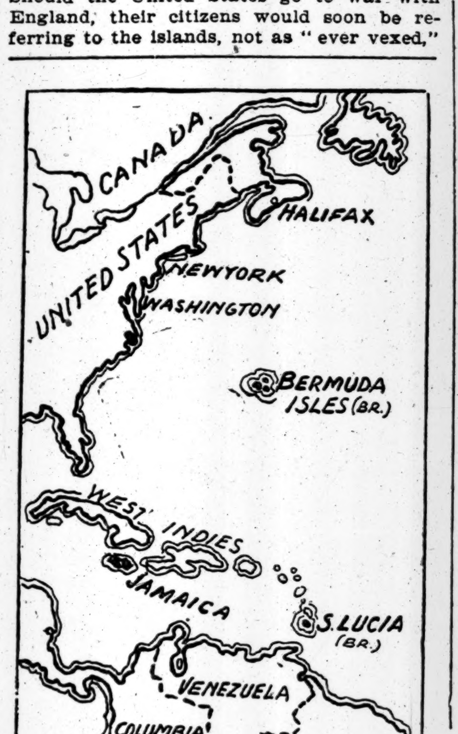
## NAVAL STATIONS OFF OUR COAST

### Bermuda, Halifax, Jamaica, and St. Lucia—The Part They Would Play in Case War Should Break Out Again.

Now that all the world is talking about the possibility of a war between the United States and Great Britain, it becomes a matter of extreme interest to consider from what points, as bases of supply and operation, England would conduct a campaign against this country. It is not even necessary to believe that hostilities are among the probabilities of the immediate future to make this matter one of the most personal consequence to the people of the United States. An ending to this controversy, satisfactory in that it is peaceful, may be reached without decreasing in any degree the value to us of an appreciation of certain dangers to which the United States are now exposed, and to which they always will be exposed in case of a misunderstanding too serious to be cleared up by diplomacy between the two great English-speaking nations.

A glance at the accompanying map will show the four places whence England would, or at least could, send her ships against the cities of our Atlantic coast, to which they could retire for repairs and new supplies of coal and ammunition, in case the first stock proved insufficient for her purpose, and in which, in safety more or less complete, they could lie while making plans or awaiting orders. These four places, in the order of their importance—to Great Britain as sources of strength, and to us as causes for apprehension—are Hamilton, Bermuda; Halifax, Nova Scotia; Kingston, Jamaica, and Castries, on the Island of St. Lucia.

Shakespeare spoke of "the ever vexed Bermoothes"; which shows that he knew little about them and that little wrong. Should the United States go to war with England, their citizens would soon be referring to the islands, not as "ever vexed,"




Eastern Coast of the United States.
Points of Vantage Occupied by the British.

but "ever vexing." At present Americans regard Bermuda simply as a delightful place in which to spend a Winter holiday and as the region from which comes an amazing quantity of mild-tempered onions and particularly commendable new potatoes. This view is even more inaccurate than Shakespeare's. He, having heard, perhaps, of the storm which drove Juan Bermudez's ship upon the coral reefs in 1522, and, so immortalized that reluctant Spaniard's name by wrecking him, there, concluded that constant tempests swept an island whose climate is, on the contrary, one of almost ideal serenity. On equally insufficient data, the people of America regard the little congeries of islets as a combination of pleasure resort and vegetable garden, kindly maintained by England for our especial and practically exclusive benefit.

In reality, Bermuda, to the Britishers always, as it would be to us in time of war, is simply a great naval station, lying off New-York Bay, and comprising a perfect harbor in which every warship England owns can lie at anchor; a floating dock in which any one of those vessels can be prepared for swift cruising; a machine shop where repairs of every kind can be made; an enormous arsenal always filled with war

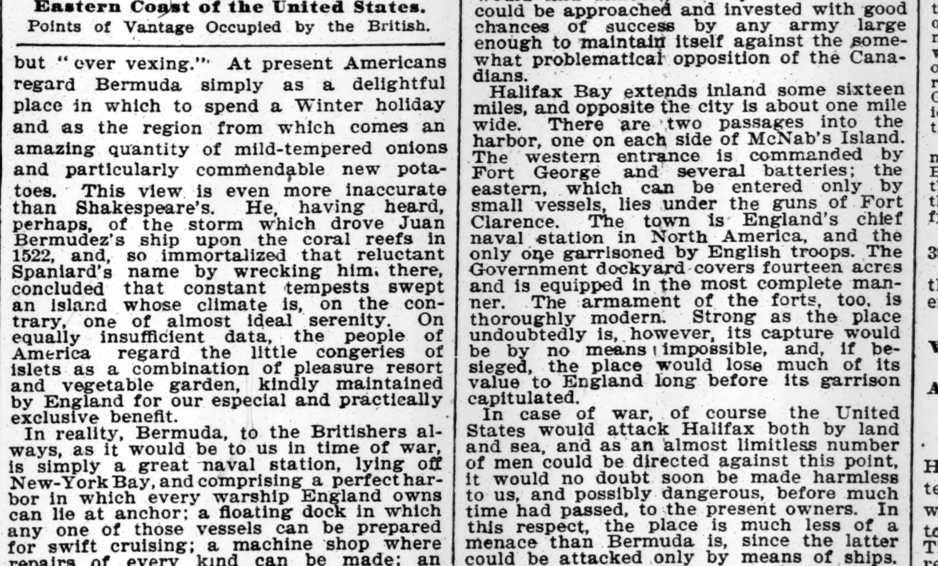



Chart of the Bermuda Islands.
Almost Impregnable Position of the Dockyard.

munitions of all sorts, and a coal heap as big as a mountain—all this protected by a score of forts that have been building for centuries and are now of a strength realized only by the English officers and soldiers, who alone have been permitted to enter them, and all this, too, less than three days' steaming distance from the United States coast. This difference in point of view is startling—or should be.

Bermuda's geographical position is—latitude 32°, 20' North; longitude 64°, 50' West. In more comprehensible terms, it lies 600 miles out in the Atlantic, due east from Cape Hatteras, and just beyond the Gulf Stream. It is an archipelago, rather than an island, or it may be considered as an imperfect coral atoll, the ring of land being of irregular shape, on all sides but one much broken up by narrow passages and consisting of submerged reefs, or of bars rising a few inches or feet above the surface of the sea. The detailed map appended makes clear the formation of the group, and shows how perfectly and easily it has been made a priceless link in the line of fortresses with which England has encircled the world.

A steamer from New-York approaches Bermuda from the northward, and passing along down the eastern reefs, turns sharply toward the west, and then enters the only practicable channel leading into the interior lagoon. In traversing this passage—a narrow and difficult one—a vessel is constantly at the mercy of forts of the strongest and most modern kind, which stand close to each other along its western side all the way from St. David's Head to Murray's Anchorage. Until these forts were silenced, the Captain of no ship, however heavily armored it might be, would think of attempting to force an entrance here, for no ship ever built could endure at so close range the plunging fire that would pour into it from St. David's Head, Fort Cunningham, the battery on Paget's Island, New Fort, Fort William, Fort Albert, Fort Victoria, and Fort Catherine. At Chub Cut on the northwestern side of the lagoon, is another entrance, but it is so narrow and tortuous, so shallow and so filled with sunken reefs, as to be impassable, except in the calmest weather by small boats with native fishermen for pilots. As a matter of fact, Chub Cut is a "no thoroughfare."

The fortifications just mentioned were not made to protect the onion beds of Bermuda or the big hotel that forms the glory of Hamilton, the capital of the islands. Their only purpose is to prevent approach by any hostile force to the great dockyard that covers an islet in almost the exact centre of the encircling coral reefs. This is a place where neither tourists nor the native population are allowed to enter, and no descriptions of Bermuda except those in the War Office at London give any but the most vague idea of what it contains. All that can be said is that a great floating dock lies there beside a magnificently equipped machine shop, and that the various buildings near by contain an unknown amount of coal, of arms, and of explosives. In front is Grassy Bay, an excellent anchorage, where the English warships lie safe from every storm, and four miles away, beyond the peninsula that ends in Spanish Point, is Hamilton, on a bay of its own and protected by the hills to the southward.

Except through the Narrows, guarded by the forts, an enemy's fleet cannot approach this dockyard nearer than five miles on the southeast, six miles from south around to north, and from eight to fifteen miles on the northeast. The whole southern side of the main island is practically a continuous fortification, for along the cliff runs a protected roadway, where cannon can be posted within a few hours. In every other direction the reefs form a sufficient defence. The dockyard, therefore, is be-

Map of Nova Scotia,
Showing the Location of Halifax.

yond the reach of direct attack. From it fleet after fleet could be dispatched, and to it they could return. To capture the forts at the Narrows would be a task of immense difficulty, just how great it is impossible to say, for their armament can only be guessed at. It is undoubtedly of the strongest kind, and the capture of Gibraltar would probably be, in comparison, an easy undertaking.

Bermuda, it will thus be seen, could not fail to be of the utmost value to England in case of a war with the United States, and to the latter a constant source of danger and embarrassment. Its position takes away from us, in great measure, the advantage of fighting an enemy far from his supply of coal and from his base of operations. During the civil war we felt some of the disadvantages which arise from Bermuda's existence, for then it was a favorite resort of Confederate blockade runners, and there they awaited in safety, thanks to British sympathy, a favorable opportunity to break through the cordon of Union ships. What it would be with England herself as a combatant can easily be calculated.

In direct and constant communication with Bermuda—by means of a submarine cable—is the second strategic point to which reference has been made. This is Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia. The city stands on the declivity of a hill facing a harbor whose only fault is its habit of occasionally freezing over more or less completely, and so making temporary prisoners of any vessels that may be caught within it. The citadel back of the town is a strong one, and there are other forts scattered around the bay. Approach from the sea an enemy would find difficult, but by land the town could be approached and invested with good chances of success by any army large enough to maintain itself against the somewhat problematical opposition of the Canadians.

Halifax Bay extends inland some sixteen miles, and opposite the city is about one mile wide. There are two passages into the harbor, one on each side of McNab's Island. The western entrance is commanded by Fort George and several batteries; the eastern, which can be entered only by small vessels, lies under the guns of Fort Clarence. The town is England's chief naval station in North America, and the only one garrisoned by English troops. The Government dockyard covers fourteen acres and is equipped in the most complete manner. The armament of the forts, too, is thoroughly modern. Strong as the place undoubtedly is, however, its capture would be by no means impossible, and, if besieged, the place would lose much of its value to England long before its garrison capitulated.

In case of war, of course the United States would attack Halifax both by land and sea, and as an almost limitless number of men could be directed against this point, it would no doubt soon be made harmless to us, and possibly dangerous, before much time had passed, to the present owners. In this respect, the place is much less of a menace than Bermuda is, since the latter could be attacked only by means of ships. Whether the United States would have any to spare from coast-defense work is a question which it is hardly necessary to discuss.

From Jamaica, the chief, and only intrinsically important British possession in the West Indies, England would threaten our Southern ports almost as effectively as she would those of the North from Bermuda. The harbor of Kingston is one of the finest in the world, but the fortifications around it, while fairly numerous, are of no great strength. The place would be of value as a coaling station and as a base of operations directed either into the Gulf of Mexico or toward what used to be called the Spanish Main, that is, toward Venezuela.

Remaining to be considered is St. Lucia, a most important point in the present controversy, since the first overt acts of hostility, if any occur, may be expected to take place somewhere on the disputed line between Venezuela and British Guiana. England probably values St. Lucia above all her other West Indian possessions, not because the island is of any worth in itself, but because in it is the only safe and easily defensible harbor to be found among all the Lesser Antilles. Of these St. Lucia is farthest south of any, except little Grenada and littler Tobago. To the eastward lies Barbados, to the north the chain of islands which ends with St. Thomas and includes St. Vincent, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts, and Antigua, and to the south is Trinidad. All these must rely upon St. Lucia as a base of defense, for there alone can coal be stored in safety, ready for any emergency, and in times of peace salable at a big profit in small quantities to the merchantmen of all the world.

The town of Castries—named after Louis XVI.'s Minister of Marine—lies at the inner extremity of a deep bay, small, but protected from every wind, and with water enough to float the largest vessels. The entrance to this harbor is a narrow one, flanked on either side by high, steep hills. To the observer from a steamer's deck these hills show no signs of fortification, except some ruined towers on their summits. These are relics of Spanish days, and serve no purpose, unless it be to add a touch of the picturesque to the landscape and to make stray tourists wonder why England allows the place to go undefended. Beneath these crumbling towers, however, and under the apparently undisturbed surface of the hillsides, are vast corridors, in which, adroitly masked, the great cannon by the score, ready to hurl iron by the ton against any hostile ship that may approach the precious heap of coal on the wharf further down the bay. This wharf is of stone, and beside it the largest war ships can be moored.

Behind the coal heap is the little town, inclosed on every side by mountains on which are the barracks and the houses of a few white people. Back of these are more mountains in tumbled confusion, an uncultivated tropical wilderness. Castries makes a beautiful picture, but as a place to live in one shudders to think of it. The heat is insufferable, since the trade winds can never reach the low-lying village, and nine out of ten of the inhabitants are West Indian negroes—that is to say, idle, insolent, and happy semi-savages.

The secrets of the fortifications are guarded with almost ludicrous care. Foreign visitors are welcomed and most hospitably entertained, so long as they keep outside the forbidden territory and do not show either inquisitiveness or kodaks, but the cordiality is all of the thus-far-and-no-further kind and—the sentinels carry loaded guns. A stranger can get shot without half trying in the outskirts of Castries.

The four places that have been briefly and of necessity imperfectly described will play important rôles in the discussions and negotiations of the next few months, and still more serious ones if war should be the outcome of English aggression and American resistance to it. Not one of them can be left out of any argument made by either side. They do not, indeed, threaten the existence, or even the prosperity, of the United States, but, none the less, it is hard to see just what the United States possesses to counterbalance, at least immediately, the strength which England derives from naval stations so strong for offense and for defense, and so close to an almost wholly unprotected coast.

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AMBER SHELL,
PARISIAN RHINESTONE, FINE CUT JET,
HAIR ORNAMENTS.
This matchless assortment must be seen to realize the rare and exquisite designs which cannot be found elsewhere. Open evenings.
A. SIMONSON,
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### FREE TRADERS HESITATE.

#### The New-England Club Demands Time to Consider the Message.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The New-England Free Trade League, at a banquet to-night, adopted resolutions relative to the Venezuelan controversy. President Lamb of the league indorsed Ambassador Bayard's recent Edinburgh speech. His remarks were applauded, as was his reference to "the present hysterical craze for war." The Venezuelan resolutions adopted were as follows:

The recent message of President Cleveland has proposed to Congress that unless Great Britain shall surrender her claim to all lands which we may find, upon inquiry, belong to Venezuela, we shall resist her aggression by every means in our power.

Before our people are required to sacrifice their lives and their property in this war, we hope they will be given time to reflect upon certain material facts.

1. We have no treaty, offensive or defensive, with Venezuela. We have assumed no protectorate over her. We are under no obligations, express or implied, to fight her battles for her. There can be no valid ground for our interference in the present dispute unless the alleged encroachments of Great Britain upon Venezuela are, in the words of President Monroe, "dangerous to our peace and safety."

2. The disputed territory could not be used by Great Britain as a base of military operations against this country. It has no good harbors. It is a thousand miles away from our nearest coast. Without this, Great Britain has St. Lucia, Kingston, Bermuda, Halifax, Vancouver.

3. Annexation of the disputed territory to a British colony would not be an assault on our political system. Next to ourselves, Great Britain and her colonies best exemplify the working of free institutions. The most potent argument against such institutions is furnished by the turbulent republics of Central and South America.

Fourth—The controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela does not threaten our foreign trade. Under the so-called "reciprocity" clause of the McKinley tariff, we had no difficulty in making a satisfactory commercial agreement with Great Britain as to her West India colonies, including British Guiana, but Venezuela refused to make those concessions which our Government demand, and, in consequence, President Harrison exercised the power of retaliation conferred upon him by that act.

Fifth—We have told Great Britain that she must submit her boundary dispute to arbitration. But we have not offered to submit to arbitration the question whether we have any interest in that dispute which can by any possibility justify an armed intervention.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 39 to 15.

Other resolutions were adopted indorsing the sentiments of Ambassador Bayard, as expressed in his Edinburgh speech.

### WITNESSED TWO TORPEDO SHOTS.

#### A British Naval Officer Inspecting Our Home Productions.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 20.—Lieut. Grand, H. R. M. S., visited the Howell torpedo testing station at Tiverton, to-day, and witnessed two shots, one with a 17.72-inch torpedo, and one with a 14-inch torpedo. The shots were perfect, and the British representative appeared well pleased with the American production.

The larger torpedo is the one which a few days ago was fired before Commodore Sampson, Chief of Ordnance, it being a production recently developed by the Hotchkiss people. Lieut. Grand witnessed the exhibition by order of the Admiralty, to whom he will report his findings.

#### The New-Born Child.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The most striking characteristic of the new-born offspring of man is its unpreparedness for life. Compared with the young of other animals, the infant is feeble and incapable. He can neither use his limbs nor see the distance of objects as a new-born chick or calf is able to do. His brain centres are, we are told, in a pitiable state of undevelopment, and are not even securely incased within their bony covering. Indeed, he suggests for all the world a public building which has to be opened by a given date, and is found when the day arrives to be in a humiliating state of incompleteness.

This fact of the special helplessness of the human offspring at birth, of its long period of dependence on parental or other aids—a period which probably tends to grow longer as civilization advances—is rich in biological and sociological significance. For one thing, it presupposes a specially high development of the protective and fostering instincts in the human parents, more particularly the mother—for, if the helpless wee thing were not met by these instincts, what would become of our race? It is probable, too, as Mr. Spencer and others have argued, that the institution by nature of this condition of infantile weakness has reacted on the social affections of the race, helping to develop our pitifulness for all frail and helpless things.

Nor is this all. The existence of the infant, with its large and imperative claims, has been a fact of capital importance in the development of social customs. Ethnological researches show that communities have been much exercised with the problem of infancy; have paid it the homage due to its supreme sacredness, girding it about with a whole group of protective and beneficent customs.

#### When Washington Died.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The Rev. J. Preston Fugette, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has a copy of the Georgetown Advocate of Dec. 17, 1799, which contains the first announcement through a newspaper of the death of George Washington, which occurred Dec. 14. This copy of The Advocate has been in the possession of Mr. Fugette's family since its issuance. In commenting upon the death of Washington the paper states:

"If a long life devoted to the most important public services—if the most eminent usefulness, true greatness and consummate glory—if being an honor to our race and a model to future ages—if all these could rationally suppress our grief, never, perhaps, ought we to mourn so little. But as they are most powerful motives to gratitude, attachment and veneration for the living and of sorrow at their departure, never ought America and the world to mourn more than on this melancholy occasion."


Forest Fringe Violet.
A Pure Violet Extract.
$1 a bottle.
At dealers or direct.
DAVID S. BROWN & CO., New York.


# AMHERST ALUMNI DINNER

## The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst on the Venezuelan Complication.

## DOES NOT THINK THERE WILL BE WAR

### The Evils That Would Follow a Conflict with England—Speeches by Prof. J. M. Tyler and Others.

With toast and song the jolly good-fellowship of the New-York Alumni of Amherst College gave their annual dinner last evening at the St. Denis Hotel.

At the guests' table were Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary of the United States Navy, the Arctic explorer; the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Hamilton W. Mabie, and Prof. E. W. Bemis, late of Chicago University. At other tables were Judge Isaac H. Maynard, Prof. J. B. Clark of Columbia College, Col. Mason W. Tyler, Dr. Arthur R. Paine, Curtis R. Hatheway, and Dr. Rufus P. Lincoln.

Herbert L. Bridgman acted as toastmaster in the absence of Merrill E. Gates, President of Amherst College. He introduced as the first speaker Prof. J. M. Tyler, head of the Department of Biology at Amherst. Prof. Tyler spoke on the "Amherst Idea" and said:

We have never had at Amherst a Mark Hopkins at one end of our college log and a Garfield at the other. But we have a Seelye at one end and a Parkhurst at the other.

And what then is the Amherst idea of a college? It is a body of students—whether one hundred of five hundred is indifferent—inspired by noble traditions of the past, by the contagious vitality of big men as their teachers, and still more by the exampde of heroic brothers on short furlough from the field of action, and all of them, students, teachers, and alumni, "playing the man," as Agamemnon says, "and representing one another through their firm rank." This is the Amherst idea. Anything less is only an Amherst idea, a means to this end.

Hamilton W. Mabie, representing the alumni of Williams College, then gave a very scholarly talk on the "Williams Idea," in the course of which he alluded to the present agitation over the Venezuelan question. He said:

When men are speaking not seriously, but lightly, frivolously, and unintelligibly of war, do you not think if the great voice of our country could be heard, that it would ring in the old tones of indignant patriotism, which is not only love of country, but love of our brother's country, protesting against this thoughtless cry of war?

Mr. Peary, the arctic explorer, who is an alumnus of Bowdoin, followed with a very interesting talk on some of his arctic experiences, closing with a slight reference to the present crisis with England and upholding the action of President Cleveland.

The speech of the evening, however, was the one delivered by Dr. Parkhurst, who spoke with even more than his usual vehemence. He said, in part:

I am an American and I love Great Britain. In view of the immense possibilities of the moment, and the vast inconsiderateness of expression current, I feel bound to say something of our present relations with her.

We are not going to fight Great Britain. No, I believe not. You and I want men with brains and hearts to consider this juncture with coolness.

It is an easy thing to get angry and to fight. Perhaps we ought to fight in this case. I don't know. But I do know that, though it is an easy thing to say we will fight, it is not so easy to undo the results.

There is a national dignity and a personal dignity to be maintained, and it must be maintained at all hazards. But, reflect for a moment, my friends, what effect such a war would have on all civilization. Not years, but decades, would elapse before the evil results of such a terrible conflict would be wiped out.

More than that, think of the effects that would be produced on Christian civilization. Think of the two nations that stand in the van of civilization, that lead the Christian world, locking horns with each other in murderous conflict.

My friends, suppose that representatives of two prominent denominations in this city—say John Hall and Morgan Dix—should meet one another in Central Park, and that John should go at Morgan with his shillalah, and Morgan should fly at John with his prayerbook. Conceive, if you can, the effect such an ecclesiastical row would have on the rest of the city.

This is not an exaggerated point of view at all. We stand with Great Britain as one of the lights of Christendom. God forbid that we should be found shedding one another's blood.

I believe that there is an unseen power that makes for right, and in this case for peace. Certainly not until the last self-respecting effort has been put forth on both sides must war come.

But let us move toward this affair with thoughts disintangled, with passion eliminated.

Dr. Parkhurst then turned to Amherst as an educator, or a "manhood manufactory," as he termed it. He dwelt particularly on the religious features of the institution, saying that nearly all the religion in his own life had come through Amherst. He denounced all effort to change the college from a college to a "little university."

The object of a college, he said, is to arm thoroughly and completely a man for the warfare in any calling he may take up. Amherst, he said, has two aims; first, to turn out men, pure, conscientious, and holy, and, second, to make them thoroughly and intelligently brainy.

He eulogized the late President Seelye as one who had influenced him more than any person excepting his parents. He added:

In thinking of men like this, and the men Amherst turns out, it struck me what a great transformation would be wrought in this city if the municipal offices, from the top down—yes, Sir, I mean it, from the top down—could be filled by men trained for the purpose—men who are expressive of and represent an idea; men who stand for something. Oh, what a field in this municipality for such men! New-York needs them, and so does Brooklyn.

I long for the time when there will be recognized another profession besides the clergy, law, and medicine—a fourth profession, qualifying men for positions of trust in municipalities and in the Nation. I hope for the time when we will raise the question among the office holders in New-York, "How much does Mr. A. and Mr. B. know about their business?"

The position of Mayor, as you all know, in a city like this, is one of responsibility second almost to none. There is not an interest, economical, moral, educational, or financial, that does not in some degree depend on the experience and qualification of the man who stands at the head of the City Government.

It happened a short time after Mr. Strong was elected—I do not want to criticise, but only to point out a fact—that I called on him, and among other things he said:

"I don't know anything about the City of New-York. I have never done anything but cast my vote, and have spent my time in Worth Street and in my home. I am going to study the thing up."

I speak of this in commendation of him.

The confession that he was unqualified for the position speaks for itself. I believe the time is not far hence when we will have a professional civic class, whose members will be fitted out for their calling like men of any other profession.

This, the doctor said, was the idea he wanted the alumni of Amherst to bear in mind, as Amherst, he thought, was fitted to inaugurate such a movement.

Other speakers were Prof. E. W. Bemis, lately of Chicago University; W. H. Lewis, Captain of the Amherst football team, and afterward of Harvard's eleven; Col. Mason W. Tyler, and Prof. J. B. Clark.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Col. Mason W. Tyler; Vice President—Winston W. Hagen; Secretary and Treasurer—C. R. Hatheway; Executive Committee—Arthur C. James and W. C. Breed.

#### The Chill of December in the South.

From a Traveler's Letter in The Syracuse Post.

The traveler who goes South expecting to find the weather warm and balmy is likely to be greatly surprised. The sunny South in Winter is often a very chilly place. All along through North and South Carolina and Georgia there was ice in the streams, ice on the water tanks, and a cold dampness in the air that was very disagreeable.

The Northern people at the exposition at Atlanta complained more of the cold than of any other thing. I heard a Connecticut man saying, while his teeth were chattering: "M-my w-wife always s-said she wanted to s-s-spend a Winter in the South. S-she c-c-came with me on t-this trip. S-she got here yester-day and is r-ready to go home. S-she says s-she has plenty of coal and w-wood at home and c-can keep warm there, but c-can't here. I tried to get her to go on to Jacksonville, but s-she said n-no, the further South s-she went the c-colder it grew. Says she is perfectly c-contented to spend her W-winters in Connecticut after this."

There is a dampness about the cold in the Southern States that is very unpleasant to a person accustomed to the dry air of the North. Their houses have not, as a rule, any furnaces or stoves, and are heated entirely by fireplaces. One will stand in front of a fireplace and scorch his face while the cold chills run down his spinal column. When it rains in Georgia or the Carolinas, the water almost freezes and the cold goes through one's clothing as if it were but paper. When the wind blows from the south it is probably warmer, but the days that are cold are bitterly, piercingly, shiveringly, cheerlessly cold.

# THE HEBREW FAIR.

During the two hours that the Hebrew Fair was open yesterday there was much business and amusement as well. The women shoppers were out in hordes, and great inroads were made on the stocks of the booths. The well-filled counters and shelves visible at the opening hour, went through a process of depletion in the brief period from 2:30 P. M. until 5:30 P. M. that recalled the work of a Kansas cyclone.

The ladies in charge were wondering, when the doors were thrown open, what they were going to do with the abundance of goods they had on hand, and when the time for closing had arrived they were wondering what had become of them. Bargains were plentiful, and many a shrewd buyer made some excellent purchases at remarkably low prices. The women seemed to be aware of the fact that goods were going to be sacrificed in the true sense of the word, and the army of bargain-counter habitués grasped the opportunity.

With a five-dollar bill some had managed to buy on this occasion more than they ever bought for three times that amount of money at any previous holiday season. As a result everybody was happy; the buyers with the satisfaction of having made profitable bargains, and the sellers of having added to the profits of the fair association.

The grocery and liquor booth had the largest receipts since the opening of the fair. The shoppers congregated around these counters and bought almost everything in sight, from barrels of flour to canned goods and packages of spices. Cases and bottles of liquors and wines were bought for prices lower than ever before. The men and women in charge were far busier than they desired to be, but they forgot comfort in their desire to aid the cause.

The spectator might have concluded that when the fair opens to-night the sight would be presented of gaping, empty shelves and an army of willing saleswomen who had no goods to sell. But as soon as the doors were closed the employes brought on new goods from the overcrowded warerooms in the basement of the Garden, and in a very short time the stocks had been replenished so that at the opening to-night the sight will be just as beautiful, and the goods displayed as plentifully as at any day during this prosperous and attractive fair.

The workers at the grocery and lipuor booth who did a record-breaking business yesterday were:

Hyman Sonn, E. Eising, Henry Sonn, Frederick Hausman, Sylvan Stix, E. Eising, Jr., Bernard Lippman, Albert A. Docter, Max Kaufman, Harry Kaufman, Sol Mandel, Leo Coshland, Mrs. Hyman Sonn, Mrs. M. Kaufman, Mrs. Henry Sonn, Mrs. A. L. Coshland, Mrs. Morris Hayman, Mrs. Sam Heller, Mrs. S. M. Mandel, Julius Mandel, Miss Ida Lippman, Miss Sophia Docter, Miss Carrie Docter, Miss Carrie Grotta, Miss Annie Hackes, Miss Nellie Hackes, Miss Amelia Long, Miss Daisy Lowengrund, Miss Ida Ransahoff, Miss Bandler, Miss M. Tobias, Miss F. Holzinger, Miss Jacobs, Miss Emma Hersch, Miss Rai Fox, Miss Florence Marks, Miss Stitch, Miss Holzinger.

Benjamin Altman was exceedingly popular with the ladies of the various booths yesterday afternoon, and his liberality and popularity cost him exactly $1,000, which amount he expended in the various departments in a short time. Miss Annetta Kohn bought a handsome carriage for $600, and many others made purchases for large amounts.

A delegation of 300 pupils of the Hebrew Free School visited the fair yesterday afternoon in charge of their instructors, the Misses Abrams, Strelitz, and Dunkirk. The children sang several choruses in a very creditable manner under the direction of Prof. Sabel. Their singing was enjoyed by the large crowd present, and they were compelled to respond to many encores.

The receipts for Thursday were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flower stand | $300.00 |
| Candy stand | 775.20 |
| Temple Beth-El | 600.00 |
| Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Mount Sinai Hospital | 300.00 |
| Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home | 180.00 |
| West End Synagogue | 353.40 |
| Art Gallery | 267.00 |
| Aguilar Library | 587.43 |
| Kindergarten Society | 206.64 |
| Post Office | 101.50 |
| Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Hebrew Orphan Asylum | 625.00 |
| Temple Emanu-El | 336.60 |
| The Fair Journal | 366.50 |
| Hebrew Technical School for Girls | 80.00 |
| Ahawath Chesed | 266.55 |
| Soda water stand | 200.71 |
| Rodoph Sholom | 253.42 |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society | 70.00 |
| Ladies' Auxiliary of Montefiore Home | 100.00 |
| Furniture Department | 136.00 |
| Educational Alliance | 325.00 |
| Hebrew Infant Asylum | 6.50 |
| Jewelers' booth | 79.52 |
| Grocery and liquor department | 79.00 |
| Hebrew Theological Seminary | 37.20 |
| Theatre tickets, &c | 52.35 |
| Temple Israel | 309.95 |
| Brightside Nursery | 23.00 |
| Lebanon Hospital | 18.00 |
| Restaurant | 58.82 |
| Coat room | 35.44 |
| Ticket office | 597.95 |
| Thursday's receipts | $7,678.73 |
| Previously acknowledged | 132,060.29 |
| Total | $139,739.02 |

The benefit performance at Palmer's Theatre yesterday afternoon added much to the fair treasury. The entertainment was of rare merit, and the participants found high favor with the audience. The programme consisted of:

A pleasing one-act play, entitled "Yellow Roses," given by William Redmund and Mrs. Thomas Barry. This was followed by a monologue by Fritz Williams. James J. Corbett gave an exhibition of the art of self-defense. Cam Bernard followed him in a humorous monologue in German dialect. George Grossmith, Jr., was heard in a song, after which Miss Ethel Sydney, assisted by the "Shop Girl" company chorus, sang "Louisiana Loo." W. H. Rawlins and Miss Connie Ediss, of the same company also sang some selections, after which Bertie Wright and Miss Marie Fawcett gave the Japanese dance. Kennedy and Lorenz of Koster & Bial's astounded the audience with their mental telegraphic mystery, and the Closet Scene from "Hamlet," by James Young, Miss Gertrude Kellogg, John A. Lane, and Franklyn Quinby was well received. Peter F. Dailey and his company closed the performance with a medley of popular airs, and the cake walk finish of Act II. of "The Night Clerk."

The fair will again be in full force to-night, when the fair proper will end. All the goods still on hand will be auctioned off Monday evening.

LAST NIGHT

of the

# Great Hebrew Fair

at

Madison Square Garden,

For the Benefit of

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

and

The Hebrew Technical Institute.

EVERYTHING FOR SALE.

Concert by GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND, Victor Herbert, Conductor.

Some of the principal features are:

Art Gallery, Flower Booth, Candy Stand, Doll Show, Theatre Ticket Office, Edison's Laboratory.

Single Admission, - - 25 Cents

Open this evening from 7:30 to 11.

Madison Square Garden transformed into

"AN ARABIAN NIGHT."

All goods not disposed of to-night will be sold at auction Monday evening at Madison Square Garden.

## DRILL OF THE SECOND BATTERY

### Presentation of Medals to Capt. David Wilson and Other Officers.

Gov. Morton's staff and Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff attended the drill and inspection of the Second Battery last night in its armory, at Thirty-third Street and Park Avenue. In the galleries of the drillroom many women and their military escorts occupied seats.

When the battery was drawn up in the drillroom Adjt. Gen. McAlpin presented Capt. David Wilson with a twenty-five-year service medal, made of gold and set with diamonds, as a mark of the appreciation of his command.

Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, presented Lieut. George Pasco, senior Lieutenant of the battery, with a twenty-year service medal from the men of the battery. He also presented Trumpeter J. H. Allen with a ten-year service medal from the State and one from the battery.

Capt. Wilson presented Lieut. Pasco with a set of resolutions as a mark of esteem from the battery, and to Lieut. W. L. Flanagan he presented a saddle and bridle, and a gold-mounted sabre.

The battery then gave an exhibition in battery, sabre, and Gattling-gun drill, and received hearty applause from the spectators.

After the drill members of the Governor's staff, including Gens. McAlpin, Whitlock, Hayes, Barnum, and Carroll, and Cols. Satterlee, Rodgers, and James, and members of Gen. Fitzgerald's staff were entertained at luncheon in the officers' room.

## ANSWER IN NOYES LIBEL SUIT

### The New-York Sun Printing Association Has Filed Its Papers.

The New-York Sun Printing and Publishing Association yesterday filed, in the United States Circuit Court, its answer in the suit for libel brought by Frank B. Noyes, Director of The Associated Press.

The answer to the suit is a lengthy document. It says: "The editorial matter complained of as libelous by the plaintiff was published in The Sun with proper motives, with the desire to serve the public, and without malice, and that the statements concerning the plaintiff were true."

The document, after reciting the alleged facts on which the editorial matter was based, goes on to quote a table said to have been part of the full report submitted at the annual meeting, in Chicago, on Feb. 12, 1895, of the Board of Directors of The Associated Press. This table shows, it is set forth, earnings from August, 1893, to December, 1894, of $1,272,856.83, and expenses of $1,482,334.23, the net loss for seventeen months, after deducting "amount charged in excess to exchange," being $256,292.82; assets, $36,658.63, and loss, $219,634.19.

In conclusion, the defendant, through Counsel Franklin Bartlett, demands that the complaint be dismissed, with costs.

### To Revise Our Monetary System.

From The Boston Traveler.

The Boston Merchants' Association has had before it, and will further consider at its January meeting, a proposition to petition Congress for the appointment of a "commission of experts" to spend a year in the study of all the banking systems of the world, and recommend to Congress some plan for the complete reorganization of the monetary system—or no-system, as it now is—of this country. There is no doubt that such a step would result in much good in many ways. But the experience of the so-called "Baltimore plan" should teach that the term "experts" should include more than bankers. It should include those who use money as well as those who collect it together and loan it; those also who are familiar with laws and legal history, and with the formulation in words of legal purposes. In fact, the problem to be solved calls for the best trained brains in the conduct of all the business of modern life, not forgetting that it has an ethical side as well as legal, political, and economic sides.

### Atlanta Exposition Awards.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

There is said to be a great kick on the part of some of the exhibitors at the Atlanta Exposition because all of them cannot get first awards. Every exhibitor, from those who presided over cases of pinchbeck jewelry or imitation lizards to those who showed great and complicated machines, wanted a gold medal. The jury of awards, made up of some of the best men in the country, would not dispense the favors of the institution with a lax hand, but confined the awards to highly meritorious exhibits. And, what is more, there was, and is, no chance to buy or bulldoze the jury. It is probable that some arrangement will be made whereby the kickers will be let down as easily as possible. But no first prizes will be awarded for any consideration except intrinsic merit. Therefore, first awards from the Atlanta Exposition will mean more than has been the case with the awards of a great many other expositions.

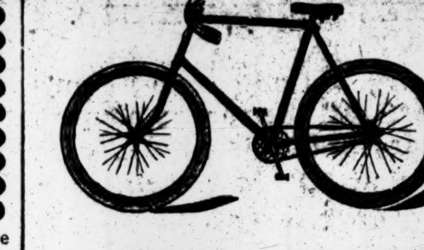
### Fight in an Apartment House.

Two colored hallboys, Frederick Allen of 230 West Twenty-eighth Street, and Madison H. Brooks of 249 West Sixty-first Street, employed in the apartment house at 121 Madison Avenue, engaged in a fight in the engine room of the house last night, during which Brooks fractured Allen's skull with an axe. The cause of the fight is not known.

Allen was taken to Bellevue Hospital and Brooks was locked up. He says that Allen was intoxicated and he used the axe in self-defense.

*Bicycles.*

1895 BICYCLES AT $2.40.



XMAS OFFER.

WE HAVE A FEW "ORIENTS" IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. MUST BE SOLD BY DECEMBER 31ST. BEST BARGAINS OF THE YEAR. THE "ORIENT" HOLDS THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR THE UNPACED MILE.

NOTE THE ADDRESS, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, N. Y.

2,000 BICYCLES, $22 up.

Nothing better for holiday presents. 800 Juvenile bicycles; pneu. tires, ball bearings, regular $40 bicycles; sale price $22 each. Larger sizes $25, $29. Ladies' and men's regular $100 bicycles, $37.50, $39, and $49. 300 second-hand ladies' and men's, $15 to $25. We defy competition. Established 3 years. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., near Post Office.

*Hotels.*

THE REBUILT

BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL

WILL OFFER A FEW

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS

TO PERMANENT FAMILIES.

The very central location of the BROADWAY CENTRAL, and the facility of the cable cars to reach all points, make it central and convenient for all persons doing business in the city.

TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

## GALA NIGHT FOR BROOKLYN RIDERS

### Opening of the New Annex to the Building on Prospect Park Slope.

With the improvements and additions to its building on the Prospect Park Plaza, the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club was able to entertain its members and friends more comfortably and extensively than ever at the reception and opening ride of the Winter season, last evening. The entertainment in the ring began with a general music ride, in which eighteen couples participated.

Col. John N. Pardridge and Miss Rossiter led the cavalcade. Among the followers were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bailey, Miss Beatrice Barnes, Miss Busby, Miss Ayers, Miss Hart, Miss Amy Bowers, Miss Margaret Cameron, Miss J. Audemars, Miss Porter, Miss Olive Burris, Miss Seaman, E. H. Barnes, S. E. Buchanan, R. B. Woodward, J. H. Walbridge, Paul Libby, J. H. Williams, E. F. Luckenbach, G. H. Potter, W. W. Walsh, Jr., Royal C. Peabody, Dr. James C. Fitzsimmons, and W. A. Luckenbach.

A parade of four-in-hands made a pleasing second number. Francis D. Beard tooled a coach with his crack team of prize-winners, Timothy L. Woodruff also had a coach with a substantial, showy team, and Hamilton H. Salmon drove a high-stepping four to a French brake. An exhibition of high school equestrianship followed, Carl Stoerzer of Durland's Riding Academy, New-York, showing Robert F. Amend's famous actor, Black Hussar. Then came a display of tandems, in which Messrs. Beard, Salmon, W. H. Erhart, and Clarence H. Robbins took part, all having a clever lot of knee actors and all-round goers.

The programme ended with a jumping exhibition. Such cracks as Mrs. F. D. Beard's Perfection, and Mr. Beard's Hercules and Twinkle, and J. R. Beard's Black Witch, were put over the bars. Perfection cleared 6 feet, with Clarence H. Robbins in the saddle. Other jumpers shown were G. Herbert Potter's Loko, Clarence H. Robbins's Roman Nose, Robins Woodward's Tycho Brahe, and Howard Boocock's St. Hubert. Then the company adjourned to the annex on the south side, just finished, and were entertained at supper, followed by a reception. This part of the building is to be used as a bicycle room and for storing carriages. Over 500 persons were present, among whom were such prominent patrons of equestrian sport and driving as Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Candee, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Tooker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowers, Miss Sproule, Mrs. Henry T. Boody, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lattin, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Moody, Miss Sherwell, Miss Treat, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Matheson, Mrs. J. H. Stoddard, Col. and Mrs. Loomis L. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rossiter, Mr. and Mrs. John Ditmas, Jr., and Miss Sadie Williams.

## HIGH BOWLING SCORES

### Harlem Republican Clubs Furnish Good Contests in Their Tournament.

The scores in the games bowled in the Harlem Republican Club bowling tournament last night ran from 798 to 880. The three games played were all closely contested, and each team won and lost one game. The clubs that bowled were the Harlem, Standard No. 1, and Phoenix. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

| HARLEM. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | STANDARD NO. 1. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lefferts | 1 | 8 | 176 | Wyman | 2 | 5 | 156 |
| Hazelton | 0 | 8 | 154 | Wells | 4 | 3 | 170 |
| Nafew | 1 | 4 | 136 | Dumahant | 2 | 3 | 137 |
| Hard | 5 | 4 | 183 | Allison | 2 | 6 | 167 |
| Hill | 4 | 5 | 194 | Thompson | 3 | 4 | 168 |
| Total | 11 | 29 | 843 | Total | 13 | 21 | 798 |

FRAMES.

Harlem ......86 172 261 344 434 517 599 677 759 843
Stand'd No. 1. 94 189 253 334 388 481 556 637 712 798

Scorers—P. Freeborn and R. W. Woodbury. Umpires—E. M. Freeborn and L. Cryan.

SECOND GAME.

| STANDARD No. 1. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | PHOENIX. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wyman | 3 | 5 | 163 | Fielding | 3 | 3 | 157 |
| Wells | 3 | 4 | 168 | Currie | 2 | 5 | 159 |
| L. Dumah't | 4 | 3 | 189 | Young | 3 | 5 | 165 |
| Allison | 2 | 3 | 135 | Gross | 3 | 5 | 170 |
| Thompson | 1 | 7 | 167 | Clute | 3 | 2 | 148 |
| Total | 13 | 22 | 822 | Total | 14 | 20 | 799 |

FRAMES.

Standard .....86 196 287 362 447 545 619 702 776 822
Phoenix .....74 162 245 310 396 481 559 642 696 799

Umpires—William Eagleson and Charles Merritt. Scorers—Theodore Bolrath and R. Freeborn.

THIRD GAME.

| HARLEM. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | PHOENIX. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lefferts | 4 | 4 | 171 | Fielding | 2 | 6 | 162 |
| Hazelton | 1 | 6 | 141 | Currie | 5 | 2 | 175 |
| Nafew | 5 | 2 | 187 | Young | 3 | 7 | 194 |
| Hard | 2 | 6 | 161 | Gross | 3 | 6 | 181 |
| Hill | 5 | 5 | 210 | Clute | 2 | 6 | 168 |
| Total | 17 | 23 | 870 | Total | 15 | 27 | 880 |

FRAMES.

Harlem ......82 176 254 347 416 477 559 662 776 870
Phoenix .....78 188 286 380 463 547 632 723 796 880

Umpires—Robert Roe and R. Waterbury. Scorers—Theodore Bolrath and W. Hazelton.

## TWO GAMES FOR CASTLE POINTS.

### Beat the Bloomfield Wheelmen in the New-Jersey Tourney.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 20.—Five-men teams of the Bloomfield Wheelmen and Castle Point Cyclers bowled two games to-night on the Castle Point alleys. Castle Point won both games by close scores. The summary:

FIRST GAME.

| BLOOMFIELD. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | CASTLE POINT. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| More | 2 | 1 | 117 | Curtis | 2 | 4 | 150 |
| Thomas | 0 | 5 | 128 | Trautwein | 1 | 3 | 121 |
| Parker | 2 | 5 | 159 | Harmen | 1 | 6 | 153 |
| Hulin | 1 | 6 | 159 | Eberstaeler | 0 | 3 | 119 |
| Cossitt | 1 | 5 | 126 | Buck | 1 | 5 | 144 |
| Total | 6 | 22 | 689 | Total | 5 | 21 | 687 |

Scorers—I. M. Hayne and J. Kersy. Umpire—C. Hasbrouck.

SECOND GAME.

| BLOOMFIELD. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | CASTLE POINT. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| More | 1 | 4 | 138 | Curtis | 1 | 4 | 138 |
| Thomas | 0 | 3 | 121 | Trautwein | 2 | 4 | 156 |
| Parker | 2 | 8 | 149 | Harmen | 1 | 3 | 180 |
| Hulin | 1 | 7 | 164 | Eberstaeler | 2 | 5 | 153 |
| Cossitt | 1 | 1 | 112 | Buck | 1 | 8 | 132 |
| Total | 5 | 18 | 684 | Total | 7 | 19 | 709 |

Scorers—I. M. Hayne and C. O. Gerdts. Umpire—J. B. Kersy.

### Judges for the Dog Show.

The list of judges at the dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, to be held at Madison Square Garden Feb. 19, 20, 21, and 22, is as follows:

Mastiffs, St. Bernards, bloodhounds, Russian wolfhounds, deerhounds, greyhounds, English foxhounds, collies, old English sheepdogs, poodles, bulldogs, bull terriers, fox terriers, Irish terriers, Scottish terriers, Bedlington terriers, pugs, toy spaniels, and miscellaneous—Mr. George Raper, Sheffield, England.

Great Danes, American foxhounds, Bassethounds, and dachshunde—Mr. G. Muss Arnolt, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Pointers—Mr. James L. Anthony, Netherwood, N. J.

English setters and Gordon setters—Mr. William Tallman, Plainfield, N. J.

Irish setters—Dr. William Jarvis, Claremont, N. H.

Irish water spaniels, clumber spaniels, field spaniels, and cocker spaniels—Mr. Andrew Laidlaw, Galt, Ontario.

Beagles—Mr. W. S. Clark, Linden, Mass.

Boston terriers—Mr. W. C. Hook, Boston, Mass.

Newfoundlands, black-and-tan terriers, white English terriers, Yorkshire terriers, toy terriers, Dandie Dinmont terriers, Skye terriers, whippets, Italian greyhounds, and Schipperkes—Dr. H. T. Foote, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

### Terrapin at Fifteen Cents Each.

From The Danville (Ky.) Advocate.

Diamond-backed terrapin sold in Danville Saturday at 15 cents each. The market price in Washington City and New-York is something like $75 a dozen, or over $6 apiece, and they are eaten only by Presidents, Princes, Senators, and newspaper men. The ones sent to this city came by mistake. They were shipped to the Clemens House, and, as Manager Withers did not want to mortgage his building to get a Sunday dinner, he declined to take them out of the office, and the delicate turtle-shaped children of the sea were allowed to go a-begging for the want of some one to pay even the freight. Finally two citizens came along who had once heard some one sing the praises of the terrapin, and they very generously offered to buy the $75 worth for the munificent sum of $1.80.

## OUTPLAYED THE TOURISTS

### Manhattans Beat Them in the Wheelmen's Bowling Tournament.

"Uncle Joe" Oatman's artistic "rooting" helped the bowling of the Manhattan Bicycle Club to two victories last evening, in the wheelmen's tournament. The games were rolled on Reid's alleys in Church Street and were witnessed by many friends of the competing teams—Manhattans, Harlems, and Tourists.

Everybody yelled at some stage of the game, but Oatman outshone them all in this respect. He kept score for the Manhattans and "rooted" at the same time.

In the first game the Manhattans beat the Harlems by a score of 726 to 723. It was in the final contest of the evening, between the Manhattans and the Tourists, that "Uncle Joe's" efforts saved the night. The Tourists were looked upon as sure winners, but steady work on the part of their opponents, coupled with "Uncle Joe's" assistance, pulled them out winners at the very end. The score was 825 to 786. The second game was won by the Tourists, they getting 713 to the Harlems' 654. In the third game Pelin got 211, which was the highest individual score of the evening. The summary:

FIRST GAME.

| HARLEM W. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | MANHATTAN B. C. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dubarry | 1 | 7 | 160 | Pelin | 3 | 2 | 138 |
| Bryan | 3 | 4 | 156 | Meyer | 2 | 4 | 145 |
| Shaw | 1 | 3 | 119 | Ausbuettel | 2 | 4 | 141 |
| Dumahout | 3 | 3 | 140 | V. Sch'km'n. | 3 | 5 | 170 |
| Huson | 3 | 3 | 148 | Bartsch | 0 | 5 | 132 |
| Total | 13 | 20 | 723 | Total | 10 | 20 | 726 |

FRAMES.

Harlem ......80 154 217 289 361 451 510 572 644 723
Manhattan ..95 162 226 312 405 487 534 599 663 726

Scorer—R. L. McFarland. Umpires—Joseph Oatman and C. H. Norwood.

SECOND GAME.

| TOURIST C. C. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | HARLEM W. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drew | 2 | 2 | 123 | Dubarry | 2 | 3 | 138 |
| Berdan | 3 | 3 | 149 | Bryan | 2 | 2 | 117 |
| Bryson | 1 | 5 | 142 | Shaw | 0 | 5 | 121 |
| Dunphy | 2 | 4 | 142 | Dumahout | 2 | 3 | 123 |
| Taylor | 3 | 3 | 157 | Huson | 3 | 3 | 155 |
| Total | 11 | 17 | 713 | Total | 9 | 16 | 654 |

FRAMES.

Tourist .....92 158 251 323 383 452 526 588 629 713
Harlem .....65 138 224 293 349 413 464 529 600 654

Scorer—Joseph Meyer. Umpire—Victor Perlin.

THIRD GAME.

| MANHATTAN B. C. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | TOURIST C. C. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pelin | 5 | 5 | 211 | Drew | 3 | 3 | 147 |
| Meyer | 3 | 4 | 162 | Berdan | 2 | 5 | 161 |
| Ausbuettel | 5 | 2 | 167 | Bryson | 2 | 3 | 135 |
| V. Schuck'n. | 2 | 2 | 127 | Dunphy | 4 | 3 | 156 |
| Bartsch | 2 | 4 | 158 | Taylor | 4 | 4 | 187 |
| Total | 17 | 17 | 825 | Total | 15 | 18 | 786 |

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..74 156 230 314 389 460 535 633 731 825
Tourist .....85 191 275 348 418 471 546 630 712 786

Scorers—Joseph Oatman and C. H. Norwood. Umpire—Ritchie G. Betts.

## CHASE BANK BEATEN

### The Leaders in the Bowling Tournament Lose a Close Game.

The bowling team of the Bank for Savings were very happy last night. They took part in two games in the Bank Clerks' bowling tournament and won both. Then, to add to their cup of happiness, one of the teams defeated was that of the Chase National Bank. This team up to last night had won every game in which it had taken part, and was leading in the contest for first prize. Now three teams are tied for the honor of holding first place.

This was not all that made the Savings Bank men's heads fit tightly in their hats as they went home. Secretary Gallagher, who is a member of the team, had bowled the big score of 210, and defeated Booth, the crack bowler of the Chase Bank by 21 pins, and now the genial Secretary is leading in the race for the prize for the best individual average made in the tournament.

There is a great deal of friendly rivalry between Gallagher and Booth. Last year Gallagher won the average prize by just three pins, and Booth was the second man. Booth had fire in his eyes as he toed the line in last night's game, and evidently meant to try and bury Gallagher out of sight. He did well, making 2 strikes, 8 spares, and a total of 189 pins, but this was not good enough. Gallagher made 4 strikes, 6 spares, and a total of 210 pins.

The game between the two teams was a hot one. The Bank for Savings took a commanding lead in the first frame, but the Chase men gritted their teeth and played a desperate up-hill game. They took the lead in the fourth frame by 10 pins, and held it until the ninth, when the Savings men tied them, and finally won by 7 pins.

In the second game the Chase men led from start to finish, and won by 73 pins. Booth this time made 4 strikes, 5 spares, 1 break, and a total of 189 pins.

The Bank for Savings won the last game from the Bank of America by 120 pins. In the game Harriot made 192, and Gallagher 190, for the winners. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

| BANK FOR SAVINGS. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | CHASE NAT. BANK. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harper | 1 | 6 | 154 | Haynes | 3 | 5 | 164 |
| Leech | 1 | 7 | 161 | Linson | 4 | 3 | 164 |
| Smith | 0 | 5 | 123 | C. Smith | 1 | 2 | 117 |
| Harriot | 1 | 5 | 139 | Mitchell | 0 | 6 | 146 |
| Gallagher | 4 | 6 | 210 | Booth | 2 | 8 | 189 |
| Total | 7 | 29 | 787 | Total | 10 | 24 | 780 |

FRAMES.

Savings .....106 186 249 300 389 447 531 626 704 787
Chase ...... 61 152 226 310 390 460 537 631 704 780

Averages—Bank for Savings, 157 2-5; Chase National, 156. Scorers—R. W. Mott and J. Garrison. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

SECOND GAME.

| BANK OF AMERICA. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | CHASE NAT. BANK. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Denzler | 0 | 4 | 118 | Haynes | 4 | 3 | 179 |
| Kruger | 2 | 4 | 144 | Linson | 1 | 4 | 131 |
| Lockwood | 4 | 1 | 147 | Smith | 1 | 2 | 120 |
| St. John | 1 | 6 | 149 | Mitchell | 2 | 7 | 184 |
| Craft | 3 | 5 | 172 | Booth | 4 | 5 | 189 |
| Total | 10 | 20 | 730 | Total | 12 | 21 | 803 |

FRAMES.

America .....40 106 198 238 339 417 507 575 648 730
Chase ......69 145 237 312 373 455 532 621 711 803

Scorers—W. A. Johnson and George B. Browne, Jr. Umpire—H. C. Grant. Averages—Chase National, 160 3-5; Bank of America, 146.

THIRD GAME.

| BANK FOR SAVINGS. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | BANK OF AMERICA. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harper | 1 | 4 | 138 | Denzler | 2 | 2 | 114 |
| Leech | 1 | 3 | 125 | Kruger | 0 | 5 | 134 |
| Smith | 3 | 4 | 163 | Lockwood | 2 | 3 | 135 |
| Harriot | 2 | 8 | 192 | St. John | 1 | 5 | 140 |
| Gallagher | 4 | 5 | 190 | Craft | 2 | 5 | 165 |
| Total | 11 | 24 | 808 | Total | 7 | 20 | 688 |

FRAMES.

Savings .....95 167 220 311 386 464 585 659 734 808
America .....91 160 236 309 351 414 484 553 603 688

Averages—Bank for Savings, 161 3-5; Bank of America, 137 3-5. Scorers—R. W. Mott and G. B. Browne, Jr. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

## HERRESHOFF AND FISH CONFER

### The Designer Met the Cup Committeeman at the Waldorf.

John B. Herreshoff was in town yesterday and had a conference with Latham A. Fish at the Hotel Waldorf by appointment. Of course, neither Mr. Fish nor Mr. Herreshoff would say anything about the conference, or whether it had anything to do with the coming inquiry on the Dunraven charges.

Mr. Herreshoff said: "All I care to say is that while Mr. Iselin may have been a little emphatic in his remarks about Lord Dunraven, it is altogether probable that any other American yachtsman would have expressed himself in just as strong terms had he been accused the same way."

Lord Dunraven, who is now on the ocean, is accompanied by George Askwith, a London lawyer. Mr. Askwith, it is said, was chosen because of his special knowledge of marine matters.

*Boarders Wanted.*

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This new Hotel, situated in a park of thirty acres, is now open for guests. Heated by steam throughout. Open fireplaces in rooms. Piazzas with southerly exposure inclosed in glass and heated. Rooms single or en suite with private baths. Reached by Long Island R. R., from East 34th Street and James Slip Ferries. Time from 34th Street 50 minutes; from James Slip 1 hour and 10 minutes. Unsurpassed as a Winter and Summer resort. Excellent roads in the vicinity afford every facility for driving and cycling. Cuisine unexcelled. Terms $3.50 per day and upward; weekly $20.00 and upward. Special rates for season guests.

For particulars address:

M. F. MEEHAN, Manager, Garden City, or The Garden City Co., Room 157, No. 280 Broadway.

*Autumn Resorts.*

THE SHELBURNE, Atlantic City, N. J. Remains open throughout the entire year. J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager. Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

*Instruction—City Schools.*

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

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Chappaqua Mountain Institute.

Chappaqua, 32 miles from N. Y. Visitors find, at small cost, most things prime girls and boys desire, with safe skating and coasting.

*Dancing.*

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET. Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Men's class, Monday, Dec. 2.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

*Dry Goods.*

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*Religious Notices.*

A.—A.—A.—A. — CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Forward Movement, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Sunday, 10:45 A. M., "Christ in the Manger," Rev. S. Parkes Cadman; "Christ in the Life," Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock; two short addresses. Evening services, 7th Av. and 13th St.; orchestral music service of song. Mrs. Oxley, soloist; address by Rev. S. Parkes Cadman—"Peace or War with England?" Gospel meetings every noon and night. Concert every Saturday night for the people, free.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by the eloquent pulpit orator, Rev. A. B. Leonard, Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Church. John W. Hutchinson of famous Hutchinson family, will sing. Cornet solos by Miss Park. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President. EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THE PEOPLE'S Church.—Thomas Dixon preaches; "The Workingman's Enemies"; prelude at 11, "Venezuela versus England"; afternoon, 4, "The Mission of Pain"; questions answered; solos by Master Charles Meehan, eminent boy soprano; Mr. F. Gilder will play Gottschalk's "Last Hope."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. The cantata, Gade's "Christmas Eve" will be rendered by the full choir. Children's Christmas festival, 3:30 P. M.; address illustrated with stereopticon by Rev. Frederic J. Gauld. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Influence of Science on the Moral Life." Evensong 8 P. M., (seats free;) sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw. Short organ recital after service.

AT 23D ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, "COR. LEXington Av.," Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; morning subject—"What Does a Christian Owe His Church?" Song service 7:30.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, 22d inst.: Dr. Van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. W. W. Atterbury, D. D., at 4:30 P. M. Bible school Christmas services at 9:45 A. M. Weekly evening services omitted Wednesday, 25th inst.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Christmas services morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Child, the Manger, and the Crowded Inn." Christmas carols by chorus choir. All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor, Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting, Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81ST St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., Christmas sermon; special music, with chorus; 8 P. M., Bible talk, "Genesis; the Story of Babel."

*Religious Notices.*

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., west of 8th Av.—Christmas Services.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach morning and evening; 11 A. M., "Light from the Babe of Bethlehem on the Cradle and the Home"; 7:45 P. M., "Sunset of a King and Sunrise on the World—The Death of a King of War and the Birthday of a Prince of Peace." Christmas Carol by the children. Solos and choruses by choir and extra quartet, specially arranged for Christmas. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Rector. 11 A. M., morning service and sermon. 4 P. M., service in behalf of city missions, Bishop Potter presiding. Addresses by the Bishop of New-York, Hon. Seth Low, and others. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Christmas Day, 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion. Dr. Parker Morgan will preach at all the services.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Musical Services at 4 P. M. Anthem, "It Came upon the Midnight Clear," Marzo. Christmas oratorio, Saint-Saens.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St.—Sunday, Dec. 22, 4 P. M., annual meeting in interest of City Mission Society; Bishop Potter will preside; brief addresses by President Low of Columbia College, Rev. Brockholst Morgan, and Rev. George F. Nelson.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS WILL BE SUNG BY the children of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt., on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Public cordially invited. Christmas donations for the children will be gratefully received.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Christianity and War," a Christmas sermon; 7:45 P. M., "Is Christ One of Many Incarnations."

CHURCH OF MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND PARK Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, will preach. Subject: "A Sermon for Christians."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Christmas services at 11. Regular services at 8.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., Pastor.—Christmas services at 10:30. Bible school services at 7:45.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.; topic, "The Leadership of Little Children," and 8 P. M., topic, "A Christmas Hymn and a Christmas Parable."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d AV. and 7th St.—Rev. C. J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic, "The Genealogy of Jesus"; 8 P. M., topic, "The Naming of the Christ Child."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. W. H. Van Arsdale, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

EAST SEVENTY-FOURTH ST. AND PARK Av., the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, (Protestant Episcopal,) Rev. Dr. Hughes, Rector.—The Rev. Prof. Riley will preach at 11 A. M., and Dr. Hughes at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 TO 10 West 46th St.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. In the evening, Christmas music by choir and chorus. Week-day service Friday evening. A greeting to every stranger.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST." Fifth Avenue and 12th St. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., "Gloria in Excelsis." 4 P. M., Crown Jewels, (5,) "Purity." Wednesday, 11 A. M., Praise Service.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Avenue and 91st Street. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., "The Capernaum Synagogue." 8 P. M., "The First Hebrew Premier." Thursday evening, an old-year prayer meeting.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D ST., REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR. PUBLIC SERVICES SUNDAY, DEC. 22. MORNING TOPIC: "Thoughts for the Season." EVENING TOPIC: "Why Believe the Bible?"

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Services Sunday, 22d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FRIENDS' MEETING, 15th ST. AND RUTHerfurd Place.—To-morrow, 11 o'clock, several prominent ministers from other meetings will be in attendance. The public cordially invited.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South, Edward Judson.—10:45, special musical service, Gade's "Christmas Eve," complete, sung by a chorus of 100 voices; 7:30, subject: "The Magnificat." Strangers welcome. Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d St., Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Christmas service, "A Present Christ"; 8 P. M., Rev. E. L. Chichester will preach. Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30. Christmas Service and Sermon, subject, "Transforming Power of the Lord at His Coming."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., northeast corner of 73d St., Rev. John E. Bushnell, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Geo. W. Knox, D. D., late of Japan.

REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., PASTOR First Reformed Church, Bedford Av. and Clymer St., Brooklyn, E. D., will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 and at 7:30 in the evening. You are cordially invited to be present.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Dec. 22, 1895, at 11:15 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. All interested are invited. Children's Sunday. The service will consist of exercises for the children of the Sunday school and an address to the audience on Christmas thought, by Mr. W. Sanford Evans.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 56 WEST 40th ST. —Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (von Weber in E flat,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M.; Fr. Ritchie will preach morning and evening; subjects, "From Nazareth to Bethlehem" and "The Last Judgment."

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76th St., Near Columbus Av.—Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Sun of Righteousness," and at 7:45 P. M. on "The Meaning of Christmas." Strangers always welcome.

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WEST 84th St., near Central Park, Rev. Henry Chamberlain, Rector.—Sunday services, 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Christmas Day, 8 and 10:30 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

THE CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF-MUTES.—Twenty-third anniversary, St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., 4:30 P. M. Sign interpretations for deaf-mutes.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST. —To-morrow, at 11 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silberman lectures. Subject: "On What Basis Can Christians and Jews Unite?" Seats free to all.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Christmas services, with appropriate music, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, will preach at both services.

*Auction Sales.*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, dated the 21st day of November, 1895, the undersigned will sell at public auction certain publication contracts, plates, veterinary books, &c., heretofore belonging to Sabiston Murray & Co., a corporation, on the 21st day of December, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 789 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Bangs & Co., George H. Clayton, Auctioneer.—Dated December 10th, 1895.

CHARLES A. RUNK,

As Temporary Receiver for Sabiston Murray & Co.

*Furs Repaired.*

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

*Amusements.*

ICE PALACE, SKATING DAY AND NIGHT. Lex. Av. & 107th St.

EDEN MUSEE. World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAT. TO-DAY. The Byrons in the Ups and Downs of Life. NEXT WEEK—HUMANITY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Mat. to-day, 2 P. M., Maria Stuart. To-night, Zum Wohlthaetigen Zweck.

*Amusements.*

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Modern Comedy's Chief English Representative

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DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées at 2. Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. To-night and every evening, 8:15, Shakespeare's merriest comedy, TWELFTH NIGHT

MISS REHAN..........as Viola
MR. LEWIS..........as Sir Toby
MISS ELLIOT..........as Olivia
MR. CLARKE..........as Malvolio
MR. GRESHAM..as Aguecheek
MR. WORTHING..as The Duke
MISS HASWELL..........as Maria

MATINEE TO-DAY, 2. Matinee Christmas Day

**Next week: A series of Holiday Matinées of HANSEL AND GRETEL, with SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS' English Opera Company, beginning every day at 2 o'clock, except on Wednesday and Saturday, when the performance will begin at 11.

American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Owing to the great interest displayed in The Fascinating Exhibition,

De Longpré's Flowers. | Denton's Butterflies.

It will be continued one week more, closing Dec. 21st. A RARE OPPORTUNITY for Unique and beautiful HOLIDAY GIFTS. Admission Twenty-five Cents.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON. Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.

This afternoon at 2, FAUST. Nordica, Olitzka, Ed de Reszke, Mauguiere, Vinani, and Maurel.

To-night at popular prices, LOHENGRIN. Lola Beeth, Mantelli, Plancon, Ancona, Arimondi, and Cremonini.

Sun. Evg., Dec. 22, 5th Sunday Concert Handel's Oratorio, "THE MESSIAH."

Soloists: Mmes. Saville and Brema; MM. Galloway and Wallnoefer. Chorus of 300. Met. Op. Orchestra. Cond'r, Seidl.

Next Week, Monday, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Tuesday, in B'klyn, TANNHAUSER. Wed., AIDA. Thurs., FIDELO, (in German.) Fri., ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Seats at box office, leading hotels, and 111 B'way.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. Last Week of HENRY IRVING, Miss ELLEN TERRY, and the London Lyceum Company. Matinée to-day, BECKET, (Thomas Becket, Henry Irving;) this ev'g, Last Night, Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting, (Lady Soupire, Miss Ellen Terry;) A Story of Waterloo, (Corporal Gregory Brewster, Henry Irving;) King Arthur, (Act 3,) (King Arthur, Henry Irving; Guinevere, Miss Ellen Terry,) and Much Ado About Nothing, (The church scene,) (Benedick, Henry Irving; Beatrice, Miss Ellen Terry.)

MONDAY, DEC. 23. MR. JOHN HARE, MISS JULIA NEILSON, MR. FRED TERRY, and the Garrick Theatre Company of London, in "THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EBBSMITH."

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way, 44th St. MUSIC HALL. YVETTE GUILBERT. 2 O'CLOCK MATINEE TO-DAY. EVE., 8:15. OLYMPIA THEATRE. RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR. EVE., 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY. 2 O'CLOCK. Concert Hall, Promenade Concerts. 50 CTS. ADMITS TO ALL. Sunday Eve., SCHEEL Concert & Yvette Guilbert.

FAIR in aid of THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE and HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, now open AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Madison Square Garden.

STAR THEATRE. B'way & 13th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY, 2. NEIL BURGESS IN THE COUNTY FAIR. MAGGIE MURPHY, AS TAGGS. NEW SPECIALTIES. Everything Up to Date. Crowded houses.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-DAY - - - - - 2:15 P. M. GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. ADMISSION, 50c. Children Half Price.

Empire Theatre. Eve. at 8 sharp. Mats. at 2. OLGA NETHERSOLE. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT. CAMILLE. Next Tuesday evening, (first time,) MISS NETHERSOLE..........as..........CARMEN. An elaborate production of the famous story.

Standard Theatre. 33d St. and Broadway. Every Ev'g, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. THE STRANGE ADVENTURES of MISS BROWN, The successful farcical play now running in London. Great cast; pretty girls. Jno. Rogers Comedians.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c. Hoyt's A Runaway Colt. Commencing next Monday Northern Lights.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Curtain Rises 8:15. 4th Week. THE HOME SECRETARY. THE HOME SECRETARY. THE HOME SECRETARY. Matinées Saturday and Xmas Day.

BIJOU. RUDOLPH ARONSON....Manager. LAST TWO WEEKS. Evenings, 8:15. MATS. WED. and SAT. AT 2. PETER F. DAILEY. THE NIGHT CLERK.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St., bet. Lex. & 3d Avs. Noon to Midnight. 25 & 50c. GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants. Weber & Fields, Lottie Gilson, Vaidis; 40 others.

Harlem Opera House. EVES. AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2. THE NEW BOY. Next Week: The Empire Theatre Stock Co.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. "Rattling, lively, popular success."—Herald. THE GAY PARISIANS. Evenings, 8:30 sharp. Matinée TO-DAY.

5TH AV. THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. H. C. MINER..........Proprietor and Manager. JAMES A. HERNE in SHORE ACRES. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. MAT. TO-DAY. The FRANK DANIELS Comic Opera Co. in THE WIZARD OF THE NILE. 100th Performance—SOUVENIR NIGHT—Dec. 27.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Last Week. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT. HIS EXCELLENCY. Evenings at 8:10. Matinée Saturday. Next Monday—AN ARTIST'S MODEL.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. DAVID BELASCO'S THE HEART OF MARYLAND. MATINEE TO-DAY.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Mat. To-day. SAT. JAN. 4, SOUVENIR MATINEE. THE SHOP GIRL. Evenings, 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. and To-day.

Academy of Music. 14th St. and Irving Pl. The Sporting Duchess. MATS. TO-DAY & WED., 2; EVE. AT 8.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mat. To-day, 2 P.M. Begins at 8:15. A STAG PARTY.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. MATINEE TO-DAY. TO-NIGHT, Cissy Fitzgerald and The Foundling.

# FOR THE PALISADES PARK

## Mr. Fairchild Proposes a Half-Million-Dollar Appropriation.

## CONTROL TO BE IN A COMMISSION

### Boundaries of the Reservation Set Forth—Methods of Procedure Outlined—Powers of the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Representative Fairchild of New-York has introduced a bill, prepared by the Palisades Commissioners of New-York and New-Jersey, for the establishment of a National park and military reservation on the Palisades of the Hudson.

The bill provides for the cession to the United States of the following lands, which shall constitute the "Palisades National Military Park":

Beginning in Ridgefield Township, Bergen County, N. J., on the west shore of the Hudson River, where the south line of the lands of Dupont & Company intersect high-water line, and running thence westerly along the south line of Dupont & Company's lands to the lands of one Annett; thence in a southwesterly direction along the boundary line of Annett's lands to the Fort Lee and Hackensack road; thence northerly along the westerly line of said road to its junction with Hudson Terrace; thence northerly along the west line of Hudson Terrace into the township of Englewood and to Palisade Avenue; thence westerly along the south side of Palisade Avenue to the point of its junction with the westerly line of Sylvan Avenue extended; thence northerly along the westerly line of Sylvan Avenue and of the Boulevard, into the townships of Palisade and Harrington and to the boundary line between the States of New-York and New-Jersey; thence northerly along the west line of the continuation of said Boulevard in the State of New-York to the point of the junction of said west line with the north line of Washington Spring Road extended; thence easterly along the north line in its devious courses to a point where the line or the line extended intersects the high-water line of the Hudson River, being the southerly line of lands of one Conkling upon said northerly line of said road; and thence southerly along the high water line to the point or place of beginning. And also all lands, piers, docks, bulkheads, and buildings, water and lands under water, rights of navigation and dockage and riparian rights appertaining to such tract or in front of or between the same and the deep channel of the Hudson River.

It is provided that the acquisition of the lands shall be under the charge of six Commissioners to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall have power to negotiate for purchase.

The Commissioners shall hold office for five years, or until removed by the President. They are authorized to enter into agreements with owners of land within such park who may desire to retain the possession of their land, and to contract for restrictions upon the use thereof whereby such owners, their heirs, successors, and assigns may be entitled to hold their lands and buildings or any part thereof; or to limit the use thereof by the United States to any specified purposes or manner of enjoyment, subject, however, to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and with the express stipulation that the United States shall, under all such contracts, immediately acquire the fee of the property.

The affairs of the park shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and be in charge of said Commissioners, who shall, while on actual duty, be paid such compensation as he shall deem reasonable.

The bill makes provision for improving the park, and fixes penalties for violations of regulations made. Five hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the bill.

Accompanying the bill are copies of the acts of the New-York and New-Jersey Legislatures ceding to the United States the lands needed for the park.

Representative Fairchild, in discussing the subject of the bill, said to-night that the term "National Military Park" had been adopted in order to avoid the Constitutional objection which stands in the way of the acquirement by the Government of lands for ordinary park purposes. The plan adopted by the commissioners, he added, was based upon that observed in the erection of the Chickamauga Park. "The Commissioners appointed by the States of New-York and New-Jersey," said Mr. Fairchild, "became convinced that it would be impracticable to try to save the Palisades through joint action of the two States. They believe that it would be much easier for the Government to assume control of the mountain, and the bill which I have introduced embodies their views of the proper course to be adopted. The representatives in Congress of both States will support the bill."

Mr. Fairchild's attention was directed to the statement of the Secretary of War, presented in these dispatches some time ago, that the Palisades do not offer a good strategic site for a military post, and was asked if he believed it would be practicable to station troops there. He replied in the affirmative, and proceeded to outline the alleged advantage which would result from the establishment on the top of the Palisades of heavy guns capable of carrying shells over the City of New-York and the Bay, in case an enemy's fleet should succeed in reaching the Bay.

There will, of course, be a wide difference of opinion on this question. The Commissioners do not lay any stress upon this particular point. The main idea is to save the Palisades. Once the park is established they say its value as a place of defense would be a question of future determination. Mr. Fairchild appears to be confident that the bill will meet with no opposition in the House beyond that which may be expected to be interposed by the agents of the quarrymen.

# SHOT ANOTHER BOY WITH A MUSKET

## Willie Babington Did Not Know the Gun Was Loaded and Is Now Charged with Homicide.

Twelve-year-old Willie Babington is locked up in the Greenpoint Avenue Police Precinct, Brooklyn, on the charge of homicide in killing Christopher Lawless, ten years old, of 130 Huron Street.

A number of boys who live in the Seventeenth Ward were at play yesterday afternoon, when one of them remarked that he had something to show the boys. They were all anxious to see what had been discovered and they ran into the yard in the rear of Mrs. Heinze's residence, 123 Huron Street.

In the rear of the yard is an old woodshed, in which many things had been put for safe keeping. Among the articles, one of the boys found an old army musket. The boys examined the old musket.

Willie Babington, in a joke, picked the musket up and aimed it at Christopher Lawless. One of the boys shouted "Fire!" Willie pulled the trigger, not thinking the musket was loaded, and there was a report.

Willie dropped the gun, his face turned pale, and the other boys stood riveted to the spot. Ten feet away was Christopher Lawless, lying on the ground, dead. The charge had struck him in the right side of the face. The entire cheek had been torn away by the charge.

A report was sent to Capt. Rhodes, and his detectives were soon on the ground and placed Willie under arrest.

Willie's father is a deck hand on the Greenpoint ferry. Christopher's father is a molder.

The body of Christopher was taken to his late home, 130 Huron Street.

Coroner Creamer was notified and will investigate the matter. Willie informed Capt. Rhodes last night that he had no idea the musket was loaded. He expressed the greatest sorrow for the accident.

### Debate by City College Boys.

Pupils in the College of the City of New-York had a debate last night, the proposition before them being that "Trusts in their economic and political aspects, are beneficial rather than detrimental to the interests of the people."

The decision of the judges, Frederic R. Coudert, Charles B. Hubbell, and Charles Strauss, was in favor of the affirmative side.

The affirmative orators were Frederic Schwed and Maurice L. Rippe. Those on the negative side were August C. Strobel and Max L. Arnstein.

After the debate there was music by the College Orchestra and Glee Club, and declamations by G. H. Bell and Martin Birnbaum.

### Fined for Striking a Woman.

Anthony Korber, who works in a store in Sixth Avenue, near Seventeenth Street, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Annie Brill of 116 Eldridge Street. Mrs. Brill was selling toys in front of the store, and, according to her story, in which she was supported by witnesses, Korber became angry because she was standing there, and struck her violently. Magistrate Kudlich in the Jefferson Market Court fined him $10. He refused to pay, but after he had been locked up four hours he sent to the store and paid the money.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Chapin of 34 West Fifty-seventh Street will give a large reception this afternoon. The drawing-room of their house will be decorated with roses and chrysanthemums, and there will be music by the Hungarian Band. Miss Chapin will assist her mother in receiving.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Jones, Miss Jones, Miss Mae Jones, and William F. Jones arrived in Paris last week. They will remain there for several months. They will make a tour of Europe in the Spring, and will return to America late in the Summer.

—A meeting of the Fortnightly Shakespeare Club held at 144 Madison Avenue to-night, when "Macbeth" will be the subject of discussion.

—Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick of 800 Fifth Avenue will receive informally on Tuesdays in January.

—The third meeting of the Friday Evening Dancing Class will take place in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms on Dec. 27.

—The Pilgrim Mothers' dinner will take place to-day at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at Sherry's.

—The second lecture of the course which is being given for the benefit of the Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Women's Work will be given at the Waldorf on Jan. 8 at 11 o'clock A. M., when W. Hamilton Gibson will talk about the "Mysteries of Flowers."

—The third meeting of the Wednesday Evening Dancing Class will take place at the Hotel Majestic on Jan. 1.

—The Colonial Dames of America have been asked to meet the Mayor and Mrs. W. L. Strong at the home of Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren of 20 West Fifty-sixth Street to-night from 9 to 12 o'clock. Mrs. Dahlgren will be assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel, and Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle. The drawing-rooms of Mrs. Dahlgren's house are to be lavishly decorated with flowers and palms. Great bunches of roses will be massed in the corners and banked on the mantels, and the orchestra will be stationed in the hall behind a screen of palms.

—Mrs. Charles Phelps of 22 East Thirty-second Street, will give the second of two large teas this afternoon. She will be assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Ethel Phelps, and Miss Bessie Ward, Miss Lulu Barlow, Miss Robb, and Miss Katherine Beekman Hoppin.

—Mrs. Charles Warren Jackson of 130 West Eighty-first Street is the guest for the holidays of her sister, Mrs. Gilman S. Lowe, in Boston.

—During the holidays Capt. and Mrs. L. Frank Barry of West Eightieth Street will entertain a house party at their country home, Hillsdale, Nyack, N. Y.

—Mrs. C. Newbold Black and Miss Edith Lawrence Black of 43 East Fifty-seventh Street, gave the second of a series of three afternoon receptions yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock, when they were assisted by Mrs. De Forest, Miss Hannah P. Lawrence, and Miss Helen Morley of Cleveland.

—Mrs. Van Courtlandt Hamilton of 55 East Fifty-third Street receives informally on Fridays.

—The wedding of Miss Gertrude Manville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orville A. Manville, to Ashbel Ryely Elliott will take place on the evening of Jan. 2 in Trinity Church, Whitehall, N. Y.

—A reception and dance was held last night by the South Orange Field Club for the purpose of raising funds to furnish the new clubhouse, which was opened recently. The committee in charge consisted of Cyrus F. Loutrel, Chairman; S. Fisher Miller, W. W. Palen, Dr. H. A. Mandeville, E. W. Adams, W. L. Coulter, Bertram Young, Austen Colgate, Frederick Meeder, and A. L. Scott, Jr. The patronesses were Mrs. Edwin W. Adams, Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow, Mrs. Carl E. Villquist, Mrs. A. C. Babson, Mrs. W. H. Curtis, Mrs. William B. Dillon, Mrs. Andrew J. Dotger, Mrs. Richard N. Dyer, Miss Lillie Page Ely, Mrs. T. M. Foster, Mrs. Henry Graves, Mrs. Charles H. Gillespie, Jr., Mrs. Charles Hathaway, Mrs. George B. Jenkinson, (second,) Mrs. Cyprus F. Loutrel, Mrs. H. A. Mandeville, Mrs. Spencer Miller, Mrs. Livingstone Middleditch, Mrs. Robert M. Miles, Mrs. S. Fisher Miller, Mrs. Robert S. Sinclair, Mrs. Charles A. Sterling, Mrs. Oliver D. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Robert Ward, and Mrs. Charles B. Yardley.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parson Price will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding to-night with a reception from 8 to 11 o'clock at their home, Liberty and Hatch Avenues, Ozone Park, L. I.

—The marriage of Miss Ernestene Fabbrin to Count Uferto Ludolf of Naples, Italy, was celebrated on Wednesday at Florence, Italy.

—Mrs. Charles Lewis Colby and Miss Florence Knowlton have cards out for a reception on Jan. 11, from 4 to 7 P. M. at 8 East Sixty-ninth Street.

—Mrs. James Richards of 311 East Twenty-third Street gave a dinner party last evening.

—The second of the series of Friday evening dances took place last night in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Dix and the Misses Dix will sail for Europe the first week in January. They will spend a few weeks in Paris, and then go to Berlin, where they will remain until early in the Spring.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Taft and the Misses Taft of Boston arrived in town yesterday afternoon, and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wilson of West Seventy-second Street.

PATRIARCH.

# CHARLES HENRY IN A BROOKLYN COURT

## The Murdered Miser's Son Examined as to His Mental Condition.

Charles Henry, the insane son of Charles W. Henry, the miser who was murdered in his house, at 95 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, last June, was in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Bartlett, yesterday.

He had been brought from Ward's Island, in order that a committee of his person and estate might be appointed, as he is one of the heirs to his father's estate, which is valued at about $80,000.

His brothers Walter and William were in court. William, who was accused of his father's murder, was neatly dressed and wore a diamond ring.

Foster L. Backus, who was counsel for William, informed Justice Bartlett that Charles Henry had been insane for ten years, and that he was possessed of a homicidal mania, and it would not be safe for him to be at large.

Justice Bartlett questioned Charles Henry, who seemed to answer all the questions in a manner that would lead a person to believe he was sane. Judge Bartlett adjourned the case until the first Friday in January. Charles was taken back to Ward's Island.

Weak Lungs are Strengthened, Pleurisy Pains relieved, and Asthmatic symptoms subdued by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sovereign remedy for all Coughs and Colds.

For Constipation, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

## CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—At the Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, the following is the musical programme for to-morrow: In the morning—Prelude, Christmas pastorale, Merkel; anthem, "Sing, O Heavens," Tours; Te Deum in D, Buck; offertory, "Nazareth," Gounod; postlude, Laus Deo, Dubois. The evening programme will be: Prelude, "The Manger," Guilmant; anthem, Trisagion and Sanctus, Hawley; selections from "The Messiah," Handel; two carols, "The Holy Babe in Slumber Lieth," Batchelder, and "Listen, Lordlings, unto Me," Osgood; postlude, chorus of shepherds, Lemmens. The pastor, the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, will preach at the morning service on the "Leadership of Little Children." In the evening the quartet choir will be assisted by a second quartet, and the pastor will give a short meditation on the Christmas hymn.

—George Huntsman Post, G. A. R., of Flushing, has elected the following officers: Commander—Edward V. Brown; Senior Vice Commander—Ira V. Travis; Junior Vice Commander—J. Warren; Quartermaster—Henry A. Bowman; Surgeon—E. A. Goodridge, M. D.; Officer of the Day—Francis Somers; Officer of the Guard—Joseph Starkin; Color Sergeant—William H. Townsend; Council of Administration—J. Johnston, Jacob Roemer, H. Herbig, and Jonathan Warren; Delegates to Department Encampment—L. A. Furney and H. A. Bowman; County Delegates—H. A. Bowman, Ira V. Travis, and E. V. Brown.

—Melchizdek Chapter, No. 373, R. A. M., of Glen Cove, has elected these officers: William Riley, High Priest; Paul H. Grim, King; Frederick A. Crandall, Scribe; James H. Comlyre, Treasurer; Charles J. Baldwin, Secretary; Charles B. Toby and William A. Streeter, Trustees; Charles B. Toby, Captain of the Host; W. A. M. Streeter, Principal Sojourner; Arthur H. Sleigh, Royal Arch Captain; Townsend Scudder, Master of the Third Vail; James Ingram, Master of the Second Vail; Samuel Dugan, Master of the Third Vail; Paul H. Grim and Frederick a Crandall, Finance Committee; John Verney, Sentinel.

—Adah Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of Northport, has elected the following officers: Worthy Matron—Mrs. Sarah Matthias; Worthy Patron—Charles J. Hauger; Associate Matron—Mrs. Helen A. Bobbins; Treasurer—Edward Pigeon; Secretary—Mrs. Anna Robbins; Conductoress—Mrs. Eliza Smith; Associate Conductoress—Mrs. Mary A. Hauger; Warden—Mrs. Emma Carr; Sentinel—William A. Darling; Ruth—Mrs. Frances Strawson; Esther—Mrs. Mary Scott; Trustees—Mrs. Frances Brewster, Mrs. Frances Strawson, and Benjamin T. Robbins.

—At the annual meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps No. 32, auxiliary of the Daniel L. Downing Post, No. 365, G. A. R., of Glen Cove, the following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Jennie Townsend; Vice President—Mrs. Francis Comstock; Junior Vice President—Mrs. Theresa Gray; Secretary—Miss Hattie Ingraham; Treasurer—Miss Addie Hawkshaw; Chaplain—Miss Maria Hoffman; Conductor—Miss Lillie Patterson; Guard—Mrs. Emma Patterson; Assistant Guard—Miss Alvina Hall; Assistant Conductor—Mrs. Fannie Bennett.

—The Long Island Counsil, Catholic Benevolent Legion, of College Point, at its annual meeting elected these officers: William Muller, President; George Kraemer, Vice President; C. J. Pierett, Secretary; Nicholas Markey, Treasurer; George Gentner, Collector; Henry Schmidt, Guard; Joseph Barrett, Orator; Michael Martin, Marshal; William Johann, Chancellor; Valentine Schmidt, George Tosgar, and Patrick Madden, Trustees; M. J. Martin, State Representative; Charles Hauck, Alternate; George Senbert, Jr., Color Bearer.

—Charles Zimmerman, a bookkeeper, sixty years old, was found dead in bed yesterday morning in his room, at 66 Macdougal Street. There was evidence that he had committed suicide. The room was filled with the odor of carbolic acid, and a bottle was found near the bed, which had undoubtedly contained the poison. It is supposed that he killed himself because he was without employment and money. Deputy Coroner Donlin said that Zimmerman died from carbolic acid poisoning.

—Martha Taylor, the colored laundress charged with firing the house 222 West Sixty-fourth Street, from which she was about to be dispossessed, was locked up in Yorkville Prison on Thursday, after being committed for further examination. She later appeared to be insane, and yesterday was rearraigned in the Yorkville Police Court and committed by Magistrate Wentworth for examination as to her sanity. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital Insane Pavilion.

—In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday Mrs. Lena Kneustler withdrew her plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to the charge of having violated the pension laws. Judge Brown sentenced her to three months in Ludlow Street Jail and to pay a fine of $500. She was accused of having drawn a pension as the widow of her first husband after her second marriage. Kneustler is now under arrest on a charge of perjury in having aided her.

—These are the newly elected officers of the Harmonie Singing Society of College Point: Charles Glockner, President; Anton Boogie, Vice President; Fred Kellerman, Recording Secretary; William Schieler, Financial Secretary; Henry Schoen, Treasurer; William Schlichtorel and Charles Weiss, Librarians; Louis Gaiser, Adam Hartel, Moritz Roessler, Charles Tessman, Jacob Ehm, Casper Schmidt, and Henry Schmidt, Directors.

—Mary A. Brown pleaded guilty in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to having stolen a quantity of crockery from her employer, William C. Brall, 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. She said that she was to be married soon and had taken two cups, two saucers, and two plates for housekeeping. Sentence was suspended, and Mr. Brall told her she might keep the chinaware.

—The Democratic electors of the Fifth District of Freeport elected the following officers at the primary: President—Richard De Lap; Vice President—Smith Williams; Secretary—Robert Ramsbottom; Treasurer—John H. Raynor; Inspectors of Election—Robert Ramsbottom and Orson Goldner; Town Committeemen—Elmer E. Raynor and Richard De Lap.

—At the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, to-morrow, at 4 P. M., will take place a meeting in the interest of the City Missions Society. Bishop Potter will preside, and brief addresses will be made by President Low of Columbia College, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, and the Rev. George F. Nelson.

—The College Point Lodge of the American Order of United Workmen, at its annual meeting, elected these officers: Ex. M. A.—John C. Delmont; M. A.—Alfred Eisenhardt; Foreman—Jacob Eberhardt; Overseer—Fred Leber; Recording Secretary—Albert Rubsamen; Secretary—Emil Verrarb; Treasurer—John Hoppe.

—Policeman George W. McCormick of the Church Street Station, who was suspended on Wednesday on charges made by Mrs. Marie Dacos of 30 Cornelia Street, was restored to duty yesterday, as the woman refused to appear against him. McCormick has flatly denied her charges.

—Policeman Michael Kane of the Broadway squad yesterday filed at Police Headquarters an application to be retired on a pension. He has been over twenty years on the force. He was stationed for several years at Broadway and Fulton Street.

—Robert Valler, twenty-three years, who says he is an artist, of 157 East Twenty-third Street, pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. He was remanded for sentence until Tuesday.

—George Geis, the three-and-a-half-year-old son of Cornelius Geis, died on Thursday night from the effects of eating castor beans on Thursday morning, which he picked from a castor bush in the yard of his home, 1,205 Fulton Avenue.

—Miss Josephine C. Locke, Supervisor of Drawing in the Chicago public schools, addressed the Public Education Association at the United Charities Building yesterday on "The Use of the Imagination in Public Schools."

—A Christmas appeal has been sent out by the management of the New-York Foundling Hospital, 175 East Sixty-eighth Street, asking for gifts of money, food, or toys, to provide for the thousand children in its care.

—Albert Wagner, an engineer, who fell through an elevator shaft at 215 East Forty-fourth Street, died at the Flower Hospital yesterday. He was twenty-eight years old and lived at 833 Second Avenue.

—The Ladies' Pleasure Club of College Point is now presided over by these officers: President—Mrs. William Englehart, Jr.; Secretary—Mrs. Charles Brinkman; Treasurer—Mrs. Moritz Schmidt.

—Daniel Newins, a Patchogue boatman, has been sent to jail for six months and directed to pay a fine of $25 for stealing a gun and some provisions from an oyster boat moored in Orowoc Creek.

—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will speak at the Christian service, Church of the Divine Paternity, to-morrow evening, on "Was Christ One of Many Incarnations?"

—The Richmond Hill Board of Education has asked the people to sanction the appropriation of $20,000 for two new school houses.

—Mr. Charles R. Flint went to Washington yesterday.

### Brooklyn.

—The Emerald Association has elected the following officers: P. J. Carlin, President; F. McGoldrick and Dr. T. F. Fogarty, Vice Presidents; John T. Breen, Financial Secretary; George Dallon, Recording Secretary; Arthur McGerald, Treasurer; John J. Meehan, John Walsh, Joseph J. Kerwin, Eugene F. O'Connor, E. F. Keating, John H. Newman, Daniel Kelly, and Hugh A. McTiernan, Trustees.

—Capt. Bertram T. Clayton of Troop B, N. G. N. Y., has made the following appointments: First Sergeant, John T. Hettrick; Quartermaster Sergeant, V. D. Macumber; Guidon Sergeant, Henry Claus; Sergeants, A. A. Mitchell, George H. Weymouth, and R. J. Easton; Corporals, John T. Walker, Robert Whelan, J. C. McLeer, George H. Horsey, and C. M. Dougherty.

—The following have been elected Directors of the Broadway Bank: Henry Batterman, Louis Bassert, George H. Fisher, H. S. Hollinsworth, E. M. Hendrickson, William Lamb, John McKee, Charles Miller, Charles Naeher, John H. Schumann, Willard F. Smith, and H. S. Scharmann.

—Health Commissioner Emery reports that the stenches that have been annoying the residents of Brooklyn have been traced to the water gas works at the foot of East Forty-first Street, New-York, and that the company has been notified to cease dumping their refuse into the East River.

—George Loomis, who was arrested two weeks ago for having in his possession safe-breaking tools, was held for the Grand Jury by Justice Walsh yesterday. Inspector Fitzpatrick of Chicago has notified the Brooklyn police that Loomis is an expert safe blower.

—Justice Brown of the Supreme Court has granted a writ of mandamus directing the County Treasurer to show cause next Tuesday why he should not pay to ex-Register Thomas J. Kenna $8,832 for services in reindexing the records of the Register's office.

—William Daniels, sixty-one years old, an inmate of the insane asylum in the Twenty-ninth Ward, who was admitted Dec. 2 as a transfer patient from Ward's Island, committed suicide yesterday morning. A fork was found imbedded in his brain.

—Richard J. Elliott, the divorced husband of Mary Jones, who was Barnum's "bearded lady," was fined $10 by Police Justice Harriman yesterday for malicious mischief. The complainant was his ex-mother-in-law, Margaret H. Prouge.

—Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, has denied the motion of the American Manufacturing Company to enjoin the city from constructing a pier at Noble Street, on the ground that it encroached upon the plaintiff's property.

—Mayor Schieren yesterday said he would not approve the Aldermanic resolution for the extension of Second Avenue. Property owners contended that no benefit would accrue to them from the extension.

—Damage of $20,000 was caused by fire yesterday morning in the Columbia Iron Works, Paidge Avenue and Newtown Creek. The fire started from an unknown cause in the drying room.

—The sixteenth annual dinner of the New-England Society will be given in the Art Rooms, on Montague Street, this evening.

—Prof. Charles H. Levermore, the Principal of the Adelphi Academy, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is recovering.

—The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston delivered an address before the Girls' High School yesterday morning.

—The Rev. John C. Willson of Meriden, Conn., has been called to the pastorate of the Puritan Congregational Church.

—Fire Marshal Brymer reports that the recent fire at the Brighton Beach race track was due to a defective flue.

—The annual ball of the Emerald Association will be given at the Academy of Music, Jan. 29.

—Senator-elect Peter H. McNulty has resigned as a member of the Board of Education.

### Long Island City.

—Charles H. Farrell, the prisoner in the Queens County Jail, who was indicted for breaking jail, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Garretson in the Court of Sessions, and will be sentenced on Monday. Farrell was serving a six-months' term for passing a worthless check for $5. His sentence would have expired early this month, but as he was not feeling well, Sheriff Doht, by direction of the jail physician, allowed him to take a walk in the jail yard. He took advantage of his temporary liberty and escaped.

—A Catholic Club has been organized in this city with the following officers: President—John J. McGrane; Vice President—George Chambers; Secretary—George Ryan; Financial Secretary—William McGee; Treasurer—Daniel Calligan. A committee has been appointed to select a name for the club and to draw up a set of by-laws and constitution. Archbishop Corrigan has appointed Father McGrogan of this city as spiritual adviser to the club.

—Herman Edwards of Long Island City met with a serious accident in attempting to step into his carriage last night. Mr. Edwards had stopped at the Sunnyside Hotel, and in front of the hotel his horse kicked him on the head. Edwards sustained a compound fracture of the skull. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, where he is in a precarious condition.

—Amelio Mussono of Broadway, Astoria, was thrown from a Tenth Avenue car in New-York last night and badly cut about the head. Mussono is twenty-two years old. He was treated for his injuries at St. John's Hospital.

—The Ladies' Aid Society connected with the Third Methodist Church, will hold its regular monthly meeting Tuesday night at the residence of Miss N. E. Simon.

### Westchester County.

—A singing society called the Trinity Choral Club has been organized in New-Rochelle. It meets Friday evenings at Trinity House. There are fifty members, besides a large number of associate members. The officers of the club are James Foot, President; Mrs. R. C. Fisher, First Vice President; W. R. Pitt, Second Vice President; H. A. Woodward, Secretary; Mrs. H. R. Ware, Treasurer; Miss Edith Stavey, Librarian, and W. R. Chapman, Director.

—Max Rassler was sentenced yesterday by Justice Lambden of New-Rochelle to fifty-nine days in the County Jail for stealing money from George Ammen, a baker, by whom he was employed. Rassler pleaded guilty to taking two five-dollar bills that had been marked for identification. Ammen claims that money had been disappearing a long time.

—Funeral services were held yesterday over the body of Frederick Girsch, who died Wednesday at his home in Mount Vernon. Mr. Girsch was a noted steel engraver, and did fine work for the Government and the largest bank note firms. He was born in Darmstadt, Germany. He came to Mount Vernon to live in 1851.

—George T. Davis of New-Rochelle, a war veteran, who has held many important offices in this town, is trying to organize a military company in New-Rochelle. Mr. Davis declares that every town in the United States should organize companies until the outcome of the Venezuelan affair is determined.

—The will of Monmouth G. Hart, who recently died in White Plains, was yesterday proved in the Surrogate's Court. He left an estate, of real and personal property, worth $45,000. He divides it among his brothers, sisters, nephew, and niece. Mr. Hart was a well-known lawyer.

—Men begging on the streets of Mount Vernon have become troublesome. Four men yesterday halted a wagon belonging to Hallock's bakery, in East Mount Vernon, and demanded something to eat. The men became so bold that the police arrested two of them.

—The Iselin family, it is said, will return to New-Rochelle and open their house on Christmas Day, according to their custom. It is expected that they will be present at the Christmas morning service in St. Gabriel's Church. The services will be elaborate.

—The appeal from the result of the recent election, which decided to unite Rye Neck and Mamaroneck under one village government of Mamaroneck, will be decided by County Judge Mills at White Plains to-day.

—There was a general breaking up of the boarding schools in the county yesterday to allow the scholars time to get to their respective homes for the approaching holidays. The trains were crowded with homeseekers.

—The Bachelors' Ball, given by the young bachelors of Sing Sing in the armory of St. John's School, Thursday night, was a successful event. It was attended by the society people of the village.

—County Judge Mills will pass sentence to-day upon a number of prisoners who have been found guilty during the week in the Court of Sessions.

—The large Yonkers schools had their Christmas exercises yesterday, comprising recitations, singing, &c.

—The annual entertainment by the New-Rochelle police will be held Monday night at the Casino.

### Staten Island.

—Richmond County's total assessed valuation is $20,402,382. The total tax levy for State, county, and town purposes is $458,246.21. The annual county budget shows an increase of over $82,000, of which $30,000 is for increased State tax, $11,000 increased appropriations for police, $20,000 for interest, and $20,000 for payment of loans and other small items. Several of the appropriations show a small reduction. No provision was made in the budget last year for the payment of temporary loans, and bonds were issued to take them up. This, with the new issue of road improvement bonds, makes the increase in the items for interest. The total bonded indebtedness of the county is $1,200,000.

—The New-Brighton Trustees Thursday evening approved of contracts making formal grants of franchises to the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company for a new line from New-Brighton and the St. George Ferry to Prohibition Park, through Castleton Avenue, Broadway, Prospect Street, Du Bois Avenue, and Cherry Lane, and for the alternative route through Cary Avenue and Taylor Street, West New-Brighton, made necessary by the refusal of the Midland Company to grant common trackage on Columbia Street. This finally settles the long and bitter fight between the two railroad companies for the Castleton Avenue franchise. The vote was 4 to 2.

—The plan of the Port Richmond Village Trustees for the introduction of a separate water supply system, which shall be controlled and operated by the village, is meeting with organized opposition on the part of the taxpayers. The Trustees have issued an address estimating a profit to the village of over $8,000, while the figures made by the opponents show a deficit of $5,000. A special election upon the question, which was ordered for next Monday, has been postponed indefinitely.

—A plan is on foot to continue the discussion upon a separate city charter for Staten Island against consolidation with New-York at a banquet to be given early in January.

### Jersey City.

—Jersey City bought from Frank W. Mitchell a lot on Herbert Place, which was needed in opening a new street, in 1869. The price paid was $1,900. The authorities have been notified that the Hudson City Savings Bank held a tax lien on the property for $71.52. The bank demands payment of the lien, with interest, which is 15 per cent., as fixed by the city in such cases. The total amount is $349.44. The claim antedates Mr. Mitchell's ownership of the lot.

—John Kokowski, also called Cook, of Bayonne, was yesterday released from the Hudson County Jail, where he has been held since Sept. 1, on a charge of killing his wife. The evidence showed that the woman died from alcoholism, and a fall, and a nolle prosequi was entered. As Kokowski has six children, now in charge of the Poor Master, the court constables made up a purse for him as a Christmas present.

—Miss Maggie Slavin of Stevens Avenue met with a singular accident yesterday. She was carrying a large pitcher across her room when her foot caught in a rug. She fell, breaking the pitcher, a piece of which severed an artery in her arm. She suffered severely from loss of blood before a physician could be found.

—The New-Jersey State Board of Education gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Washington to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who was obliged to resign from the board because he is about to make his home in New-York. Dr. Butler is Dean of the School of Philosophy of Columbia College.

—The Board of Finance yesterday allowed the City Hall Commissioners $800 to heat the building while the interior is being completed. The contract was awarded to W. W. Farrier at $25 a day.

—James Gilmore of 443 Gray Street is wanted by the police for inducing August Stuhler of West Hoboken to cash for him a worthless check for $112. Gilmore is supposed to be in New-York.

—Three hundred men passed through Jersey City from New-York yesterday. They were on the way to Philadelphia to take the places of strikers on the city railroads.

—Judge John A. McGrath of Jersey City was very low last night and sinking rapidly. His physicians said it was impossible for him to live through the night.

—Zabriskie Post, G. A. R., last night adopted resolutions indorsing President Cleveland's action and message in regard to Venezuela.

### New-Jersey.

—A district meeting of Knights of Pythias was held on Thursday night at Seabright. Three hundred Knights were present, among them being Grand Chancellor Ralph Donath of Jersey City, Grand Vice Chancellor W. E. Hitchcock, and Grand Master at Arms G. T. Champion.

—A newsboys' benefit entertainment will be given, under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee at the Essex Lyceum, Newark, N. J., on the afternoon and evening of next Monday, to provide a Christmas dinner and entertainment for newsboys and poor children.

# JUSTICE WILLIAM BARTLETT PRAISED

## The Closing of the Brooklyn Circuit Court Commemorated.

Justice Willard Bartlett had the honor of presiding for the last time as a trial Justice in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. When the last case on the short-term calendar had been finished the Circuit Court ceased to exist. Beginning Jan. 1, the old Circuit Court will be known as the Trial Term.

There were many lawyers in the room when Clerk Byrne arose at the finish of the last case to adjourn court. Before he had done so, District Attorney-elect Foster L. Backus stepped in front of the bench and delivered an address.

Justice Bartlett was taken by surprise, and he was compelled to sit there and listen to a most laudatory speech. Mr. Backus said that the members of the bar one and all wished to thank Justice Bartlett for the extreme courtesy he had shown upon all occasions and for his magnificent rulings. He spoke of Justice Bartlett as an ideal jurist. Before he finished, Justice Bartlett showed that he was deeply affected by the touching remarks of Mr. Backus.

In his modest, retiring manner the Justice thanked the lawyers for their kind words and said he appreciated this token of esteem more than words could express.

Justice Bartlett will on Jan. 1 next become one of the Justices of the Appellate Court of the Second Department of the State of New-York.

# BURGLARS CHLOROFORM A FAMILY

## They Poison the Dogs, Rob the House Leisurely, and Coolly Eat Supper Before Leaving.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 20.—One of the boldest robberies that has ever taken place on Long Island occurred here last night. The house of Nathan Holmes, one of the oldest conductors on the Long Island Railroad, was entered by burglars, who, after chloroforming the family, ransacked the house from basement to garret.

Two fox terriers in the lower part of the house were given meat with poison in it. The burglars gained admittance to the house by cutting the glass from a window on the first floor with a diamond.

Bureau drawers, desks, and every place in which valuables were likely to be hidden were ransacked and the contents thrown about the rooms.

The burglars entered the room of Mr. Holmes's daughter, and, after emptying the contents of the bureau upon the floor went to the sleeping apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes. Here everything was thrown about the room in the greatest disorder.

In the adjoining room a mattress was cut into shreds by the burglars, who thought valuables were hidden in the interior. After ransacking the house, the burglars went to the kitchen, where they ate supper, and then left.

The articles taken were two watches, a diamond engagement ring, belonging to Miss Holmes, and valued at $150; a gold and a silver watch, a pearl finger ring, a purse containing $170, an overcoat, and a quantity of silverware, consisting of knives, forks, and spoons.

It is thought the burglars were discharged employes of the railroad, who were acquainted with Mr. Holmes's habits and also with the construction of the rooms of his house.

### Florida Bank to be Wound Up.

BRADFORD, Dec. 20.—The shareholders of the Land and Mortgage Bank of Florida met here to-day and decided to voluntarily wind up the company. This action has no connection whatever with politics.

Stores close at six o'clock.

He bought an overcoat here; took it home to that jury of juries—his wife. She didn't like it.

"Go back and get your money; they advertise your money back if you want it."

"Pshaw, that's only an advertisement. You can have the money if you can get it."

He won't be so generous again!

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Business men who are too busy during the day to look for HOLIDAY PRESENTS can take the elevated to C. C. SHAYNE'S FUR STORE, 124 West 42d St., (store open evenings until 10 o'clock,) and purchase strictly reliable FURS, latest styles, at lowest possible prices. GENUINE MINK MUFFS, $15, $20, and $25. SEALSKIN MUFFS at same prices. All other goods in proportion. Everything new, desirable, and fashionable in Furs. OVER $200,000 worth in stock, too many to carry at this season of the year. I am anxious to unload and have marked prices accordingly.

Brentano's

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MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Large Choice in Men's Scarfs, all the recent shapes, colors and designs, at 50 cents each.

Appropriate Gifts in Neckwear, Dress Shirts, Suspenders, Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Night Robes and Pajamas.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

REAL LACES.

Short lengths, useful remnants of Brussels Point, Duchesse, Point d'Alencon Appliqué, Regence, Bruges.

Some pieces of old Flemish and Venetian Point.

Lot of Real Lace Handkerchiefs, in some cases one of a kind only, in Boxes; also, Collars, Fichus and Scarfs. Exquisite for the season.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

STEINWAY GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Call and inspect the newly invented patent Grand Pianos in Upright Form. Also for sale for cash or on installments a large assortment of nearly new STEINWAY Grand, Upright and Square Pianos, all warranted like their new Pianos. Also, second-hand Pianos of other make, in perfect order, at low figures.

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The New-York Sunday Times

32 Pages

Christmas is close at hand. No better way to get into the real Yuletide spirit can be imagined than to read to-morrow's issue. Being an issue of The New-York Times, it will contain All the News; being the Sunday issue, it will contain much besides news. There will be scores of special articles on subjects of timeliest interest, many of them illustrated and all well written. Here are hints about a few of them:

Worship of the Madonna

Its origin and popularity throughout the world. Inspiration of artists and poets. There were Madonnas by thousands during the Middle Ages. The famous painting of each nation.

Some National Dishes

What the different peoples of the earth eat on Christmas. Russians have big appetites. Roast pig especially raised for the occasion an important feature of the dinner menu. In other countries.

Rothenburg on Tauber

Its prominence in the early history of West Germany. Called the German Jerusalem. Nowhere has the old mediaeval pattern been better preserved. Its early struggles. How Nusch saved the city.

Woman's Power to Invent

What she has accomplished in business and the professions. Some prominent New-York examples. Facts which disprove the statement of an eminent German surgeon that women are incapable of mental effort.

Off to the Fatherland

Thousands of Scandinavians going home to enjoy the holidays. Annual pilgrimage under way. Methods and successes of immigrants who in a few years accumulate property and become valuable citizens.

The Rainy Lake Country

Rich in minerals and agricultural possibilities. A region rapidly being opened. The present appearance and future prospects of a section which will some time support a big population.

Colonial New-York City

How eighteenth century Gothamites dressed and lived. Captain Kidd's house furniture. The wardrobe of an English officer. Men and women wore brilliant colors. Governor Montgomery's Bed.

The Old Ward Mansion

A rare relic of the Revolutionary period. Historic house in East Chester. Built by a Royalist two centuries ago. The scene of a bloody conflict in which Aaron Burr was a participant.

Mouth of the Colorado

A splendid hunting trip to the Gulf of California. Down the river by steamer. The ship splurging along, crying "Water! Water!" Thousands upon thousands of birds.

Famous Dred Scott Case

Mrs. Chaffee, owner of the old slave, still living in Springfield. Why her husband bought him. For many years he was in their service and finally was given his time, if not his freedom.

Ancestry of a Warship

Five English vessels that have borne the name Endymion. From Cromwell to Victoria. One took part in our early history. Why the names of British men-of-war are handed down.

Tamers of Wild Peoples

Trials and triumphs of American home missionaries. Useful men poorly recompensed. Pictures of their lives drawn by one familiar with their work. The Nation's cheapest policemen.

Prince Murat a "Beat"

Sued in New-Jersey on many of his household accounts. Royal entertainment for lawyers. The son of the King of Naples was a remarkable figure in the history of Burlington County, N. J.

A Teacup Christmas Talk

All sorts and conditions of the day told of between lumps. Mrs. Cleveland's bridal Christmas. John R. Mackay's royal gift. Expensive Christmas coffee. Beecher's resolve. Macmonnies as a Christmas host.

The Musical Department

will review the salient features of the past week, including the production of "Aida" at the Opera. The usual interesting résumé of things theatrical will be found in the dramatic department.

THE BOOK REVIEWS.—Matthew Arnold's letters will receive full attention, and then will come a long notice of Mr. Benjamin's "Intellectual Rise of Electricity," a volume dealing with man's earliest knowledge of that great source of power. The remaining columns of the page will, as usual, be filled out with reviews.

Whoever reads The New-York Times to-morrow gets for five cents what costs to produce and is worth a fortune by no means small.

Muffs. Muffs. Muffs.

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Saturday
December 21-1895

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

## DISAGREE ON INSPECTORS

### Mr. Choate and Mr. Gerry Argue Before Estimate Board.

### DISPUTE OVER THEIR SOCIETY'S SCOPE

**Inspectors Asked For to Investigate Private Charitable Institutions Caring for Juvenile Delinquents—No Final Action Taken.**

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment took up the Department of Charities and Correction estimates at its meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday.

There was a proposition to appropriate $10,000 to pay five Inspectors to investigate annually the private charitable institutions caring for juvenile delinquents committed by the courts.

The law provides that when a child is committed to an institution the city must pay $2 a week for its support. The claim has been made that some of these institutions receive children who are improperly committed, and that they keep them much longer than is necessary.

The State Constituion, as adopted in 1894, prohibits the payment of public money to such institutions unless they are conducted under the rules laid down by the State Board of Charities. The last Legislature authorized the appointment of Inspectors to see that children are not improperly committed or held too long after commitment.

Joseph H. Choate wanted the money appropriated so that the Inspectors could be appointed and paid.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Mr. Choate is a member, opposed this, and the battle on the point was largely between Messrs. Choate and Gerry. Mr. Gerry said that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was paid $30,000 a year for doing this work, and that it looked carefully after the commitment of children to such institutions. Mr. Gerry said that he was opposed to the interference by the Commissioners with the various private institutions. The work properly belonged to the State Board. Besides, there was no necessity for the change suggested. The Controller, in auditing the accounts of these asylums, was able to ascertain if children had been boarded at public expense longer than five years, and he had the power to refuse payment where the object of the charity had been evaded.

"My own society," said Mr. Gerry, "can trace in five minutes families that it will take other agencies five months to trace. If special Inspectors are authorized to enter these asylums and order children back to their dens of destitution at will, the result will mean ruin to boys and girls alike."

President Morris Goodhart and Simon Sterne of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Bryon Lawrence of the Catholic Protectory, Andrew H. Green, and others were interested auditors at the discussion.

Mr. Choate followed Mr. Gerry, and said that he appeared in a fourfold capacity as a citizen, as a Director of the Gerry society, as a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the clause referring to charities, and as a member of the State Charities Aid Society. He urged the appropriation for the Inspectors, and said:

"There are too many children in the institutions at the public expense, and the number should be reduced. These children are not helped by being kept in these institutions for four or five years, and in some cases twelve to fourteen years. To them should be given homes, and they should receive such instruction—as will fit them for their duties as citizens."

"They are instructed," said Mr. Gerry.

Mr. Choate proceeded with his argument, and said that as a member of the Gerry society he was not one of those who believe that the world is divided into two classes—those in the society and those out of it.

"The present system of keeping children in public institutions is almost criminal," said Mr. Choate. "One child out of every 117 inhabitants in the city is supported on public charity in some private institution. This means the pauperization of our children and the demoralization of the community.

"The remarkable increase in the total number of children who are public dependents is due to the fact that those who are received are kept very much longer than they used to be. The State Charities Aid Society has ascertained that of 8,356 children supported by the city under general laws Oct. 1, 1894, 1,935, or 23 per cent., had already been in the institutions for periods of from five years upward to ten, twelve, or even fourteen.

"Why are these children kept so long? Simply because there is nobody to follow them up to find out whether their parents are able to support them, or, if the parents are unfit, whether the children can be placed in families by adoption. The institutions ought not to be expected to do this. It is a striking fact that, notwithstanding the very large increase in the number of children in institutions, fewer children are being adopted into families than formerly. The institutions are ceasing to look upon it as being in any sense a part of their work to place children by adoption. The city is now paying for the support of these children between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 a year. If the proposed investigations are carefully made, the salaries of the Inspectors will be saved many times over."

Mr. Choate said that he had collected statistics from all States and found that New-York supports in proportion twice as many paupers as any other State, and ten times as many as Philadelphia.

Mr. Gerry did not think that it was quite as bad as that.

Mr. Choate said that it was. "Let us have a public investigation, and there will be a revelation that will startle the public. These children are costing the city $1,500,000 a year, and half of that sum is spent in pauperizing them and unfitting them for citizenship. Of the twenty-eight institutions of this kind, but fourteen have placed a single child in a family in a year. What we want is a corps of Inspectors who can reduce the number and make the children much better citizens by freeing them from the influences and associations of these institutions.

"We believe that the evil that now exists can be remedied by the appointment of the Inspectors working under the Department of Charities, through whom we should realize advantages that an irresponsible society cannot guarantee."

"Irresponsible?" asked Mr. Gerry, reproachfully.

"Yes," said Mr. Choate, "our society [the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children] is only responsible to its head."

"That is absurd," said the Commodore.

"Our society is all right and has rendered great service, but it should not be empowered to keep children in institutions as long as it does under the present system. Mr. Gerry is contented with our society. I am not," said Mr. Choate.

Ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, for the State Charities Aid Society, urged that the Inspectors be appointed. Miss Schuyler and several other women members of the Charities Aid Society were present.

The question was finally referred to the Corporation Counsel. The board took no final action on the estimates of the Charities Department, but will do so Monday. There is an impression that some money will be allowed for Inspectors, as asked for by Mr. Choate.

The board made some reductions in the amounts asked for by the department. The $17,000 asked for office hire was reduced to $15,000. The amount for the Outdoor Poor Department was cut from $12,740 to $10,680. Commissioner Faure wanted the board to authorize the creation of the office of Building Inspector, at a salary of $3,000, but the board refused.

The estimate of $22,350 for the steamboat service was cut to $14,710. Commissioner Faure also asked for $67,000 for Bellevue Hospital. The amount allowed this year was $38,000. Mr. Faure said that Bellevue was greatly in need of a new chief cook. He said that imperfect cooking caused a large loss in food.

"Do you intend to cut down supplies next year?" asked Controller Fitch.

"Yes, sir," replied the Commissioner.

"I don't think you will," replied Controller Fitch; "that's what they all say."

## RECORDER GOFF AND HIS SALARY.

**Question of Pay Will Come Before Board of Estimate Next Week.**

There will be an interesting discussion next week before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment about Recorder Goff's pay.

The Recorder has this year received $12,000 a year as a Judge, $1,000 a year for his services as a member of the Board of Revision of Assessments, $1,000 a year as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, and $2,000 a year for office rent. This makes his income $16,000 a year.

The question now arises as to whether the Recorder is entitled to office rent. The receipt of it was made one of the points of attacks against Recorder Smyth in the campaign of 1894. The question as to whether he can legally receive the $2,000 for services on the two boards mentioned is also being mooted.

It is said that Recorder Goff will be willing to have the item for rent struck off if he is allowed $2,000 for each of the boards, and this will leave the total as it is now.

## DANCE OF THE COLUMBIA JUNIORS

### A Successful Ball in the College Library—Decorations of Flowers and Evergreens—The Patronesses.

The annual ball of the junior class of Columbia College was held last evening in the library hall of the college, in East Forty-ninth Street. The affair was both a social and a financial success.

The library was brightened with flowers and greens. From the roof, radiating to the balcony, were heavy garlands of holly, and the balconies were almost a mass of evergreens and palms. In the corners of the library were banked evergreen trees, and here and there clusters of American Beauty roses, tied with broad red satin ribbon.

Lander's orchestra of twenty pieces was stationed in the north balcony, and was screened with a bank of palms.

The committee in charge of the ball consisted of Putnam Asbury Bates, Frank Fletcher Palmer, William Goadly Loew, Reginald William Pressprich, Monson Morris, John Hill Prentice, Ellery Oswald Anderson, Burdette Kellogg Marvin, J. Day Knap, and William Arthur Bostwick.

Among the patronesses, most of whom were present, were Mrs. Henry Parish, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Charles E. Pellew, Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, Mrs. Thomas B. Peck, Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, Mrs. Otto Pressprich, Mrs. Pierre De Peyster Ricketts, Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, Mrs. John Jackson Riker, Mrs. J. Clifford Rennard, Mrs. John D. Slayback, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Mrs. Edward H. Anderson, Mrs. Maitland Armstrong, Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. James Searle Barclay, Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes, Mrs. Alfred W. Bates, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. Samuel H. Benjamin, Mrs. James Benkard, Mrs. Arthur W. Benson, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman.

Mrs. A. Augustus Low, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William G. Low, Mrs. David McClure, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. Charles V. Mapes, Mrs. William Martin, Mrs. Bradford B. McGregor, Mrs. John Mitchell, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Frederic P. Olcott, Mrs. Nicholas F. Palmer, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. James Taylor Soutter, Mrs. Alexis W. Stein, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. Joseph S. Stout, Mrs. Theron G. Strong, Mrs. Henry Shriver, Mrs. Wooruff Sutton, Mrs. Henry F. Taintor, Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage, Mrs. Henry Champlin Tinker, Mrs. John Townshend, Mrs. S. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Faneuil D. Weisse, Mrs. Edward A. Willard, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. H. Duncan Wood, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Mrs. Gerardus Hilles Wynkoop, Mrs. John T. Williams, Mrs. Augustus Zabriskie.

Mrs. Henry A. Bogert, Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. R. C. Bostwick, Mrs. John Van Alst Brower, Mrs. Henry Bowers, Mrs. Flamen B. Candler, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. Chester Chapin, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. Percy Chubb, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Frederic Cromwell, Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Charles F. Clark, Mrs. Hermann H. Cammann, Mrs. Fellowes Davis, Mrs. Clarence S. Day, Mrs. Frederick C. De Veau, Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mrs. George W. Ely, Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mrs. James A. Garland, Mrs. James A. Garland, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, Mrs. George W. Hubbell, Mrs. John H. Inman, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Edward G. Janeway, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Joseph M. Knap, Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts, Mrs. Robert F. Little, Mrs. Edward V. Loew, Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, and Mrs. James H. Lester.

## CONDITION OF THE WOOL MARKET

**Sales for the Last Week Show a Falling Off.**

Regarding operations in the wool market for the last week, The Textile Manufacturers' Journal reports in to-day's issue that sales in the leading cities aggregated 2,512,000 pounds domestic and 3,738,000 pounds foreign, a gross total of 6,250,400 pounds as compared with 5,516,100 pounds domestic and 2,039,300 pounds foreign, a gross total of 7,555,400 pounds for the previous week.

"There are any number of causes one might look to to explain the small business which is under way," The Journal says, "but probably the period of the year is as potent a factor as any other; manufacturers are closing their books for the year and are not disposed to add to their holdings of wool, unless induced by large concessions from prevailing prices. Unfortunately for the manufacturer, who stands ready to buy whenever anything choice in the way of prices is offered, he is not given many opportunities; here and there a lot of wool held by some one who is anxious to unload may be offered, but the concessions are not very attractive. Taking the market as a whole, it is in a fairly strong position in face of the nominal demand for wool, a demand which is largely restricted to the immediate needs of manufacturers.

"The Washington episode has not as yet had any appreciable effect on the market, possibly because of the comparative absence of demand, but it is plainly evident that the trade is apprehensive that financial disturbances may arise from it. There is some talk regarding tariff legislation, but it is doubtful whether it has any influence, favorable or adverse, upon the market. The simple fact is that the men's wear manufacturers are facing a new season, and that not enough has been done to encourage them in anticipating their wants; the dress goods manufacturers and the worsted yarn spinners are the largest buyers, and they are practically sustaining the market to-day.

"Values are actually lower than those ruling abroad, unless it may be on the very top grades of combings, which are in very limited supply; on average combing wools the local markets are probably a cent to two cents more favorable to the buyer than the foreign markets. Very little interest is being shown in domestic wools, the wools being relatively, and, in many instances actually, higher than similar grades of foreign.

"The receipts of carpet wools continue to be heavy, and some very large lots, sold to arrive, are going forward to manufacturers. A sale of 1,000 bales of China wool has been made, a part of one shipment just in. In addition to this sale wools are being charged which were sold some time ago."

### Passengers for Europe.

Among those who will sail for Europe today on the French Line steamship La Champagne are William C. Buckelew, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliffe-Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Mardin, and Charles Wester.

On the Cunard Line steamship Campania are Count O'Brien, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Pierson, C. E. Rich, Bruce Stuart, H. E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lindlay, Arthur Morris, and John McCullough.

### Leniency in the Holiday Season.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that the ordinance against street stands for the use of vendors of holiday goods would not be enforced except on individual complaints.

## HAD A LIVELY DISCUSSION

### Difference of Opinion as to the Revision of Building Laws.

### SUPERINTENDENT CONSTABLE'S THREAT

**He Said He Would Resign as Chairman of the Commission—Chief Bonner on Annexed District's Needs.**

The commission to revise the building laws held a meeting yesterday in the rooms of the Board of Fire Underwriters. There was a lively discussion as to the discretion to be given in the new laws to the Superintendent of Buildings, and Superintendent Constable of the Building Department threatened to resign as Chairman.

Representatives of the Fire Department, the Real Estate Exchange, the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, the Mechanics and Traders Exchange, the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, the Architectural League of New-York, the Building Trades Club, the Employers and Builders League, the Association of Master Plumbers, the Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Plumbers and Gasfitters, the Master Carpenters Association, the Masons and Builders Association, the Real Estate Auctioneers Association, and several business and taxpayers associations form the commission. W. J. Fryer acted as Secretary.

The discussion which enlivened the proceedings was precipitated by Superintendent Constable, who asked for an expression of opinion from the members of the commission as to the discretion to be given to the Superintendent of Buildings under the proposed new law in cases where his powers were not absolutely defined in the law itself. Mr. Constable said he did not think any discretion should be vested in the Superintendent, but that every contingency should be provided for in the law, and he should be held responsible for its strict enforcement.

Albert F. D'Oench, a former Superintendent of Buildings, said he was in favor of placing a large discretionary power with the Superintendent, and of abolishing the present Board of Examiners, which is a board of arbitration between the Superintendent of Buildings and the architects and builders who consider themselves aggrieved by the decisions of the Superintendent.

"Let the Superintendent have full discretion to approve, modify, or reject any plans that may be submitted to him, when they fail to fully comply with the law," Mr. D'Oench said, "without having his decisions rendered void by a Board of Examiners. When you invest him with this power, you make him fully responsible for his department, and if he is inefficient or corrupt, he can be turned out."

Architect C. R. Lamb was in favor of giving to the Superintendent limited discretionary powers.

"But," said Mr. Lamb, "I would insist upon having a board of appeals, to which the architect or the builder could appeal against the decisions of the Superintendent if he deemed them unjust. The law should in all cases be liberally construed, and not made oppressive, and no man should have the authority to decide questions involving important interests without any appeal."

Superintendent Constable said the present law did not consider the mode of construction of buildings now in use, and in many respects it was weak, and left a great deal to the Superintendent. The general feeling, he said, was that the discretion of the Superintendent should be limited. There were many questions which the Superintendent should not be required to decide for himself. One of the most serious subjects which must engage his attention was the revival of old buildings, altering them for business purposes, &c.

"One plan which, if incorporated in the new law, will make owners, builders, and architects more careful," said Mr. Constable, "is to make the property responsible for the construction of the building erected upon it. I have laid aside in my department 1,100 plans which ought never to have been passed."

F. C. Moore of the Board of Fire Underwriters, said he thought the present law was right in the formation of a Board of Examiners, and he hoped that this section of the law would not be changed.

"To go before these men," said Mr. Moore, "is like going to trial before a jury of experts in the various branches of the building trade. As far as I am concerned I shall not consent to have the law changed in this respect."

Turning to Chairman Constable, Mr. Moore said: "I do not know, Mr. Chairman, what your ideas or plans may be—"

This seemed to anger Superintendent Constable.

"I am going to resign from the Chairmanship of this commission," he said. "I did not want to be Chairman in the first place. I am not the one who wants the law changed; it is the architects and builders who are clamoring for it. I have no pet plans at all. I stand by the Board of Examiners, for I have been greatly aided by them in many cases."

Mr. Moore said that the Chairman had misapprehended his language, and then the consideration of the subject was postponed until a future meeting.

Chief Hugh Bonner, who represented the Fire Department, spoke with reference to bakeries, distilleries, and stores being permitted in the basement and on the ground floors of tenement houses. He said there was no objection to these trades, provided that the two lower floors of the premises were made fire-proof in a five-story building and three floors in a seven-story structure.

In relation to the newly acquired territory formerly in Westchester County, he said the fire limits ought to be extended. He was in favor of isolated frame structures in the sparsely settled portions of the territory, but where the wooden buildings were erected in blocks there should be fire walls at certain intervals to prevent the spread of the flames. The Fire Department was prepared to give as ample fire protection as possible in the new district, but the supply of water there, except upon the main roads, came entirely from cisterns, and could not be depended upon. The erection of frame structures for hotel purposes should not be permitted under any circumstances, and no frame "double-deck" tenement houses should be allowed. Fire escapes, he said, should be insisted upon on all structures inhabited by two families on one floor, and frame dwellings of more than three stories, unless isolated, should not be permitted.

The commission will meet again on Jan. 6, at 2:30 P. M.

## TWENTY BALES OF TOBACCO SEIZED

**The Steamship's Purser Said It Was Brought Here by Mistake.**

Custom House Inspector Hussey seized twenty bales of tobacco yesterday on the steamship New-York of the Clyde Line. It was all leaf tobacco, worth, duty paid, about $5,000.

The purser of the ship appeared before Deputy Collector Phelps and said that sixty-eight bales had been taken on the ship at Sanchez, to be delivered at San Domingo. By some mistake only forty-eight bales were put ashore. The bales discovered by Inspector Hussey were hidden under a heap of tarpaulins.

Should investigation confirm suspicions of attempted smuggling, the tobacco will be confiscated, and the Captain, C. O. Rockwell, will be liable to a fine of $2,500.

### Accused of Violating Health Laws.

Frederick and Henry Weber, bakers, at 694 Tenth Avenue, were arraigned yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, on a complaint of a former employe, Frederick Haerten, charging them with violating the health laws by making him work fourteen hours a day. The defendants said in their own behalf that the work which they gave their men could be done by an average man in ten hours, the time set by the law as a day's work. The complaint against Henry Weber was not pressed, but Frederick was held for trial in $100 bail, which was furnished.

## NOT ENOUGH POLICEMEN ABOUT

**Some Busy with School Census—Cortlandt Street Merchant's Window Broken In and Overcoats Stolen.**

The large show window of A. Close & Son, 39 Cortlandt Street, was broken in early yesterday morning, and, while the crash of glass was heard some distance away, no policeman appeared for about half an hour. Two overcoats valued at $55 were stolen. William Bergen, the janitor, said yesterday:

"Andrew Carlson, the night engineer, heard a crash of glass about 4:10 o'clock this morning. He found the front window broken, and notified me. There were two newsboys and a waiter from Childs's restaurant who heard the crash a distance away. All ran to the store, and I sent the waiter to the police station. He came back, and said a policeman would arrive in a few minutes. I waited ten minutes, and no policeman came. Then I sent a newsboy, and he came back saying also a policeman would soon arrive. I waited about ten minutes more, and no one came. Then I telephoned to headquarters. When I got down stairs three policemen were in front of the store."

Mr. Close said yesterday: "I do not blame the policemen at the station, because I understand a large part of the force has been taken off on account of the census. But it seems to me very queer that there should be no man at the station who could rush out on such an emergency as this. Besides, it is an outrage to leave such an important part of the city without proper protection. Why, look at all the large stores on these streets. Then there are the elevated railway stations, and the Cortlandt Street and Liberty Street ferries, which bring people across at all hours of the day and night. My loss was only about $75, but I cannot feel safe in the future. The same fellows might break in again to-night and clean out the whole window. It seems to me that some other method of taking the census should be found."

Sergt. Dennis J. Rennan, who was in charge of the station house, Church and Liberty Streets, said:

"The trouble in getting a policeman to the store was no fault of this station. The report was made at 4:30 o'clock, and a policeman was found as soon as possible. He was there about 4:50 o'clock, and the window was guarded for the rest of the morning.

"Since the ward detectives have been taken away we have no one at the stations who can respond to an immediate call. The only thing we can do is to send out for a man and take him from his beat. There are detectives on call at Headquarters, but none at the precinct stations. I understand they are considering some measures to remedy this.

"Our force last night was shorthanded. We usually have about thirty-four men here on the beats. But some have been taken away to help get the census in the Ninth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-sixth Precincts. The School Board took the census in this precinct. On the beat where the store is situated the policeman had ten blocks, four on Cortlandt and Dey Streets and one on Broadway and West Street. He was far away when the window was broken.

"The robbery is one that may occur at any time. The windows in this district have less protection than in any district I know. All the big stores here have large windows with no screens whatever. Just now the holiday displays make them tempting, and a light blow with a stone will break them."

## THE COMET MR. PERRINE DISCOVERED

**A Chance Visitor in the Solar System Who Will Never Come Again.**

The latest trespasser in the solar system is Perrine's comet, and, according to The San Francisco Chronicle, we must make the most of its brief visit, for the world will never see it again. Mr. Perrine saw it first, Nov. 17, at the Lick Observatory, when it was approaching the sun, being then about 155,000,000 miles from the earth. Being a very careful astronomer, Mr. Perrine went over his figures twice, so as to be sure of them, although a difference of a few million miles does not count for much in star science.

The comet was nearest to the earth on Dec. 14, when it was only about 73,500,000 miles away. Four days later it came to its nearest point to the sun, at a distance of 17,750,000 miles. The relations of the orbits of the comet and the earth are such that the visitor can only be seen either early in the morning or early in the evening. Thus, having no dark background, it is not as brilliant an object as many of these intruders have been, and only those accustomed to seeking them can find Perrine's comet with any ease, although its light was eighty-eight times stronger on Dec. 17 than when discovered a month before. Twice in its passage through the solar system, the earth, sun, and comet are in a straight line. The first time was on Dec. 16, and before that it was seen west of the sun, and was like a morning star. The second time will be on [illegible] 11, up to which time it will be seen early in the evening. After that date it will again be a morning object, but rushing away from us at a rate of fifty-nine and a half miles a second, on a curve that will carry it to such an enormous distance in space that the chances of its ever finding its way back here are as nothing.

## HOSPITAL FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

**Large Amounts Received by the Saturday and Sunday Association.**

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following contributions to the collection of 1895:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. P. Morgan & Co. | $1,000 |
| Lazard Freres | 150 |
| List of Hard & Rand | 115 |
| American Bank Note Company | 100 |
| George Borgfeldt & Co. | 100 |
| Hendricks Brothers | 100 |
| American Express Company | 100 |
| Providence and Stonington Steamship Company | 100 |
| Metropolitan Steamship Company | 100 |
| Hackett, Carhart & Co. | 100 |
| Rogers, Peet & Co. | 100 |
| M. Sampter, Sons & Co. | 100 |
| Naumburg, Lauer & Co. | 50 |
| A. W. Colgate | 50 |
| Kahn & Kahn | 50 |
| Eldlitz & Son | 50 |
| George Ehret | 50 |
| F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company | 50 |
| Jacob Ruppert | 50 |
| Peter Doelger | 50 |
| Bernheimer & Schmid | 50 |
| Beadleston & Woerz | 50 |
| James C. Carter | 50 |
| Hotel Waldorf | 50 |
| Almirall & Co. | 30 |
| P. C. Costello | 25 |
| Elberfeld Company | 25 |
| Eagle Pencil Company | 25 |
| R. G. Dun & Co. | 25 |
| Thurston & Braidish | 25 |
| Thomas Thacher | 25 |
| "M., Jr." | 25 |
| Otto Hann & Brother | 25 |
| First Hungarian Sick Benefit Society | 10 |
| Kaskel & Kaskel | 10 |
| Swift, Billings & Co. | 10 |
| Thomas Nelson & Sons | 10 |
| Ludwig Baumann & Co. | 10 |
| Dick & Fitzgerald | 10 |
| W. H. Mallory & Co. | 10 |
| American Metal Company | 10 |
| Manierre & Manierre | 10 |
| O. G. Jennings | 10 |
| William D. Guthrie | 10 |
| M. Dwight Collier | 10 |
| Frederic W. Stevens | 10 |
| Kress Brewing Company | 10 |
| George Ringler & Co. | 10 |

### Charged with Altering Records.

The Tax Commissioners had Deputy Tax Commissioner John H. Conway before them yesterday on charges of having changed the figures on the list of assessments after they had been approved by the Commissioners. Conway is a Tammany appointee, and was removed some time ago without a hearing, but the Commissioners were compelled to reinstate him on an order from Judge Beekman on the ground that he was a veteran.

Former Commissioner Whalen stated that the changes were made by Conway on the order of his superiors. A clerk had made an error and placed figures opposite certain names which, in each case, should have been placed opposite the name preceding. When the mistake was discovered Conway was told to make the necessary corrections.

## RECEIVED INTO SOCIETY

### The Vice President's Youngest Daughter and Niece.

### A GRAND WELCOME TO SOCIAL LIFE

**The Young Women Greeted by a Great Throng of the Leaders of Fashion in the Nation's Capital.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson gave a brilliant reception to-night at the Normandie, in honor of the début of their youngest daughter, Miss Letitia Ewing Stevenson, and their niece, Miss Julia Green Scott. The date happened also to be the twenty-ninth anniversary of the wedding day of the Vice President and his wife, although they had not thought of that when this entertainment was planned.

The great personal popularity of the Vice President and his family has been manifest ever since the announcement of the coming out of the young ladies has been made. About a thousand invitations were sent out, some of them to friends in other cities. Miss Julia Stevenson, the elder of the two daughters, was to have made her début last Winter, with her sister Mary, whose subsequent illness and death changed all the plans of the family. While both the Vice President and his wife are in the deepest mourning, they were anxious to give their young daughters the pleasure of a Winter here, and decided to surround their début with joyous interest.

The entire parlor floor of the hotel was in use to-night. All the floral decorations were in green and white. In the reception suite the doorways and arches were festooned with wild smilax, and the mantels were banked with farlayenese ferns, sprayed with marguerites. Back of the receiving party was a bank of palms and marguerite bushes.

In the first of the reception rooms the Vice President, his wife, Miss Letitia Stevenson, and Miss Scott received. Mrs. Stevenson wore a French gown of black silk crépon, with a low-necked bodice of black silk, trimmed with rich black passementerie.

Miss Letitia Stevenson, who is an unusually pretty girl, with golden hair and pink and white complexion, was in white silk with inch-wide white stripes of satin meeting in points. The low-necked bodice was trimmed with pearl passementeries, which hung in loops to the belt line. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and maidenhair fern.

Miss Julia Scott, the younger of the two attractive daughters of Mrs. M. F. Scott, sister of Mrs. Stevenson, was daintily gowned also in white silk and chiffon, with pearl passementeries. She carried lilies and roses, one of the many bouquets sent her.

Miss Julia Stevenson, who has a brunette coloring and is one of the beauties in the official circle, was gowned in light green brocade. The low-necked bodice was covered with light green chiffon, threaded with gilt, and pearl passementeries fell over the front to the waist line.

Miss Dillon of Lexington, Va., a school friend of the young ladies, was gowned in white crepon, with a Marie Antoinette fichu of white chiffon.

Mrs. M. T. Scott, Miss Letitia Scott, with Miss Pauncefote, daughter of the British Ambassador; Miss May Belle Stewart, daughter of Senator Stewart; Miss Brice, daughter of Senator Brice; Miss Harmon, daughter of the Attorney General; Miss Sinclair of Boston, Miss Fordyce of St. Louis, and Miss Aline Wilcox were in the receiving party. Miss Scott entertained the out-of-town guests who came in for the event. Among those of them who were present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sinclair of Boston, A. J. Alexander, Miss Alexander, and Alex Alexander of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Yatman of Philadelphia, and James Scott Bullitt of Louisville, Ky.

President and Mrs. Cleveland, who attend no evening receptions, sent their regrets.

Among the guests were Secretary and Mrs. Olney, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, Secretary and Miss Morton, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Senator and Mrs. Morrill, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmueller, the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Yang, the Guatemalan Minister and Mme. Lazo Arriaga, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. De Mendonca, Miss Mendonca, Mr. and Mrs. Mario De Mendonca, the Turkish Minister, Mr. and Mrs. Cavarrubias, Senator and Mrs. Brice, Senator Cockrell, Senator, Mrs. and Miss Call, Senator and Mrs. Quay, Miss Quay, Senator and Mrs. Squire, Senator and Miss Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin, Senator Hill, Senator and Mrs. Murphy, Senator and Mrs. White, Senator and Mrs. Gorman, the Misses Gorman.

Senator and Mrs. Jones, the Misses Jones, Senator and Mrs. Davis, Senator, Mrs. and Miss McMillan, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator and Mrs. Martin, Senator and Mrs. Warren, Senator and Mrs. Frye, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Foster, Representative and Mrs. Draper, Justice and Mrs. Brown, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Fuller, Assistant Secretary Hamlin, the Misses Hamlin, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Sartoris, Col. and Mrs. Francis Colton, Mrs. and the Misses Condit-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dominguez, Miss Murphy, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Miss McCeney, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bowler, Marshal and Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, Mrs. Audenried, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whittemore.

Mr. Louis Stevenson is now in Japan, traveling for his health. His wife hoped until a few days ago to be able to come on from Bloomington, Ill., for the reception, but her health would not permit her to make the exertion.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle gave a dinner to-night at which their guests were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, the Brazilian Minister and Mrs. Mendonca, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry, Representative and Mrs. Draper, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, and Assistant Secretary Curtis.

## HE LEFT THE PASTOR IN THE DARK

**And Sexton Teagle of Jamaica Thereby Lost His Position.**

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 20.—There is a division in the Baptist Church here, of which the Rev. C. S. Daniels is pastor, caused by the discharge of the sexton, George Teagle, colored. A large portion of the congregation thinks Teagle should not have been dismissed, while another portion sustains Deacon Styles, who forced Teagle out.

Revival services are being held in the church, and those Wednesday evening were well attended. After each service it is the custom of the pastor to shake hands with all strangers. Wednesday evening there was one stranger who was deeply affected by the services. When the congregation had dispersed, Pastor Daniels engaged him in conversation. They were the only ones in the room, except another stranger, who was studying a railroad time table, and the Rev. Mr. Whittaker of Brooklyn, who had led the meeting.

The lights suddenly went out and darkness filled the room. The strangers took this as a hint, and stumbled over chairs and benches in their efforts to leave the building. The pastor was very much mortified, and made profuse apologies.

When they reached the vestibule, which was still lighted, they found Sexton Teagle coming from the cellar. He did not realize the predicament in which he had placed the pastor. The clergyman gave him a mild lecture.

Deacon Styles learned of the matter next day and he sought Sexton Teagle and scolded him further. Teagle became angry and so did Mr. Styles, and when the interview ended Teagle was out of a job.

The matter will be brought up at the next meeting of the Trustees. It is thought Teagle will be reinstated, as he declares he thought there was no one in the building when he turned off the gas.

## OYSTER DREDGERS ILL TREATED

**Several Deaths Caused by Violent Means—Men in Baltimore Hospitals—New Legislation Needed.**

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—More than 100 destitute and sick oyster dredgers have applied for admission at the various hospitals and charitable institutions in this city during the present week. The German society which has made the relief of these unfortunate people a special work, has been besieged with applications. The United States Naval Hospital has taken in a great many and everything possible has been done to accommodate those in need of medical attention. Since the season opened eight deaths have occurred by violent means on the oyster grounds, and three men are now in Maryland jails waiting to be tried on the charge of murder.

Lewis P. Henninghausen, President of the German society, says that there have been more complaints of ill treatment than for a number of years past. The cause of this he attributes largely to the fact that, by accident or by trick, the law which the German society had passed about eight years ago, was repealed at the last session of the Legislature, and there is scarcely any way of reaching the brutal Captains under the present statute except through the United States Courts. As soon as the Legislature meets next month the charitable organizations will make a combined effort to have the law re-enacted.

Both Maryland and Virginia are on the point of important new legislation in their oyster laws. Ten years ago Chesapeake Bay, controlled by these two States, furnished 17,000,000 of the 27,000,000 bushels of oysters eaten annually by the people of the United States. Now it does not furnish more than 7,000,000 bushels, the constant catching of the bivalves with no effort at oyster culture or other means of reproducing the supply having steadily hastened the exhaustion. In Virginia an effort is being made to strengthen the planting laws, and in Maryland there will be an attempt to introduce a leasing system on the order of that in vogue in Connecticut and New-York.

Maryland's oyster navy of two swift steamers and fourteen sloops for local patrol has eaten up all the oyster funds, and its expenses are greater than its revenues. Senator Dryden of Somerset County announces that at an early date he will introduce a bill for the dismemberment of this navy, and for the placing of the policing of the oyster grounds in the hands of the local authorities. The passage of this measure, however, is doubtful. The probable outcome will be the decrease of the navy so that the regular oyster revenues will be adequate for its support.

So far this year the oyster season has returned an average profit and the condition of the supply is better than usual. On the ground set apart for recuperation, new growths of young oysters are reported, and by care it is hoped that the greatest oyster area in the world will gradually be brought up to something like its old-time productiveness.

## THE TEXAS TO BE INSPECTED

**Capt. Glass Says that Her Steam Trial was Interrupted by Water in the Crank Pit Thursday.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A telegram was received by Acting Secretary McAdoo of the Navy Department last night from Capt. Glass, commanding the battleship Texas, concerning the test of that vessel's machinery off Sandy Hook yesterday. Capt. Glass says the trial was a complete success for three hours and five minutes, but at the end of that time the ship was compelled to stop from the accumulation of water in the crank pit, owing to inefficient drainage.

Capt. Glass recommended that the Texas proceed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to put in proper bilge pump pipes. Four days would be required to get ready for another trial, he said, and then with no certainty of success with the present drainage system. If new pipes were ordered the delay would be extended to ten days. Capt. Glass added that the contract horse power was exceeded. The average speed was 17.8 knots per hour, and the best 18.8 knots for ten minutes.

Acting Secretary McAdoo has decided to allow the Texas to remain at her present anchorage, Tompkinsville, S. I., for the present, postponing a further steam trial until the departmental board on inspection can inspect the ship thoroughly in accordance with the regular practice. The inspection will take place on Monday morning next, and Mr. McAdoo thinks it may throw some light on the troubles from which the Texas has suffered on her recent trial trips.

## WEVER'S HUNT FOR PRISON PATRONAGE

**No New Developments in the Investigation of Lathrop Charges.**

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—The investigation of the affairs of the State prisons, on behalf of Wever, White & Co., the Clinton County politicians who expect patronage if they can secure the removal of Superintendent Austin Lathrop, was continued to-day before Commissioner Brown.

Deputy Attorney General Kisselburgh went on another hunt for some evidence of incompetency in the system of bookkeeping, but without success, and during the entire day there was nothing startling brought to the surface.

Warden Stout of the Auburn Prison was the first witness, and with him Mr. Kisselburgh went over the same ground he did a few days ago in reference to the method of bookkeeping maintained at Auburn Prison. All the answers received were straightforward, and nothing of interest was developed.

John Nailer, from the New-York office of Yale & Towne, testified that his firm had bid for a contract for furnishing Sing Sing Prison with locks and bars for the cell doors. Yale & Towne had bid $200 higher for the work than John B. Delehanty of Albany, who obtained the contract.

Osceola Goodell of Auburn testified that he had purchased a quantity of brass from H. W. Babcock, who had purchased it from the prison. Afterward Mr. Goodell had sold the metal to the Auburn Prison brass plant when it was established.

Commissioner Brown, on account of a social engagement, declared an adjournment until Dec. 26.

## WROTE LETTERS TO THE WOERZ FAMILY

**A. H. Brown to be Examined as to His Sanity.**

A man who gave his name as Daniel D. Appleton of 189 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, was arrested Thursday night on complaint of Mrs. Carrie Woerz, wife of Fred Woerz, son of one of the members of the firm of Beadleston & Woerz, brewers, of 26 East Eightieth Street. Mrs. Woerz stated that the defendant called at her house in the afternoon and tried to gain admission by saying that Mr. Woerz had sent a dispatch announcing his coming, and when refused admittance, waited about the door for an hour or so.

Several times a week incoherent letters have been received by members of the family. Thy were signed Audley Brown, A. H. Brown, James Knowlton, and Mr. Gregg.

One of the letters was read in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and would indicate that the writer was of unsound mind. Mr. Woerz was represented by Samuel Untermyer. At the request of Mr. Untermyer, Magistrate Wentworth decided to hold an examination Tuesday.

Mrs. Stella E. Brown went to the court later in the day and said that the man was her son, Audley H. Brown, and furnished bail for his appearance. She said that she was unable to account for the charges against her son.

### Last Survivor of Cushing's Crew.

The Police Commissioners yesterday, on the recommendation of Commissioner Grant, appointed John Farrel a deckhand on the steamboat Patrol, at a salary of $60 a month. Deckhand James Brennan was removed. Farrell is an old sailor and a veteran of the war. Commissioner Roosevelt was very much interested in him. He is the last survivor, with one exception, of Lieut. Cushing's crew in the attack on the ram Albemarle in 1864.

## TROLLEY CARS ON BRIDGE

### Mayor Schieren Thinks the Plan a Good One.

### NO NEED FOR PASSENGERS TO CHANGE

**President Howell Opposes the Scheme—Impracticable Without a Loop in This City and That Cannot Be Had.**

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn is in favor of a plan for running trolley cars of the Brooklyn roads across the bridge, thus saving fares to the passengers and avoiding the change from the trolley to the bridge cars.

Mayor Schieren has for some time considered electricity superior to steam for short trips.

"I believe the plan, if feasible, should by all means be adopted," said Mayor Schieren yesterday, "and I am convinced that it is feasible.

"I don't know whose idea it is, but Mr. Flynn, or whoever it is that has advanced the idea, has struck the right thing.

"In my capacity as an ex officio member of the Board of Bridge Trustees I have given some attention to this subject, and I have been convinced for a long time that provisions should be made for carrying passengers across the bridge by the trolley cars.

"The present accommodations are not adequate. I believe a plan can be devised by which the cars of many trolley lines can go across the bridge and return by means of a loop on the New-York side.

"I have consulted the engineer of the bridge about this matter, and while he has not seen his way clear to pronounce in favor of it, he has not said it could not be done. He is of the opinion that the bridge would have to be strengthened in order to bear the additional weight. I must say the bridge engineers have not gone into the matter very deeply."

"Do you think the plan practicable?" the Mayor was asked.

"I do," he replied. "It may be necessary to strengthen the bridge, but that could be done without a great deal of expense, and it would be unquestionably a great convenience to the people who travel between Brooklyn and New-York."

Regarding the method to be pursued under the plan of collecting a revenue from the trolley companies operating their cars over the bridge, the Mayor said a charge of one cent, or even half a cent, for each passenger would in his opinion pay better than the present system. In referring to the revenue of the bridge, the Mayor said:

"The revenue derived now is about $1,500,000 a year, but the expenses are over $1,000,000, and there remains only about $450,000 net income. I believe that by a tax of half a cent a passenger the bridge would be the gainer."

Mayor Schieren was asked what he had to say regarding the statement that the trolley company operating cars over the bridge was only to charge four cents a fare from any part of Brooklyn across the bridge without a change of cars.

"Hail the day when we will have a four-cent fare," the Mayor replied. "I have no doubt the companies could give it to us if they didn't water their stock so much. But they put a lot of water in stocks nowadays, and then they want to pay dividends upon the water."

The Mayor said Mr. Uhlmann had proposed a year ago to operate cars over the bridge, but President Howell said the bridge was not strong enough.

President Howell is not pleased with the trolley-car plan, and believes in the old cable and the present system of carrying passengers over the bridge.

"I do not think the scheme feasible," he said, yesterday. "It would be impossible for the trolley cars to handle the traffic unless we had a loop system, and that we can't have on the bridge.

"We wanted to put a loop system on the New-York side years ago, but were unable to get the permission to secure the necessary property.

"In this scheme the question of the elevated road passengers is not considered, neither is the question as to what would become of the people who walk to the bridge, and then take the cars to the other side. If, however, this plan was adopted, and the trolley cars ran over the bridge in place of the present cars, I should insist that the bridge get a certain percentage of railroad receipts.

"I am not in favor of the plan."

## SAYS THE ALDERMEN ACT ILLEGALLY

**Magistrate Kudlich Thinks They Have No Right to License Pushcarts.**

Two pushcart peddlers were arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, one charged with obstructing the streets and the other with staying in one place over ten minutes. The first, who showed a license issued by the Board of Aldermen, was fined $1, and the other, who denied that the policeman had timed him, was fined $2.

In fining the men, Magistrate Kudlich said: "As a City Magistrate, I am forced to obey the laws that are given me to act upon, but, as a lawyer, I do not believe the Board of Aldermen has any right legally to grant such licenses. The Court of Appeals has held that the streets cannot be used for anything except the traffic of vehicles.

"Of course, I will continue to fine those proved guilty under the corporation ordinances as long as such ordinances are on the books, but I believe that if the lawyers would make a test case and carry it to the Court of Appeals, it would be decided as I have stated."

This statement of Magistrate Kudlich's, in connection with Corporation Counsel Scott's recent opinion against the legality of allowing individuals to occupy for their personal use parts of the public thoroughfares, caused much discussion among the Aldermen yesterday.

## STRIFE FOR SENATORSHIP CONTINUES

**Differences Between Maryland Republicans Still Unsettled.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 19.—The contest for the United States Senatorship to succeed Charles Hopper Gibson continues quietly but earnestly. The Legislature meets at Annapolis New Year's Day, and the inauguration of Mr. Lowndes, Maryland's first Republican Governor since the war, will take place the Wednesday following. By the 17th the voting for the Senator must begin, and the prospects are that the whole question will be settled by that time.

The main contest is over the Eastern Shore law, which provides that one Senator shall be taken from the eastern side of the Chesapeake Bay. The law is almost a century old, but it remains in spite of the fact that the population of the eastern shore is only one-tenth of the population of the State. The law cannot be repealed because of the closeness of the Senate, and, its unconstitutionality being acknowledged, the only course by which it may be surmounted is to ignore it altogether. The sentiment against this, however, has been increasing, and the probabilities are that it will not be done, but if it should be ignored, the result would be the election of James A. Gary, for many years the Maryland member on the Republican National Committee.

The chances of Congressman George L. Wellington have been diminishing within the past two weeks. The situation among Eastern Shoremen for the place is not changed, as each county has its candidate, and all of them are hopeful.

### Joseph Cook Ill in Japan.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—The friends and admirers of Joseph Cook, will be pained to learn that the venerable lecturer has arrived in Kobe, Japan, from Australia, broken in health and sick unto death. A letter to the American Board of Missions from the Rev. James L. Barton, in Japan, brought the sad news. Mr. Cook has been obliged to cancel all his engagements, and the chances are that he will never entirely regain his former health and vigor.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS

## GRACE KING'S BOOK ON NEW-ORLEANS

NEW-ORLEANS, THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE. By Grace King. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

Ancestors in gala dress, in embroidered waistcoats, in powdered wigs; some smiling, paying their court, others grave, bent on books or papers, or wearing at the neck the cordon of St. Michael and on the velvet coat the starry plaque; beautiful women, one of whom, painted by Largillière, is resplendent under a scarf made of living flowers; pastels in tender, half-effaced shades; other portraits, recent and badly colored by a strolling provincial artist; grandfathers and grandmothers, a young woman in mourning, a young man in Confederate gray uniform, a girl, white and pink, under a Tam o' Shanter with golden tassel; a boy in white, with large collar festooned and open-worked, holding a book which predicted his ineluctable destiny—all these figures tender and familiar, encourage, console, and talk softly to one, with feeble voices coming from a vague and far-off past, in the history of New-Orleans that Grace King has written. She is of New-Orleans, where there are leaves, springs full of songs, flowers in the grass and birds that sing, and she has never been out of their company. Yet one easily divines that she has traveled, since her impressions are delicate, true, faithful, marvelously exact, and intensely her own. All that she relates has been seen, felt, taken from life by her, and she expresses all with the tact of an artist who knows enough words not to fall ever into the commonplace. She has never quitted the Cathedral Quarter, and yet she has been out of it, differing in this from others who have quitted it forever and have never been out of it, having under their feet roots so profoundly mingled with the soil that they never could disentangle them and see their native land in a perspective.

In perspective it may not be grander. There were so many domains, so many fields, so many prairies, so many forests and bayous in the plantations of the creoles; there was such an abundance in their welcome. Whoever wished came, ate, installed himself for a sojourn long or short at his pleasure, and remained, if necessary, for months. Nothing could be simpler. It was sufficient for one to arrive, to say, "Here I am," and one had at his disposition horses, dogs, guns, an inexhaustible country, and beds fit for Archbishops and canons. It was a fatuously excessive hospitality, but it had its heroic and touching traits, and those who have lived in it in their infancy have good reason to say to themselves that destiny owes nothing to them in their old age. Now they may live on rays of moonlight, but then they dined at tables the remnants of which might have satisfied Rabelais's Grandgousier and his good wife Gargamelle. Then, if they were visitors, they were loaded with gifts like the wanderers in the "Odyssey," and if they were hosts their lands had cold fountains which the natives indemnified with naïve offerings, and where fairies came at night to dance and communicate their incurable fever of poetry. How beautiful the anecdotes and legends of Louisiana were when told in their environment! How charmingly reflected they are in Grace King's book, which retains the silvery, singing intonation of the voices that tell them!

There were the "Coureurs de Bois," led by Iberville and Bienville; the French, led by men like St. Denis, whom his secretary, Jallot, describes as traveling with an escort of twenty-four Spanish horsemen over the 250 miles to the capital of Mexico, to be arrested by the Viceroy, released, married, and thrown into a world of romance and scenes that women fear, but the men that act in love; the nuns of the Ursuline Order, led by Madeleine Hachard; the Spaniards, who are not hated because their cruel leader, O'Reilly, was of Irish descent; the Capuchin monks, some of whom were Spanish and ascetic, and others French and tolerant, like Father Dagobert; the refugees from San Domingo, with their company of French comedians, and their long tales of Congo savagery; the Americans, led by Claiborne and Wilkinson, and those, even less polished, who came with Jackson. There were the Parisian women, who came with their ideals of France, "snuff boxes, high-heeled slippers, euphemisms, minuets, and gavottes"; the women of Canada, who had been forced by the necessities of climate to transform themselves into intrepid border heroines; the heiresses of Spain, like the wife of Marquis de Casa Calvo; the exiles from the provinces of France, like the Manon of Prévost's story, and the "Filles à la Cassette," sent by the King as wives for officers. There were La Salle's project for a chain of fortified forts along the line of the Mississippi and of the great tributaries from Canada to the Gulf; Iberville's plan for consolidating the Indians into connecting links between the posts in order to attach not only the country, but the people, to France; Bienville's foundation of New-Orleans; Law's seductive scheme of finance; the secret clause in the Duc de Choiseul's treaty with Spain which made Louisiana Spanish, provoked the first declaration of independence in the New World, and the most pathetic execution imaginable of patriots; the retrocession to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, the purchase of the country by the United States; the civil war, and the tyranny of Butler; the reconstruction.

All the phases took a dramatic form, all the individuals were picturesque, all the incidents shaped themselves into poetic tales, for the land was full of mysteries and the men were ardent, adventurous, impulsive, instinctive, or gently swayed by the swinging imaginations of the Latins. In years their experience of life, which was not unlike that of the ancient Egyptians—since the Mississippi is like the Nile, deathly and luxurious, making islands which they call "islets" of their blocks and rich fields of their wasted lands—invested them with a resignation, a patience, ideas that, strangely mingled with Parisian gayety and always affected by American invasion, have produced in what people will persist in calling the French quarter of New-Orleans, one of the most interesting types of society that an analytical philosopher ever studied. They are complex in lines as simple as those of an antique bas-relief; they are enchanting even in their faults. They are perpetually contradicting the most dearly loved theories, and defying all experiments that the world has made since the world has been self-conscious, and yet they may be only liked. The author makes the apology in their own way:

"Critical cities note that for a city of the United States, New-Orleans is not enterprising enough, that she has not competition enough in her, that she is un-American, in fact, too creole. This is a criticism that can be classed in two ways; either among her qualities or her defects. It is palpably certain that she is careless in regard to opportunities for financial profit and that she is an indifferent contestant with other cities for great development and population extension. Schemes do not come to her in search of millionaire patrons; millionaires are not fond of coming to her in search of schemes; noble suitors, even, do not come to her for heiresses. It is extremely doubtful if she will ever be rich, as riches are accounted in the New World, this transplanted Parisian city. So many efforts have been expended to make her rich. In vain. She does not respond to the process. It seems to bore her. She is too impatient, indiscreet, too frank with her tongue, too free with her hand, and—this is confidential talk in New-Orleans—the American millionaire is an impossible type to her. She certainly has been admonished enough by political economists. 'Any one,' say they, 'who can forego a certain amount of pleasure can become rich.' She retorts, (retorts are quicker with her than reason,) 'And any one who can forego a certain amount of riches can have pleasure.'

"And what, if she be a money-spender rather than a money-saver; and if, in addition, she be arbitrary in her dislikes, tyrannical in her loves, high-tempered, luxurious, pleasure-loving; if she be an enigma to prudes and a paradox to Puritans; if, in short, she be possessed of all the defects of the overblooded rather than those of the underblooded, is she not, all in all, charming? Is she not (that rarest of all qualities in American cities) individual, interesting? Her tempers, her furies, if you will, past, is she not gentle, sympathetic, tender? Can any city or women be more delicately frank, sincere, unegotistic? Is there a grain of malice in her composition? Have even her worst detractors ever suspected her of that mongrel vice—meanness?"

One of the last acts of Bienville was to found a charity hospital from a legacy left by a humble sailor for that purpose; the Marquis de Vaudreuil gave to his colonial palace the grandeur and elegance of Versailles; Mme. Pradel risked her magnolia groves in the cause of the patriots against Spain; John McDonogh deprived himself of all the luxuries and of most of the necessities of life in order that the city might have free schools; Margaret was poor, and had all the benevolence of those who have suffered and have not become cynical; Judah Touro had no religious partiality in his charity; Tulane founded a university; and all, in shades of racial characteristics, in singular traits, expressed the sentiments of that Creole population which will never be practical and wherein the gravest contradiction is made against lack of altruism. The author has powdered her book with the fragrance of this, in references to the Colapissa Indian, who gave his life in atonement for the crime of his son; to Noyau, who refused O'Reilly's pardon, tendered on condition that he should abandon his companions; to the negro slave, who cut off his hands so as not to act as executioner; to a hundred details of Louisianian life, in which compassion, self-sacrifice, and consideration for others came without an effort. The influence of the Roman Catholic Church, the influence of the émigrés, the influence of the various nationalities reverberated in the architecture of the Cabildo, the cool houses, with courtyards inclosed, and the new villas; the music of the opera, the dramas of the Théâtre d'Orleans, the annual carnival, the impression of various individualities, as Lafitte, the pirate, who was as patriotic as Fenimore Cooper's Corsair; Mandeville de Marigny, who had the adventures of a Musketeer and the polish of a diplomat; Charles Gayarré, whose entire life was in the city's archives—all these things are fragrantly reflected in Miss King's book.

In two paragraphs, which are fairly expressive of the style and sentiment of Miss King's entire work, one who likes her subject may find some of the secrets of the charm of it, a singular charm that she admirably conveys:

"The world foreign to France was amazed at the heroism displayed by the delicate ladies of the Court of Louis XVI., stepping from the gateway of the Conciergerie to the tumbrels of the guillotine, passing from their erring mortality of earth to the bar of heaven's immortal justice with a firmness and composure that unnerved their executioners. All the world was astonished, except themselves; for they at least knew the qualities of their defects." She says also:

"The festival of the dead might be called the festival of the history of the city. Year after year, from under their decorations of evergreens and immortelles, roses and chrysanthemums, the tombstones recall to the All Saints' pilgrims the names and dates of the past; identifying the events with the sure precision of geological strata. On them are chronicled the names of the French and Canadian first settlers, the Spanish names and Spanish epitaphs of that domination, the names of the émigrés from the French Revolution, from the different West Indian islands, the names of the refugees from Napoleon's army, the first sprinkling of American names, and those interesting English names that tell how the wounded prisoners of Pakenham's army preferred remaining in the land of their captivity to returning home."

### LITERARY NOTES

—Edward Arnold expects to issue early in January the long-promised book by Slatin Pasha, formerly Governor of Darfur. The title of the book is "Fire and Sword in the Sudan."

—Two volumes soon to appear in Bohn's Library will contain selections from the writings of John Stuart Mill.

—A new edition of William Morris's "Earthly Paradise" will be issued from the Kelmscott Press, in eight volumes, bound in vellum.

—A work on the big game of South Africa, by John S. Millais, soon to be published by the Macmillan Company, will have the title "A Breath from the Veldt."

—Dean Hole's "Little Tour in America" is about ready, at Edward Arnold's. The visit of the Dean to this country in the Winter of 1894-5 is still remembered, and his observations ought to have much interest here.

—The appointment of George Saintsbury to a professorship at Edinburgh University will not interfere with his prefaces to Macmillan & Co.'s edition of Balzac. He had written them all before the appointment was made.

—At a London auction sale recently a copy of the first edition of Stevenson's "Inland Voyage" brought $54, and the first edition of his "New Arabian Nights" $40. Each was an autograph copy, and had been presented to the late P. G. Hamerton.

—From Boston we are promised a new magazine of the "Chap Book" class, called "The Fly Leaf." It is edited by Walter Blackburn Harte. "The Fly Leaf" is "devoted to the new—new men, new women, new ideas, whimseys, and things."

—A second edition of Mrs. Julia Keese Colles's book of a few years ago on "Authors and Writers Associated with Morristown" is soon to be published. The first edition, which comprised 500 copies, was practically all sold within a month of publication.

—Of Kipling's "Second Jungle Book" some 40,000 copies had been sold some time ago.

—A pretty little book, of convenient pocket size, is "The Bicycle Register," a notebook for riders, which has just been prepared by a young woman cyclist. Being informed that the small volume is "a notebook for riders," and presupposing more voluminous advice upon the overwritten subject of cycling, it is refreshing to open the book and find the pages blank. Each rider must do his own writing. The double pages across the book are ruled and divided into six columns. These are headed, on the first page, "From," "To," "Date," and on the page opposite "Miles," "Time," and the widest column is left for "Remarks." "The Register" affords an easy method for a cyclist to keep a history of his whole life on the wheel. Miss F. E. Shelton arranged the book, and it is for sale at the New-York Exchange for Woman's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

NYMPHS, NIXIES, AND NAIADS. Legends of the Rhine. By M. A. B. Evans. Illustrated. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE GOLD DIGGINGS OF CAPE HORN. A Study of Life in Tierre del Fuego and Patagonia. By John R. Spears. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE MARVELLOUS ADVENTURES OF SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE, Kt. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

THE QUEST OF THE ABSOLUTE. By H. de Balzac. Translated by Ellen Marriage. With a preface by George Saintsbury. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

AN ARTIST IN THE HIMALAYAS. By A. D. McCormick. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON. Locksley Hall and Other Poems. A Dream of Fair Women and Other Poems. Two volumes. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents per volume.

A DORIC REED. By Zitella Cooke. 24mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. 75 cents.

YOUTHFUL ECCENTRICITY A PRE-

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31 W. 23d St., New-York.

CURSOR OF CRIME. By Forbes Winslow. 24mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 50 cents.

THE HISTORY OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN. By Montagu Burrows. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

ROSE OF DUTCHER'S COOLLY. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.50.

A SCIENTIFIC DEMONSTRATION OF THE FUTURE LIFE. By Thomson J. Hudson. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

ROUND ABOUT A BRIGHTON COACH OFFICE. By Maude Egerton King. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

THE GODS GIVE MY DONKEY WINGS. By Angus Evan Abbott. 24mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.

MACAIRE. A Melodramatic Farce. By Robert Louis Stevenson and William E. Henley. 18mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.

POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES. By Robert Ellis Thompson. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

## IMPROMPTU FIREWORKS DISPLAY

### A Factory in New-Jersey Provides a Series of Brilliant Explosions in the Night.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 20.—There was an impromptu display of fireworks at 3 o'clock this morning at Charles Gebhardt's fireworks factory, on the Newark Plank Road. There were nine buildings in a group, surrounded by a high fence. Some of them were used as workshops. One of them, the largest of the group, was a storehouse. It was filled with skyrockets, bombs, Roman candles, and other fireworks that had been finished and packed away for the Fourth of July.

The origin of the fire cannot be ascertained. There was no fire on the premises when the place was locked up last night, and everything was safe. Residents of the neighborhood were startled by a series of explosions, and a moment later the roof of the storehouse was scattered in the air, falling in fragments in the adjacent fields.

When the firemen arrived they found the air above the storehouse bright with Roman candles, skyrockets, and bombs, which exploded as fast as the fire reached them. Finally the heat exploded the remaining combustibles simultaneously, and the display was over. The firemen contented themselves with preventing the spread of the flames to the other buildings. The loss is $5,000.

The only person who saw the beginning of the fire was Louis Mockburger, the watchman. He was asleep in the office, and the first shock threw him out of bed. He ran to the nearest firebox and turned in an alarm. No one about the place could say what caused the first explosion. It is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a locomotive of the Newark and New-York Railroad. Another theory is that the explosions were caused by spontaneous combustion.

## MR. BERESFORD PUT MR. NOXON OUT

### A New-Rochelle Auction Interrupted by an Exciting Incident.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Dec. 20.—Charles H. Noxon, a lawyer and editor of The Westchester County Tribune, was ejected last evening from the jewelry store of Beresford & Co., in Main Street, by George C. Beresford.

Mr. Beresford has been closing out his stock of goods here at auction. The sale was going on when Mr. Noxon entered the store. Mr. Beresford, who was standing beside the auctioneer, shouted:

"I want you to get out of here. I prefer your room to your company."

There were many persons in the store, and all of them were startled by Mr. Beresford's remark. Some started toward the door. Mr. Noxon alone remained undisturbed. The auctioneer cried his wares in vain. No one paid any attention to him. The sale was at a standstill.

Mr. Beresford, when he saw that Mr. Noxon stood still, walked up to him and pushed him.

"I don't want you in here," Mr. Beresford said. Mr. Noxon remonstrated. Mr. Beresford repeated: "I don't want you in here," and he again pushed Mr. Noxon. The remarks and pushing were continued until Mr. Noxon reached the sidewalk.

Mr. Noxon did not try to enter the store again. He said that as it was an auction sale any one who behaved himself had a right to stand inside the room.

Mr. Noxon was indicted some time ago for grand larceny, and was tried and convicted, but a new trial has been granted. The charge against Mr. Noxon was that he appropriated $50 collected from one of his clients.

Mr. Noxon formerly had an office over Mr. Beresford's store. Mr. Beresford declared that Mr. Noxon used gas that Mr. Beresford had to pay for. Mr. Noxon recently printed a sarcastic paragraph in his paper about Mr. Beresford's auction.

### Austria Buys the Yulee House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Austria is the third European power to acquire in fee a site for its legation in the United States. The property on Connecticut Avenue known as the Yulee house, built by the late Senator Yulee of Florida and directly opposite to the British Embassy, was yesterday purchased for Mr. Ladislaus Hegelmüller von Hengervar for the sum of $80,000. The house is one of the best in the city, and its location is in the heart of the most desirable residence portion, near the legations of several other countries. Great Britain and Germany are the other countries whose embassies are on their own property.

### Sudden Death of a Bride.

Mrs. Susan Griffin, nineteen years old, died suddenly yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. Duryea, 154 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Griffin was married Sunday at her home in Rondout to Henry L. Griffin of Sag Harbor, L. I. They were on their way to spend the Christmas holidays at Sag Harbor, and stopped to spend the night with Brooklyn friends. Death was due to pleurisy.

## TO REORGANIZE OUR ARMY

### The Secretary of War's Recommendation Is Practical.

### BUT IT DOES NOT EXTEND FAR ENOUGH

### Many of the Staff Departments Should Be Consolidated, and the Strength of the Force Increased.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

In his annual report for the current year the Secretary of War renews his recommendation for the consolidation of the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Pay Departments into a single one, not alone upon the plea of aiding the necessary development of the strength of the real army by increasing the soldiers of the line to the 30,000 contemplated by the law, but also upon the score of better administration and economy.

As the chief duties of the first two are now practically performed by the Lieutenants of the line actually present with troops, and those of the other can also just as well and efficiently be performed by these same officers, with the aid of but a few of the army of clerks now employed by the officers of these ornamental and excessively expensive staff departments, it will only be necessary to provide a chief for what may be very properly designated the Department of Transportation and Supplies for the army—each Major and Brigadier General in command of the troops also being provided with a subordinate "chief," or administrative head, requiring them, of course, to perform the trinitarian duties now required of the poor and unfortunate, as well as often inexperienced Lieutenants, who, be it remembered, always get there just the same, and who will still continue in the future as in the past to perform most of the arduous practical work of the new department.

We have in the army virtually three divisions and six departments, the former commanded by the Major, and the latter by the Brigadier Generals, and this fact should be specially noted—as upon it should be based the organization of all the departments necessary in the staff of the army.

For the consolidated department contemplated by the Secretary of War there would be required:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief of the Army, Brigadier General | 1 |
| Chiefs of divisions, Colonels | 3 |
| Chiefs of departments, Lieutenant Colonels | 6 |
| Principal depots, (Boston, New-York, Chicago, New-Orleans, Denver, and San Francisco,) Majors | 6 |
| Minor Depots, and for Assistants— | |
| Captains | 18 |
| First Lieutenants | 18 |
| Second Lieutenants | 18 |
| Total | 70 |

An officer should enter every department of the staff with the rank of Second Lieutenant, just as he enters the line.

There is not an experienced commanding officer in the line of the army to-day but who will maintain the above indicated organization to be theoretically correct, and practically all that is necessary even for a very much larger army than we now have, especially if a proper and modest distribution be made to the present post quartermasters and commissaries of the horde of clerks now eating their heads off in idleness for want of something to do in the present departments, which are organized upon a scale sufficient for an army of over half a million of soldiers of the line, and which, it is needless to say, can hardly be claimed as necessary in time of peace.

The Secretary of War hints at other departments that may also be consolidated with great advantage. The Adjutant and Inspector General's Departments should be consolidated into a general staff, giving to its officers positive rank and the right to command, as in the German, French, and other armies, and then educate and select its officers, as is done in these armies, and nothing yet advocated would be more conducive to the good of the service. Think of any Inspector General who never in his life held higher command rank than that of Captain, (and who has not even exercised the command of that rank for a score of years or more,) undertaking to "inspect" a veteran Colonel who has never done any other duty than to exercise the command of troops, and undertaking to criticise his methods of command, instruction, and discipline! A more preposterous absurdity cannot be found in barbaric China to-day.

Bearing in mind the sub-divisions of the army, as above noted, and also the necessities of a thoroughly organized and equipped war school, with its proper administrative officers and others as instructors, we would have:

GENERAL STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief, Brigadier General | 1 |
| Chiefs of divisions, &c., Colonels | 4 |
| Chiefs of departments, &c., Lieutenant Colonels | 8 |
| Instructors, assistants, Majors | 8 |
| Instructors, assistants, Captains | 12 |
| Total | 33 |

The Judge Advocate's department should be abolished root and branch, chiefly because the law and customs of the service contemplate the performance of the confidential duties of the General ordering the court, and that this confidential work cannot be intrusted to any other officer than his chief of staff, who would have charge of the records. Again, with the advent of the army "lawyer" came the necessity for "working up business," new laws, new cases, &c. Result, innumerable courts, more desertions, and a train of evils, the causes for which have been sought for in every direction save the right one, i. e., the army lawyer.

Courts martial in the past have been, and should continue to be, courts of honor. No class of officers has ever been introduced into any army producing such evil and totally unnecessary effects as have resulted from the establishment of the Judge Advocate's department in our army.

The Signal Corps should also be abolished, and its duties performed by the Engineer Corps, just as in the English Army, and nowhere better.

If the Secretary of War will go carefully over the roster of this same Engineer Corps he will find mighty few of its officers doing any duty as military engineers, and if he will examine the status of these officers, he will find a far greater number of competent military engineers in the line—in the artillery, for instance—than in the Corps of Engineers. The reason is not far to seek. Men who spend their lives in the duties of dredging out rivers and harbors are not men who can acquire skill in military engineering, however able and anxious they may be to do so. This corps should be confined to its legitimate duties, whereby some $15,000,000 per year appropriated for civil works would not appear to the general public as charged to the cost of the army, very much to its disadvantage in many ways. Including signal trains, &c., in its duties, there would be required:

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief, Brigadier General | 1 |
| Chiefs of divisions, &c., Colonels | 4 |
| Chiefs of departments, &c., Lieutenant Colonels | 8 |
| Assistants, Majors | 8 |
| Assistants, Captains | 12 |
| Assistants, First Lieutenants | 12 |
| Assistants, Second Lieutenants | 12 |
| Total | 57 |

The same conditions apply to the Ordnance Department, which, now, not only constructs, but then tries and tests its own productions, and as a natural result, pronounces its own handiwork to be good, a process which no good business man or firm would tolerate for an instant when material is made for it by another. All the work done at Sandy Hook, and all similar work done elsewhere, and requiring the presence of so many unnecessary ordnance officers is essentially artillery work, pure and simple, and beyond question of doubt should be conducted by artillerymen under supervision of artillery officers. These are the persons who are to use the guns in war or peace, and it is their province alone to say whether or not the guns are what they are represented to be, or such as are required for artillery purposes. The Secretary of War should call the "bluff" of the chief of this department when asking for more officers, by ordering to be done by artillery officers all artillery work now done by ordnance officers, when he will no doubt be surprised at the large number of extra and unnecesary officers this department actually has. Properly and efficiently to perform all its legitimate duties there should be not to exceed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief, Brigadier General | 1 |
| Directors, Colonels | 2 |
| Principal Assistants, Lieutenant Colonels | 2 |
| Assistants, Majors | 2 |
| Assistants, Captains | 8 |
| Assistants, First Lieutenants | 8 |
| Assistants, Second Lieutenants | 8 |
| Total | 31 |

We readily find in our army what has been found in others from time immemorial, that there are enormous, and for the most part, useless departments of non-combatants eating up the substance of the army and destroying its efficiency. What is really needed can be summarized as follows:

| | Officers. |
|---|---|
| General Staff | 33 |
| Department of Engineers | 57 |
| Department of Transportation and Supplies | 70 |
| Department of Ordnance | 31 |
| Total | 191 |
| Present total | 542 |
| Gain | 351 |

Now comes the most important consideration of all. The President, his Secretary of War, and all of the general and other senior officers of the army have for a long time been urging upon the attention of Congress the absolute necessity for the reorganization of the line of the army to enable it to meet the battle requirements of modern arms and tactics. But to secure this end in an efficient manner will necessitate an addition of at least 5,000 enlisted men, at an additional cost, the Secretary estimates, of $1,200,000 per year. At first blush the average public citizen of this good country would never for a moment suppose that the above indicated reduction of 351 staff officers would provide the enormous sum of $1,200,000, or in effect add 5,000 men—fighting men—to our army instead of this paltry 351 non-combatants. But all this is much more than true, and we can gain about 150 good soldiers for each one of these ornamental gentlemen dispensed with. For the pay and allowances, traveling expenses, &c., of these 351 staff officers amounts to over $1,300,000 annually—not only paying for the Secretary of War's reorganization and 5,000 more men, but leaving a comfortable balance of over $100,000.

At the same time, be it ever well remembered, the real staff work in our army would still be performed by the Lieutenants of the line, exactly as it is now being performed, and some of this $100,000 might be used to increase their compensation commensurate with the increased duties performed.

There is still another very great advantage and saving which the Secretary has not pointed out; there would—even after assigning necessary clerks to line staff officers—be a large saving in the amount of clerical hire, transportation, &c., while a large number of enlisted men would be returned to military duty who are now doing clerical duty in the various staff departments.

There is absolutely no part of our army requiring reorganization so much as its staff departments. When this has been done, even the most economically disposed Congress will find it an easy matter to provide a modern organization for the line of the army, and at the same time add 5,000 or more men to its fighting strength.

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1895. X. Y.

## LAST DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN IN UTAH

### Judge Powers, Who Conducted It, Finds Encouragement for 1896.

Judge A. W. Powers, who conducted the last campaign in Utah for the Democrats, recently made his report on the conduct of the campaign. He showed that less than $10,000 was expended by the State Committee, which sent out 3,800 typewritten letters and 135,000 documents. It also thoroughly covered the Territory with able speakers, in spite of the difficulty of transportation. The report also contains the following interesting information.

It is not necessary to follow the history of the campaign step by step. The events are so recent that they are within the memory of all. It is enough to say that no Chairman was ever more heartily supported than was I. There was never more intelligent work done than the assistance rendered by the various county and precinct committees, and to-day the Democratic Party is thoroughly organized, inspired by hopeful feeling for the future, and ready to-day to do battle for the principles of our party.

The campaign was the most remarkable ever fought in Utah, or anywhere else. We were compelled to face conditions of the most trying nature. We were obliged to reform our lines in the face of the enemy, and in the end, while we were repulsed, we cannot be truly said to have been defeated. And more than all else the campaign on our side was honorable, square, and manly. Even the most ardent Republicans cannot charge us with having done the least thing that was disreputable. We stand to-day unterrified and ready for another battle.

We have established the fact that there are more than 19,000 Democrats in Utah who cannot be turned from their party allegiance. This solid body of men will advance again and again, if need be, upon the Republican lines until it gains the victory which it so well deserves.

The total registration last Fall was 49,717. The total number of votes polled at the last election was 41,662; 8,055 registered voters failed to vote. The total number polled in 1894 was 41,428, the increase being only 294. The average Republican vote for 1894 was 21,378; for 1895, 21,278, showing a Republican loss of 100. The average Democratic vote for 1894 was 19,419. The average Democratic vote for 1895 was 19,125, a Democratic loss of 294, the Democrats losing 194 more votes than the Republicans.

The Populist vote for 1894 was 700. The average Populist vote in 1895 was 1,247, a gain for the Populists of 547. I believe that 75 per cent. of the Populist vote came from the Democratic Party. Cannon had a majority over Rawlins for Congress in 1894 of 1,820; Allen had only 897 majority over Roberts, showing a gain for the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1895 of 921. The vote for Roberts, Democrat, and Hogan, Populist, amounts to 20,616, Hogan receiving 1,150 votes and Roberts 19,666. Allen's vote was 20,563, giving Roberts and Hogan 253 majority over Allen.

Thus, the Republican candidate for Congress was the choice of a minority of the voters. Wells, Republican candidate for Governor, had 233 majority over Lawrence, Populist, and Caine, Democrat.

The most gratifying Democratic gains were in Salt Lake County. Roberts lost the county by only 573 votes, as against 1,708 majority for the Republican candidate to locate university lands in 1894, a Democratic gain of 1,135. Caine (Democratic candidate for Governor) lost the county by 1,160, a Democratic gain of 548. The highest majority for any Republican candidate upon the State ticket in Salt Lake County was 1,471, a Democratic gain, as compared with 1894, of 237. Had the rest of the Territory done as well as Salt Lake County, we would have triumphantly elected our ticket.

The prospects for the Democratic Party in the campaign of 1896 are bright. We shall then elect Presidential Electors, a Congressman, members of the Legislature to choose a United States Senator, and county officers.

One of the most important of the late political movements in Utah has been the change made in the editorial staff of The Salt Lake Herald, whereby C. W. Penrose retires and B. H. Roberts, Democratic candidate for Congress this year, succeeds him. The Utah Democrats have been dissatisfied with Mr. Penrose, as he has been more desirous of hushing up all evidences of Church interference in politics than of denouncing them. He has been in very close relations with George Q. Cannon, and was always reluctant to criticise him.

Mr. Roberts has been resisting these influences for years. As a consequence there has been an antagonism in the Church between him and Mr. Cannon. He is a vigorous writer, and during the last campaign his speeches were noted for their outspoken denunciation of Church interference and determination to resist it, no matter from what source it might come. As he is acquainted with all the facts and now has the power to expose them, the Democrats of Utah will be greatly aided.

## TROLLEY DAMAGE SUITS IN JERSEY CITY

### One Dismissed, Another Continued Because a Witness Ran Away.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 20.—William Boylan of Paterson in September last fell from a trolley car of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Company while endeavoring to regain his hat, which had blown off. A car wheel crushed his foot, and it was amputated. He brought suit before Judge Lippincott for $25,000 damages. The court to-day ordered a non-suit on the ground of contributory negligence.

Four other suits growing out of one accident, the wrecking of a wagon in which Robert and James Hanlon, Patrick Garrity, and Mary S. O'Neill of New-York were injured, was set down for to-day, but was postponed to Jan. 13 because the motorman who caused the accident could not be found. His name is Fitzsimmons. A man of that name was called as a witness, when it was discovered that the negligent motorman ran away immediately after the accident, while the Fitzsimmons produced by the company knew nothing about the matter.

### Delaware Wants a Good Deal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Willis (Rep., Del.,) to-day introduced in the House a bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors in Delaware, as follows:

For the inland waterway from Chincoteague, Va., to the Delaware Bay, near Lewes, Del., $100,000.
For Broadkiln River, $21,500.
For Wilmington Harbor, to complete existing project, $22,634.
For Appoquinimink River, $10,000.
For Smyrna River, $10,000.
For Murderkill River, $10,000.
For Mispillion River, to complete, $21,500.
For Broad Creek, to complete, $10,000.
For Nanticoke River, to complete, $15,000.
For Delaware Breakwater, to complete, $220,000.
For repairing iron pier at Lewes, $7,660.

It is safe to say that few of these items will be approved.

### Britain's Encroachments.

From The Baltimore American.

It is high time that British encroachments should be resisted. It is a well-known fact that England has for years been wanting the earth, and now that Dunraven is claiming the water also, something must be done.

## WAR A TERRIBLE CALAMITY

### Dr. Rainsford Opposes the Idea—Would Not "Withdraw the Hand of Friendship" from England.

The last of three half-hour talks to business men was given at noon yesterday by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford in St. Paul's Chapel.

"God forbid that up on the approach of the sacred holidays we should become involved in an insidious and wicked contest, the result of which would be something appalling," Dr. Rainsford said. 'Let us not become misled by the heat of impulsive passion, and be induced to withdraw the hand of friendship from our brethren across the sea.'

"Let us implore that Almighty Disposer, whose visitation on earth we are soon to celebrate, to intervene His mercy and prevent such an awful calamity. The very thought of such a war is terrible. With 65,000,000 on the one side and 40,000,000 on the other, we cannot imagine anything more to be avoided, nor anything more threatening to the interests of Christianity. Let us remember that we are first Christians and next men.

"I have urged upon you in these three addresses the necessity of knowing Christ and the necessity of following Him, despite conventionality, if you would know Him. Who is there among you who does not realize that at the present time more than at any period in our recent history we need Christ for a mediator and a guide. When I tell you that you should follow Christ, I do not mean that you do so alone in body, but that the mind, the will, and the spirit should accompany the body.

"We must forsake all earthly considerations if they interfere with our endeavors to follow Christ. We all have a conventionality about us adapted to our peculiar callings, and this is what has proved so dangerous to our spiritual welfare. We are too apt to seek to please men as a preparatory step toward reaching Christ."

Dr. Rainsford concluded by saying that he hoped his three short sermons had accomplished the purpose for which they were delivered—to convince his hearers that the chief motive in life should be to please God.

## GIFTS FOR LITTLE ITALIANS

### *CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION AT THE LEONARD STREET SCHOOL.*

### Exercises by the Older Children and Games by the Younger Ones—Santa Claus Attends in Person.

Christmas for the children has begun, and Santa Claus never received a more thunderous applause than he did at the Italian School of the Children's Aid Society, 156-160 Leonard Street, yesterday afternoon.

There was a genuine Santa Claus there—a Santa Claus with a jolly red face, a long white beard, and a big cloak of gray fur, which he had evidently prepared in anticipation of cold weather.

He is a very busy Santa even at this early day, and he only dashed into the schoolroom, capered around in a very youthful fashion, left a cluster of drums which he carried, and disappeared while the children shouted and stamped until there seemed to be a genuine stage thunder storm.

There were 600 children in the room, the regular attendants of the school. They sat in a bower of flags and combinations of flags—those of the United States predominating, but the Italian flag was not neglected. The children learn at the school to be good citizens of the United States, but also to remember the land of their fathers.

Saluting the flag was one of the principal exercises of the day. It was performed by the whole school together as one of the opening exercises, and later by the little tots of the school, with the appropriate gestures.

"We give our hands and our hearts to God and our country," they repeat in chorus. "One country, one languish"—that is a hard word for them—"and one flag." The last word comes out with emphasis, and each small finger points to the flag.

There was marching by the smaller scholars, singing by both large and small, and then the bigger girls gave one song in Italian, with a very lively chorus.

The little ones had some exercises all by themselves, marching into the room led by a small soldier in a cocked hat and carrying a drum. Then they became butterflies, birds flying, and birds in their nests; bees sipping honey from the flowers—which were the other children—and chickens, which was the most interesting play of all.

The children explained the games with songs, and perhaps the chickens were intended to explain themselves, for they kept up a most vigorous crowing. But they must have been Italian birds, for surely no American hen ever announced her mission in life in such a shrill childish voice.

To become a hen it is necessary for the small boy or girl to stoop down and clasp both hands together. Then the little human hen hops around inside the ring of children, who sing of the "pretty hen which runs so fast." There was a little poetic license in that reference to speed, for the little human hens had really about all they could do to keep from toppling over on their small heads.

They crowed loudly, however, despite their inconvenient attitudes, and one small boy, his red shirt waist nearly covered by his big suspenders, and his trousers, which came nearly up to his chin, kept up his cackling, loud and clear, until after all the others had stopped.

The military drill of the older boys from twelve to fourteen wound up the exercises by the children. The boys were in uniform, brass-buttoned coats, and caps. The boys were drilled by Col. Kenyon of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, and they did him credit, particularly the smallest boy of all, a bright little fellow, who headed the line.

At the close of the drill, Col. Kenyon made a few remarks, saying that at Cromwell, N. Y., where the company was in camp for a week during the Summer, they were the pride of the place, and won many prizes.

Santa Claus came in then, and disappeared again immediately, perhaps for his Summer clothes, and then the presents were given out—dolls for the girls, trumpets, guns, and drums for the boys. There was candy, apples, and oranges for each. There will be clothes and shoes for them all on Monday.

A. E. Cerqua is Superintendent of the school, and Mrs. Anna Van Rhyn, Principal. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan was one of the guests yesterday, and William Ware Locke, Superintendent of the Summer Vacation Schools, was also present.

## GEN. CULLUM'S BEQUEST TO THE NATION

### New-York's Demand for an Inheritance Tax in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—"Must the United States pay a succession or legacy tax upon a fund bequeathed to it in the State of New-York?" is the question involved in a case docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day.

The late brevet Major Gen. George W. Cullum of the Engineer Corps provided in his will that the sum of $250,000 should be given to the United States, on condition that within five years after his death it would construct at West Point a fire-proof memorial hall, "to be a receptacle of statues, busts, memorial tablets, and portraits of distinguished deceased officers and graduates of the Military Academy, of paintings of battle scenes, trophies of war, and such other objects as may tend to give elevation to the military profession." The bequest was accepted by an act of Congress approved July 23, 1892. Besides this, Gen. Cullum also left to the Superintendent and professors of West Point Academy a fund of $20,000, the interest on which should be devoted to the purchase of articles suitable to be placed in the memorial hall; also $20,000, the income from which should be applied to the publication in decennial periods of Gen. Cullum's biographical register of the officers and graduates of the military academy; also $7,000 to the association of graduates of the academy.

The total amount of general legacies adopted by the will was $713,200, but the amount available for paying them was but $499,240, so they were scaled 30 per cent. The legacy to the Government on this basis was appraised at $175,000, and on this the Controller of New-York City demanded the payment of a tax of $8,755, by the Government of the United States. The assessment of the tax was approved by Surrogate Fitzgerald; later by the General Term of the Supreme Court in New-York County, and then by the Court of Appeals of New-York State. From that judgment the United States District Attorney appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The appeal was based on the grounds that the United States is not a body politic or corporate within the provisions of the laws of New-York; that the State has no power to tax any real or personal estate of the United States, and that if the legacy is one in trust, as the appraiser found, it is in trust for a society whose funds are exempt from taxation.

## GOV. MORTON'S MESSAGE

### The Chief Executive Is Preparing His Annual State Paper.

### EXCISE AND THE GREATER NEW-YORK

### Closest Friends of the Governor Do Not Pretend to Know the Attitude He Will Take on These Matters.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Gov. Morton has been giving consideration of late to the message which he will send to the Legislature when it comes together in January. He has before him a great quantity of information from the several departments of the State Government, and has conferred with many well-known men on topics as to which those departments do not contribute information.

Among these are the question of excise and the proposed Greater New-York. These two matters, according to the present outlook, will be the ones most prominent before the lawmakers this Winter, and the attitude of Gov. Morton regarding them has accordingly awakened a great deal of interest.

Such public men as have talked with Gov. Morton on these topics, however, have learned that he can keep just as silent as to his intentions on these matters as on any other question which has come before him.

The Governor's closest friends do not claim to know what he will recommend on either question, and any outline of his message, so far as these questions are concerned, would be simply guesswork.

Gov. Morton has been acquiring information and suggestions, however, on the excise question, and this fact, as well as the prominence which it had in the last campaign, have led to the belief that he intends to discuss it at any rate and possibly make recommendations as to legislation. That these recommendations will be in any very detailed shape is not believed by the Republicans.

The Governor has, however, taken the trouble to examine the proposed measures as they have been prepared by various individuals or organizations to be introduced in the Legislature and made public. He has also at hand some information as to the practical working of the excise law in Ohio. It was on this essentially that the Raines bill was based last Winter, and it is along the same line that certain country legislators propose to prepare a bill for introduction this Winter.

The Sunday opening question, according to the belief of some of the Governor's friends, will be disposed of in one of two ways, namely, by a declaration against it, following the arguments of Warner Miller, or by ignoring it entirely. That is essentially like saying there will be no declaration by the Governor in favor of any Sunday opening, or anything that can be construed as such.

Various Senators from the country districts and Lieut. Gov. Saxton have made calls of greater or less duration upon Gov. Morton during the last week. Prior to that, Senator Raines was at the Executive Chamber, and in addition to excise is said to have discussed possible changes in the ballot law. An effort is to be made this Winter to secure a change from the present form of the blanket ballot to that indorsed by the City Club of New-York last year. Mr. Raines is well satisfied with the present blanket ballot, and as the law which brings it into use is his own, he is naturally jealous of any attempt to wipe it off the statute book.

The Greater New-York has been juggled with since Gov. Morton discussed the subject last year. Apparently he was then in favor of pushing through the consolidation of the cities which had voted on the question at the preceding election. The Governor said last year:

The people of the cities involved in the proposition have declared by popular vote in favor of this consolidation, and it now becomes the duty of the Legislature to take such further steps as are necessary to carry out their wishes.

The Governor then suggested that a commission be authorized to prepare the charter for the Greater New-York. The verdict of the people in favor of the consolidation still stands, but the tricks of a gang of politicians were ample to defeat it temporarily last year.

Suggestions have been made that this is a good time for Gov. Morton to use some plain English on this much kicked-about political football.

## ENGINEER BRASSEL WAS KILLED

### Early Morning Collision on the Adirondack Railroad.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The passenger train on the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad leaving this city at 12:35 this morning for Montreal came into collision with a light engine at Horshoe Pond, 100 miles north of here, at 4 o'clock this morning.

Engineer William C. Brassel of the passenger train, a resident of this city, was killed. Engineer Hunt of the light engine was seriously, but probably not dangerously, hurt. The fireman of the passenger train suffered a broken leg. No injuries other than slight bruises were received by the passengers. The coaches comprising the train were not wrecked, but both engines were smashed.

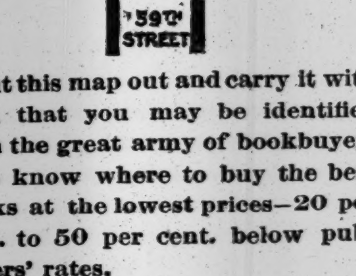
The wreckage was cleared away at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

## A MINNEAPOLIS STORE CAVES IN

### One Man Killed and Great Damage Done to Property.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 20.—A portion of the fourth floor of the Palace Clothing House caved in at 11:50 o'clock A. M. to-day. Gale M. Walters, an employe, was taken out dead. Oscar A. Helter, a clerk in the hat department, was slightly injured. The fourth floor of the building was occupied by a wall-paper firm. Its stock, consisting of many tons, caved in the floor, and the whole stock fell the distance of two stories. The first floor was occupied by the Palace Clothing Company, and its stock is badly damaged. The total loss will reach several thousand dollars. The only insurance carried was that against loss by fire.

**A plan of West Point in Andre's boot betrayed the famous British spy.**




**Cut this map out and carry it with you, that you may be identified with the great army of bookbuyers who know where to buy the best books at the lowest prices—20 per cent. to 50 per cent. below publishers' rates.**

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OPEN EVENINGS.

**Have you seen my special bindings on Abbey's Shakspere? Don't forget to look at the special edition of Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle and Frost's Uncle Remus**

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## Markets Depressed and Trading More Active.

## INFLUENCED BY THE BREAK IN STOCKS

### Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Lower—Cotton Active—Coffee Easier.

Merchandise more or less controlled by speculation and requiring money accommodation was sensibly disturbed yesterday by the condition of Wall Street in the break in stocks and the outflow of gold with the consequent extreme rates for money. The sharpest declines for cotton, wheat, and hog products occurred about noon, when the reports came along of most depression in the stock market, with the failures among bankers and brokerage houses. A feverish feeling prevailed to the close, despite some recoveries in prices on uncertainty over England's attitude concerning selling of American securities.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.... | 67⅝@ | 68 |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator.... | 22⅝@ | .. |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed.... | 33½@ | 33¾ |
| Flour, straights, Spring.... | $3.10 @ | $3.35 |
| Flour, straights, Winter.... | 3.30 @ | 3.45 |
| Cotton, middling uplands.... | 8 5-16@ | .. |
| Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.. | 17 @ | 20 |
| Pork, mess.... | 9.00 @ | 9.50 |
| Lard, Western steam.... | .. @ | 5.47½ |
| Beef, family.... | 10.00 @ | 12.00 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy.... | 26 @ | 28 |
| Sugar, granulated.... | 4⅝@ | 4¾ |
| Coffee, Rio No. 7.... | 14½@ | .. |
| Cheese, State, full cream, new.... | 9¾@ | 10½ |
| Copper, lake.... | 10.50 @ | .. |
| Lead.... | 3.22½@ | .. |

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined 1⅛@1⅝c, on lower and depressed cables, the unsettled financial situation here and abroad, and free unloading by local longs; rallied ¼@⅜c on covering, closing steady at 1⅛@1⅜c decline....Spot was very active on export account, with prices 1¼c lower. Sales, 888,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 128,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 1⅞@2⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; 136,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ¼@½c over May, free on board, store; 240,000 bushels do, part at ⅜c over May, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels do New-York, at 1c under May, in store; 16,000 bushels No. 1 frosted Manitoba, on private terms; 32,000 bushels No. 2 red and No. 1 Northern; 24,000 bushels No. 3 hard Manitoba; 200,000 bushels ungraded Spring, and 88,000 bushels ungraded wheat, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at ⅜c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 1¾c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at ⅜c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 1⅜c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 25,032 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 25,730 bushels; receipts, 91,575 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 141,944 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and firm at unchanged prices, with absence of features. ....Spot was very dull at firm prices. Sales, 17,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels yellow for export, on private terms; the trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 on private terms, and 1,000 bushels steamer mixed, at 33¼c, elevator....Receipts, 116,025 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 323,255 bushels....Clearances hence, 37,452 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 145,879 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were neglected and without change in prices....Spot were dull and steady....Sales, 50,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3, 22c; rejected white, 21½c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¾c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@28c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 42,000 bushels; exports, 365 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December.... | 30,000 | 63⅛@64⅜ | 63⅞ |
| January.... | 35,000 | 64 @64⅞ | 64⅝ |
| February.... | .... | .. @.. | 65 |
| March.... | .... | .. @.. | 66⅛ |
| May.... | 4,075,000 | 64⅛@65⅛ | 64⅞ |
| July.... | 115,000 | 64¼@65⅛ | 64½ |
| Total.... | 4,255,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December.... | 10,000 | 33⅝@33 11-16 | 33⅝ |
| January.... | 50,000 | 33⅝@33¾ | 33⅝ |
| May.... | 150,000 | 34¼@34⅜ | 34⅜ |
| July.... | .... | .. @.. | 35 |
| Total.... | 210,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December.... | .... | .. @.. | 22¾ |
| January.... | .... | .. @.. | 23 |
| February.... | .... | .. @.. | 23¼ |
| May.... | .... | .. @.. | 24 |
| No. 2 white— | | | |
| December.... | .... | .. @.. | 24¼ |
| January.... | .... | .. @.. | 24¼ |

FLOUR—Business was almost neglected, with Spring grades easy and Winters steady....Sales, 7,600 bbls, including 5,500 bbls City Mills at quotations; 2,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.50, and 150 bbls Winter patents at $3.65....Arrivals, 14,780 bbls and 25,514 sacks; exports, 11,594 bbls and 3,669 sacks, from Atlantic ports, 15,439 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.30@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.60@$2.65; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.90@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.40@$3.50; patents, $3.60@$3.85; city patents, $3.90@$4.15; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Demand light at easy prices. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and weak at $1.30@$1.35 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 39@39½c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Light demand at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.70.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.30; granulated yellow meal, $2.10@$2.25; white do, $2.10@$2.35; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 70c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Steady and fairly active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 65c; middlings, 70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@70c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—As there was nothing of interest to the demand for cotton oil itself, with home consumers as well as exporters as indifferent as any time latterly, the attention of the trade was chiefly directed to discussing the upset condition of other markets through the strained condition of financial affairs. The temper of English bankers in selling American securities and the resulting outflow of gold to disturbing the money rates to a remarkably high basis, upset cotton values as well as those for other merchandise, and whether cotton oil would be affected with a prolonged disturbance to money affairs became a question; possibly its statistical position would prevent materially unfavorable results. It can hardly be said that its values changed for the day. A lot of 200 bbls prime yellow, on dock, sold at 28c; that price was bid steadily for prime new on speculative account, in lots of 1,000 bbls. Crude, in bbls, was 24c bid, and 24½c asked. Crude in bulk at the mills was at 20@20½c for occasional small lots, at near coast points, with a sale reported in Memphis at 22½c. Linseed showed steady prices on fair jobbing demands; American at 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 48c. Neatsfoot oil was selling in small lots to a fair extent; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. Lard oil was irregular; quoted at 49@51c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.—Oil opened $1.38; highest, $1.39; lowest, $1.29; closed, $1.30 bid. Standard's price, $1.43.

OIL CITY, Dec. 20.—Oil opened $1.38; highest, $1.39; lowest, $1.30; closed, $1.31 bid.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The speculation was in a narrow, restricted way, with the more difficult money accommodation. In fact, the improving tone of the position through several days disappeared yesterday through the demoralization of financial affairs by reason of the selling of American securities abroad, and the consequent depression in Wall Street. Pork went off 15 to 20 points; lard, 10 to 12½ points, and bacon 7½ to 10 points. A slight reaction came about at the close. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for the day at 19,000 head.

LARD—The West was depressed, notwithstanding moderate receipts of hogs, by reason of the disturbed financial position, in the outflow of gold through the selling abroad of American securities, and very high rates here for money accommodation. There was a decline of 10 to 12½ points, followed by a reaction of 5 points, with at the West December closing at $5.15 nominal; January was at $5.20@$5.30, closing at $5.22½ bid; May at $5.40@$5.52½, closing at $5.45. Here there was absence of cash demand, with $5.47½ quoted nominal; tank lard quoted at $5.17½. Options—December closed at $5.45 nominal; city steam was lower, with sales of 100 tcs at $5@$5.10; also 100 tcs, iron bound pkgs, at $5.50. Refined was slow; Continent quoted at 6c; South America at $6.30; compound at 4⅝@5c as to quality and quantity.

PORK—There was litale done here, with small lots taken at steay prices. The West was depressed on the financial position, and declined 10@20c, followed by a reaction of 2½@7½c, with December at $7.45@$7.50 bid, closing at $7.47½ nominal; January at $8.35@$8.47½, closing at $8.37½ bid; May at $8.65@$8.82½, closing at $8.72½ bid. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—The short rib dealings at the West were slack, with the course of prices easier and a decline of 7½@10 points, followed by a reaction of 2½ points, with at the West, December closing at 4.20c nominal; January was at 4.20@4.25c, closing at 4.20c; May at 4.40@4.50c, closing at 4.42½c.

CUTMEATS—There was little buying interest, while prices were unsettled and easy. Sales latterly of 29,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5c, although at the close 4⅞c was the quotation, and 57 bxs clear bellies at 5c. Western meats were held rather more firmly under a good distributing business. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4⅞c; 10-lb average, 5c; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7c; 18 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 7½c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7¼@7⅝c.

BEEF—There was no especial movement for export, but a few sales showed steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—The movements were slack, while prices were unsettled; $14@$14.50 quoted at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices, with fair demand. Receipts at the West, 62,037 head; same time last year, 71,370 head. Chicago—Receipts, 26,000 head; slow; steady; $3.35@$3.55; left over, 5,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,000 head; slow; $3.45@$3.55. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; steady; $3.30@$3.37½. Omaha—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; slow; $3.25@$3.35. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.55@$3.60. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,427 head; steady; $3@$3.55. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,187 head; steady; $3@$3.45. Milwaukee—Receipts, 4,423 head; $3.30@$3.50. Quotations here were 4¼c for heavy, 4⅝c for 180 lb, 4⅝c for 160 lb, 4⅞c for 140 lb, 5c for 120 lb, and 5⅛@5¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was not changed. A lot of 100 hhds city was sold late yesterday at 4c, with further offerings at that price, and 3⅞c bid. Of country-made, sales of 45,000 lb, in lots, at 4@4¼c. There was no London auction sale, the usual adjournment of two weeks being taken over the holidays.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, the market showed offers to sell at 5c, and 25,000 lb were taken at that, but, as a rule, buyers were indifferent. In lard stearine there was absence of offerings of Western; 6c represented the best trading price.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and easier with Europe, closing steady at 5@20 points decline. Havre was steady, with December 2¼f down, and others, ¼f off, and Hamburg steady at unchanged prices to ¼ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was easy and quiet at 14½c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags No. 6 at 15⅝c; 2,000 bags Maracaibo, 100 bags Savanilla, and 100 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—No sales. Between call and close—December, 250 bags at 13.75c, 750 bags at 13.70c, 1,000 bags at 13.80c; January, 1,500 bags at 13.70c, 1,250 bags at 13.60c, 500 bags at 13.65c; February, 500 bags at 13.50c, 250 bags at 13.45c, 250 bags at 13.50c; March, 750 bags at 13.50c, 1,500 bags at 13.45c, 1,500 bags at 13.25c, 2,500 bags at 13.45c; May, 500 bags at 12.85c, 500 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.90c; September, 250 bags at 12.00c, 250 bags at 11.85c. Total, 14,500 bags. Exchange, 15 points paid to exchange 500 January for December; 20 points paid to exchange 750 March for January. January, 1897, 500 at 11.65c. Total for day, 17,500 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 13.65@13.70c; February, 13.50@13.55c; March, 13.45@13.50c; April, 13.10@13.20c; May, 12.90@12.95c; June, 12.55@12.65c; July, 12.30@12.40c; August, 11.95@12.05c; September, 11.85@11.95c; October, 11.65@11.75c; November, 11.55@11.65c; December, 13.75@13.80c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total stock in New-York yesterday.... | | 231,969 |
| Warehouse deliveries yesterday.... | | 6,330 |
| Total stock in New-York to-day.... | | 225,639 |
| Total stock in Baltimore.....18,174 | | |
| Arrivals, bark Amy.... 6,011 | | |
| Total.... | 24,185 | |
| Deliveries yesterday.... | 173—24,012 | |
| Total stock in New-Orleans.. 49,235 | | |
| Deliveries yesterday.... | 810—48,425 | |
| | | 72,437 |
| Total stock in United States.... | | 298,076 |
| Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 19..89,000 | | |
| Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 19..22,000 | | |
| Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 19.... | 99,000 | |
| Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 30.....27,000 | | |
| | | 237,000 |
| Total.... | | 535,076 |
| Same time 1894.... | | 562,429 |

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.............14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1..2.95 above No. 7 | No. 5..1.35 above No. 7 |
| No. 2..2.60 above No. 7 | No. 6..1.00 above No. 7 |
| No. 3..2.20 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.00 below No. 7 |
| No. 4..1.80 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.60 below No. 7 |

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16⅝@17¼c; Bocono, 16⅝@17¼c; Tovar, 17@17½c; Merida, 17½@19¼c; Cucuta, 17@18¼c; Central America—Costa Rica, 16½@19c; San Salvador, 17⅝@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17c; Caracas, 17⅝@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 17@17⅝c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; Mexican—Cordova, 17½@19c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled through the financial situation here and abroad, with prices going off 16 points, but rallying near the close on outside buying orders, and closing very steady at 6@10 points' decline. Spot was steady at 1-16c decline. Sales, 662 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 5-16c; middling uplands, 8 9-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

| Month. | To-day's Closing Prices. | —Extremes.— High-est. | Low-est. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 7.98@7.99 | 8.11 | 7.90 | 500 |
| January | 7.99@.... | 8.07 | 7.92 | 69,900 |
| February | 8.05@8.06 | 8.10 | 8.00 | 8,600 |
| March | 8.11@.... | 8.17 | 8.04 | 198,500 |
| April | 8.15@8.16 | 8.20 | 8.10 | 5,700 |
| May | 8.20@.... | 8.25 | 8.12 | 61,300 |
| June | 8.23@8.25 | 8.27 | 8.19 | 300 |
| July | 8.24@8.26 | 8.30 | 8.19 | 1,300 |
| August | 8.25@8.27 | 8.30 | 8.20 | 2,600 |
| September | 7.95@7.98 | 7.97 | 7.97 | 200 |
| October | 7.86@7.88 | 7.88 | 7.81 | 4,100 |
| November | 7.80@7.82 | 7.80 | 7.75 | 800 |
| Total | | | | 353,800 |

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

| | T. | W. | T. | F. | Total This Week. | Total This Week Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston.. | 6128 | 5979 | 5365 | 5776 | 43842 | 79188 |
| N. Orleans. | 17416 | 13270 | 11107 | 12503 | 81798 | 109216 |
| Mobile .. | 1200 | 800 | 707 | 2198 | 7433 | 14821 |
| Savannah.. | 4301 | 3069 | 4214 | 4162 | 23786 | 30149 |
| Charl'ton.. | 1812 | 840 | 2245 | 2846 | 11060 | 20870 |
| Wilm'gt'n. | 1149 | 748 | 971 | 925 | 5825 | 14386 |
| Norfolk .. | 2803 | 2717 | 2167 | 2565 | 16365 | 24291 |
| Baltimore. | .... | .... | .... | 2974 | 2974 | 2532 |
| New-York. | 3940 | .... | 37 | .... | 5512 | 11016 |
| Boston ... | 708 | 696 | 538 | 754 | 3654 | 8272 |
| Phila. ... | 104 | 183 | 241 | 67 | 861 | 4227 |
| W. Point.. | 2451 | 702 | 1044 | 2325 | 8898 | 14924 |
| N. News.. | .... | .... | .... | .... | 54 | 3227 |
| Brunswick. | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3421 | 17629 |
| P. Royal.. | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8200 | .... |
| Total.. | 42012 | 28909 | 28636 | 37095 | 223679 | 354748 |
| This day last w'k. | 43358 | 41454 | 28791 | 34470 | .... | .... |
| This day last y'r. | 62614 | 47859 | 46086 | 49245 | .... | .... |

The movement at interior points was as follows: For the Week—Receipts, 140,046 bales; shipments, 185,958 bales; stock, 534,364 bales, against last year's receipts of 243,288 bales; shipments, 222,808 bales; stock, 552,811 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

| | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|
| Sales of the week.... | 68,000 | 56,000 |
| Sales, American.... | 62,000 | 58,000 |
| Sales for export.... | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Sales for speculation.... | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Actual export.... | 5,000 | 16,000 |
| Forwarded.... | 76,000 | 63,000 |
| Total stock.... | 965,000 | 1,073,000 |
| Of which American.... | 818,000 | 932,000 |
| Total imports of week.... | 72,000 | 160,000 |
| Of which American.... | 46,000 | 150,000 |
| Amount afloat.... | 222,000 | 385,000 |
| Of which American.... | 215,000 | 375,000 |

Prices of middling uplands in Liverpool:

Dec. 20, 1895.....4 19-32d
Dec. 21, 1894.....3 1-32
Dec. 22, 1893.....4 5-16

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand fair, with increased supplies, and prices firm....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 25@36c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Market firm, with demand good for fine stock....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4⅝c; choice to fancy, 5@5⅝c; head, 6c. Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3⅝@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was dull and nominally unchanged....Refined in light demand at steady prices....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅛@3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅞@3c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3⅝@3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝@4¾c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 3-16@4⅝c; softs, 3 11-16@4 3-16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—No further change in State marrow beans, but a quiet trade is passing; current sales at $1.47½@1.50; medium are slow. Pea steady, but demand light. White kidney have eased off about 5c, and red kidney are dull and somewhat weaker. Receipts of turtle soup and yellow eye are very light, and feeling firm. Green peas unsettled. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $1.47½@$1.50; do, medium, $1.30@$1.35; do, pea, $1.30; do, white kidney, $1.65; do, red kidney, $1.22½@$1.25; do, turtle soup, $1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.45@$1.50; do, lima, California, $1.90@$1.95; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.05@$1.15; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.10@$1.20; green peas, barrels, 82½@85c; do, bags, 75@77½c; do, Scotch, 75½@77½c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery steady, and taken moderately; other grades slow, and rather easy....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 20@27c; Western, 19@28c; do, extra, 28c; do, June, 17@24c; State dairy, 13@24c; Western imitation creamery, 15@22c; do, factory, 8@19c; rolls, 11@18c.

CHEESE—Demand is restricted to jobbing lots. Fancy is firm....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7⅝@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Fine stock steady, with some increase in the demand....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 24@26c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 23@25c; State and Pennsylvania, fair to good, 20@22c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 22c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 20@21c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 20@21c; Refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 18@19c; Refrigerator, September packed, 17@17¼c; Refrigerator, early packed, prime to fancy, 17@17½c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $3.75@$4.25; Western dirties, seconds, &c., 30-dozen case, $3.75@$4.25; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17@17½c.

FRUITS—FRESH—A very quiet trade in apples and mild weather causes some urgency to sell. Prices unchanged, but the tone rather weak. Grapes very dull; few extra fancy work out in a small way for holiday trade, but ordinary stock is greatly neglected. Cranberries more plenty and more urgently offered, with dull trade and some decline in prices. California oranges plenty and easier. Florida stock scarce and firm. Fancy Florida grape fruit wanted and tangerines would bring extreme prices. We quote: Apples, fancy, Northern, selected, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, State, King, $2.50@$3.50; do, Baldwin and Greening, $2@$2.50; do, up river, $1.50@$2.25; do, Southern, $1.50@$3; do, Western, $1.75@$2.25; grapes, State Catawba, prime, per small basket, 10@11c; do, poor to fair, 6@9c; cranberries, Cape Cod, good to fancy, per bbl, $8.50@$10; do, Jersey, $7@$7.50; do, per crate, $2@$2.50; oranges, California, per box, $3@$4.25; do, Florida, $3.50@$5; grape fruit, Florida, $5.50@$6.50; tangerines, per box, $10. DRIED—Supplies of evaporated apples are still coming forward slowly, and while the demand is light, there is no change in values. Sun-dried rather dull at present, and prices slightly favor the buyer. Chops steady. Cores and skins weak. Small fruits not moving to any extent. Fair trading in California fruits, but prunes and peaches are easy. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6@6⅝c; do, common, to good, 4@5¼c; do, sun-dried, Southern, sliced, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2½@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3⅝c; do, Western, 3@4¼c; do, State, 3½@4⅝c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1⅝c; peaches, peeled, Southern, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19½@20c; do, sun-dried, 18c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3⅞@4c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Quail in fair request and firm. Grouse scarce and high. Partridges plenty and slow, but held about the same, and surplus going into freezers. Venison in fair request and firm. Rabbits steady. A few wild ducks arriving. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.30@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, red heads, $1.50@$2; mallards, 65@85c; other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, drawn, 20@25c; do, undrawn, 15@20c; jacks, 50@60c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@20c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—No fresh arrivals, but a large quantity was carried over, and all grades ruled weak and lower, with a clearance not effected. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 7c; chickens, per lb, 6c; rosters, per lb, 4½c; turkeys, per lb, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 65@85c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—The weather proved unfavorable to-day, close and damp, and most of the Western poultry showed up poorly. The bulk had been chilled more or less in transit, and as soon as exposed to the damp air, commenced to sweat. Very few fancy near-by turkeys are here. Western are plenty, but an actual scarcity of really fancy, perfectly dry, and hard, and there are buyers of such quality at 12c, but so few possible to find that the figure is extreme to quote, and bulk of average best lots available had to sell at 11c and under. Really choice fresh receipts of fowls and chickens had rather more demand, while canners were still buying, and the tone was a shade steadier, but no improvement in the accumulated lots, and plenty of stale stock offering at 5@6c. Choice ducks firm. Geese rather plenty and most lots show up poorly, with price irregular. Squabs steady. We quote: Turkeys, near by, 12@14c; do, Western, choice, 11@12c; do, poor to good, 6@10c; chicken, Philadelphia, 10@15c; do, State and Western, 7½@9c; fowls, State and Western, 7@8c; old cocks, 5c; ducks, near by, 12@14c; do, Western, 10@13c; geese, near by, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—A fair outlet for prime potatoes, at regular prices....Potatoes, Maine, $1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 75c@$1; Jersey, 75@90c; sweets, $2@$4.25; cauliflower, bbl, $1@$5; cabbage, per 100, $2@$3.75; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$3; eggplant, box, 60c@$1.25; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 65c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.50; spinach, bbl, $1.75@$2.50; squash, crate, 50@75c; kale, bbl, 75@$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Bricks are in large supply, but the demand has moderated. Prices, however, are maintained on all hard bricks. Haverstraw hard are worth $5.50@$5.75 per 1,000; up-river hard, $5.37½@$5.75; Jerseys, $5@$5.50; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Trenton front, $18@$19....Rosendale cement is worth 80@95c per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.65....Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 90c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1....Laths are scarce and are worth $1.80@$1.90 per 1,000....Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand rather light, but offerings are not large, and desirable grades of both hay and straw hold firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; straw, long rye, 70@75c; do, short rye, 50@55c; do, oat, 45@50c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

HOPS—Business very light, and an easy feeling noted....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@6c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@6c; do, crop of 1894, common, 3@4½c.

HIDES—Market yet nominal for dry hides, while salted were in better demand....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do Montevideo, selected, 20¼ to 22 lb, 21c; do Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do Buenos Ayres kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do Cordova kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Holders very firm, and a fair trade reported on home account....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 22c; do seconds, 21c; acid, light to heavy, 21½@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 27@28c; seconds, 25@26c; bellies, seconds, 30@31c; bellies, 15@17c.

METALS—Tin quiet at 13.75c. Copper dull at 10.50c. Lead quiet at 3.22½c. Spelter quiet at 3.45@3.50c.

TOBACCO—Demand moderate at steady prices. Sales, 100 cases 1894 New-England Havana seed, 10@16c; 100 cases 1892 Pennsylvania seed leaf, 11@13c; 50 cases 1893 Pennsylvania Havana, 11¼c; 50 cases 1892 Wisconsin Havana, 14c; 100 cases sundries, 5@16c; 600 bales Havana, 68c@$1.05; 100 bales Sumatra, 45c@$2.50 in bond.

WOOL—Market dull and without features, with purchasers of only small lots for immediate use and prices generally firm. Sales, 45,000 lb Texas at 8@11c; 5,000 lb Minnesota at 14@15c; 50,000 lb Fall California at 15c; 20,000 lb Territory at 8@9c; 10,000 lb Missouri, 165,000 lb pulled. 25,000 lb scoured, 40,000 lb fine foreign, 120,000 lb Cape, 375,000 lb China, 200,000 lb carpet, 20,000 lb East India, and 30,000 lb camel's hair, on privavte terms.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—A steady market with demand light. Southern regular, 28c; machine-made barrels, 28½c.

RESIN—Market firm with a fair inquiry. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $2.05; K, $2.15@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 20.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25¾c; irregular, 25¼c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft. $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.—Turpentine firm, 25½c; receipts, 33 bbls. Resin firm; good strained, $1.20@$1.30; receipts, 262 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26c bid; sales none. Resin nominal at $1.25@$1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was in active demand at firmer rates. Engagements—To London, 8 loads grain at 3½@3¾d; to Liverpool, 7 loads grain at 3d; to Bristol, 11 loads grain at 3¾d; to Newcastle, 6 loads grain at 4d; to Hull, 5 loads grain at 4d; to Glasgow, 6 loads grain at 3½d; to Hamburg, 7 loads grain at 47½ pfennigs; to Rotterdam, 2 loads grain at 8c; to Antwerp, 7 loads grain at 3½d, December, and 12 loads grain at 3¾d, January. Charters—British steamer, sulphur, Pomaron to Charleston, 10s, January, chartered abroad; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, a Southern port to the United Kingdom or Continent, on private terms; British steamer, 13,000 quarters grain, Philadelphia to Cork for orders, 3s, January; British steamer, 11,000 quarters grain, Atlantic ports to Cork for orders, 3s 1½d, option of general carg , Jan. 15-Feb. 15; German ship, (to arrive,) 9,500 bbls crude petroleum, Philadelphia to Marseilles, 2s 3d, chartered abroad; British bark, naval stores, Charleston to a direct port in the United Kingdom, 2s; British bark, (previously,) lumber, Boston to Montevideo, $6.50; two schooners, cooperage, Portland to Puerto Rico, on private terms; schooner, cooperage, Portland to Humacao, lump sum; British schooner, molasses, Port au Prince to New-York, $2.75, coal out for port charges; British schooner, lumber, Mobile to Port au Prince, on private terms; schooner, salt, St. Martins to Baltimore, 7c; schooner, coal, hence to Cape Haitien, at or about $3.25 and port charges; schooner, lumber, Wilmington, N. C., to Haiti, $6 and port charges; schooner, lumber, Pensacola to Boston, $6; schooner, lumber, Richmond to New-Haven, $2.75, salt out from New-York, 85c; bark, phosphate rock, Charlotte Harbor to Baltimore, $2.10; British schooner, coal, Port Johnston to St. John, N. B., 60c and discharged; brig, coal, Perth Amboy to Providence, 55c; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Newport, 55c; two schooners, coal, Perth Amboy to Portland, 70c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Galveston, $1.65.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Wheat was dangerously close to a panic to-day. Twice during the session it appeared as though there was no hope of averting a catastrophe, but, happily, the feeling underwent a favorable change in each instance. At the opening a decline of ¼@½c from yesterday's closing was established, followed immediately by a further loss, but later prices steadied and trade became less excited. About 11 A. M. a second alarm was sounded, and a loss of 1c from the previous low point took place, with long wheat coming on the market from all directions. The action of the New-York stock market and the war talk, which appeared in all the morning papers were directly responsible for the alarming condition which prevailed in grain. London was selling American securities in New-York with the effect of producing a veritable panic at that place, with breaks of 6@12 points in everything on the list. Money quotations rose rapidly until 80 per cent. was charged on call. Near the close only 6 per cent. was asked. A rally in the stock market had a saving influence on the other speculative trade, wheat enjoying the benefit to a moderate extent. Liverpool cables to-day were quiet and a shade lower. Continental markets were generally lower. Receipts at Chicago were 181 cars, and 23,815 bushels were taken from store. Northwestern arrivals were 729 cars, against 970 cars last Friday, and 271 cars a year ago. Export clearances were light at 90,485 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened at 58¾@58½c, declined to 57⅛c, closing at 57½@57⅝c—1⅜@1¼c under yesterday. Cash wheat was 1c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 897,445 bushels; shipments, 189,250 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points were 138,424 bushels; shipments, 25,730 bushels.

CORN—The nervousness of the leading grain market and the New-York stock market, extended to corn as well as to everything else on the floor. Longs sold freely, and not a few of the bears took advantage of the excited and weak condition of the market to increase their short lines. When wheat and stocks steadied, the corn market recovered a portion of the loss made earlier. Receipts to-day were 330 cars. There was no corn taken from store. May corn opened at 28c, declined to 27⅜c, closing at 27⅞c—⅛@¼c under yesterday. Cash corn was ¼c lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 490,282 bushels; shipments, 282,440 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 323,255 bushels.

OATS—The depression witnessed in the other markets was present likewise in oats. Holders disposed of their oats, the selling orders being greatly in the majority throughout the morning. The last hour was marked by a partial recovery in values. Receipts were 176 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. May oats closed ⅛c under yesterday. Cash oats were ¼c lower.

RYE—The offerings and the demand were both light to-day, and the market was therefore quiet. Receipts were 12 cars, all of which were not offered. No. 2 on the regular market sold at 33½c, and a car by sample sold at 35c. Futures were slow; May sold at 37½c; December was 33¼c, nominal; January, 33½c.

BARLEY—Was dull and weak; medium and common grades were a shade cheaper. Very little choice was offered, and it was nominally steady. Receipts were 95 cars. Common to fair ranged from 20c to 29c; good to choice, 30@35c; fancy nominally higher.

PROVISIONS—In this market there was no exception to the rule, and prices suffered from the weakness of stocks and grain. Trading did not assume very large proportions, but there was well-defined disinclination to buying or holding product. The lack of confidence was of more potency as a factor than was a steady to firm hog market. Closing prices were 12½c lower for May pork, 7½c lower for May lard, and 7½@10c lower for May ribs. Domestic and foreign markets were quiet and slow. Receipts were fair and the shipments large. The cash market was dull and easy.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 170 cars; corn, 265 cars; oats, 146 cars; hogs, 19,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing was done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

| Articles. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat No 2— | | | | |
| Dec. .... | 55⅝@55⅝ | 55⅝@.. | 55⅜@.. | 54½@54⅝ |
| Jan. .... | 55⅝@55⅝ | 55⅝@.. | 54⅜@.. | 54½@54⅝ |
| May .... | 58⅝@58¾ | 58¾@.. | 57⅛@.. | 57½@57⅝ |
| Corn No. 2— | | | | |
| Dec. .... | 25¼@.. | 25¼@.. | 24⅞@.. | 25 @.. |
| Jan. .... | 25⅝@.. | 25⅝@.. | 25¼@.. | 25½@.. |
| May .... | 28 @.. | 28 @.. | 27⅜@.. | 27⅞@.. |
| July .... | 28⅝@28¾ | 28¾@28⅞ | 28⅜@28⅜ | 28¾@28⅞ |
| Oats No. 2— | | | | |
| Dec. .... | 16¾@.. | 16¾@.. | 16⅝@.. | 16¾@.. |
| May .... | 17⅞@19 | 19 @19⅛ | 18⅞@.. | 18⅞@19 |
| Mess pork, per bbl— | | | | |
| Dec. .... | $4.47½ | $4.47½ | $7.45 | $7.47½ |
| Jan. .... | 8.47½ | 8.47½ | 8.30 | 8.37½ |
| May .... | 8.82½ | 8.82½ | 8.67½ | 8.72½ |
| Lard, per 100 lb— | | | | |
| Dec. .... | 5.15 | 5.15 | 5.15 | 5.15 |
| Jan. .... | 5.27½ | 5.27½ | 5.20 | 5.22½ |
| May .... | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.40 | 5.42½ |
| Short ribs, per 100 lb— | | | | |
| Dec. .... | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.20 |
| Jan. .... | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.20 | 4.20 |
| May .... | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.40 | 4.42½ |

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was weak and nominally 10@15c lower; No. 2 Spring wheat, 54⅜@56⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 54¼@55¼c, by sample; No. 2 red, 58⅝@61¼c; No. 2 corn, 25c; No. 2 oats, 17¼c; No. 2 rye, 33½c; No. 2 barley, 37@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93@93¼c; prime timothy seed, $3.35, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.50@$8; lard, per 100 lb, $5.22½@$5.25; short rib sides, (loose,) $4.20@$4.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.35@$4.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.37½@$4.50. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cutloaf, per bbl, $5.50; granulated, $4.87; standard "A," $4.75. Linseed Oil—Raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

| Articles. | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls.... | 8,533 | 11,378 |
| Wheat, bushels.... | 92,900 | 83,701 |
| Corn, bushels.... | 184,803 | 161,629 |
| Oats, bushels.... | 296,000 | 164,159 |
| Rye, bushels.... | 11,460 | 4,849 |
| Barley, bushels.... | 82,332 | 19,597 |

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 26c; firsts, 24@25½c. Eggs steady; fresh stock, 20@21c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—Wheat opened weak and ½c lower, with subsequent fall of 1c, under the influence of heavy rains in the West, light exports, and a financial panic in Wall Street; May opened at 58⅛c, fell to 57⅛c, and closed at 57⅛c; cash and December ranged 3@3¼c below; sample wheat in moderate demand and supply; market 1@1½c lower; No. 1 Northern, 56@56⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 55½@56c; No. 2 Spring, 56½c. Barley nominal at 32c for No. 2 cash or January. Corn quiet and steady; supply light; No. 3, on track, 25c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 18¼@19c; No. 3 do, 17⅜c. Rye dull; supply moderate; No. 1, on track, 36c. Flour was very dull, and prices were entirely nominal on the basis of $3.15@$3.25 for hard Spring wheat patents, in wood. Millstuffs were dull and unchanged; sacked bran ranged at $8.75@$9, and white middlings at $10.25@$10.50. Provisions lower; mess pork, $7.40 for cash and $8.35 for January; prime steam lard, 5.15c cash and 5.25c January. Receipts—Flour, 6,800 bbls; wheat, 51,350 bushels; corn, 3,250 bushels; oats, 35,000 bushels; barley, 42,400 bushels; rye, 3,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,920 bbls; wheat, 12,350 bushels; corn, 650 bushels; oats, 34,000 bushels; barley, 7,200 bushels; rye, 1,800 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—The demoralization which has been developing in stocks since the President's message, and the action of the lower house was to-day extended into the wheat market, and the most precipitous break thus far on the crop was the result, there being a decline of 2c. May wheat opened at 55c, against a close of 55½c yesterday. Cash No. 1 Northern was 2⅜c under May. No. 2 Northern was in fair supply and sold readily at 1c under No. 1 Northern. Receipts, 467 cars; shipments, 56 cars; on track: No. 1 hard 52¼c; No. 1 Northern, 51c; No. 2 Northern, 50c. Corn—No. 3 yellow quoted at 22¼@22½c on spot; No. 3, 22c; May closed 25⅞c. Oats—No. 3, 15½c; No. 3 white, 16@16½c; May closed 17⅜c. Flour—Unsettled, $2.90@$3.25 for patents; $1.90@$2.55 bakers'. Production, 42,000 bbls; shipments, 42,540 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran in bulk on track here $6.75@$7; shorts are begging sale at $6.25@$6.75, and middlings offered at $8.50.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: "The sales of the week are 3,336,000 lb, against 3,779,500 lb last week and 3,308,700 lb in the corresponding week of last year. The sales to date show an increase of 14,480,489 lb domestic and an increase of 49,319,100 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1894. The receipts to date show a decrease of 3,290 bales domestic and an increase of 218,539 bales foreign. The market is dull and devoid of all interest. There is some inquiry for the very finest XXX Ohio and the choicest grades of Australian, but there is no brisk general demand. The Sydney and Melbourne markets have closed for the holidays, prices being very firm. American purchases in both South America and Australia are far below what was expected, and barely, if at all, larger than in December, 1892. A large number of Boston buyers will go to the London auctions, to be held Jan. 14.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Flour—Unchanged; receipts, 2,865 bbls; shipments, 4,215 bbls. Bran—Dull; sacked east side 45@47c; this side, 48@51c. Wheat—Lower; receipts, 29,900 bushels; shipments, 28,240 bushels; Dec. 53¼c; May, 57⅜c. Corn—Unchanged; receipts, 77,700 bushels; shipments, 36,010 bushels; Dec. 23⅝c; Jan. 23⅝c; May, 25c. Oats—Shade lower; receipts, 15,400 bushels; shipments, 5,015 bushels; Dec. 16⅝c; May, 19½c. Eggs steady at 18½c. Pork—Standard mess, $8. Lard—Prime steam, 5.10c; choice, 5.17½c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 5¼c; longs, 5⅛c; clear ribs, 5¼c; short clears, 5½c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 4½c; longs, 4½c; clear ribs, 4⅝c; short clear, 4⅝c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾-lb, 4½c; 2-lb, 4⅝c; 2¼-lb, 5¼c. Iron ties, 75c. Hemp twine, 9c. Lead—Dull; soft Missouri and desilverized $2.90. Spelter held at $3.20@$3.22½.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Wool—Market quiet; prices firm. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 18@19c; X, 17@18c; medium and coarse, 21@22c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, &c.—Fine or X and XX, 16@17c; medium, 20@21c; coarse, 21@22c; fine washed delaine, X and XX, 18@21c; medium washed combing and delaine, 22@23c; coarse do do, 22@23c; Canada, do do do, 25@26c; tub-washed, choice, 24@25c; fair, 23@24c; coarse, 22@23c; medium, unwashed combing and delaine, 17@18c; coarse do do do, 18@19c; bright unwashed clothing, fine or X and XX, 12@13c; medium, 15@17c; coarse, 17@18c; dark, earthy, unwashed clothing, fine, 9½@11c; medium, 11@13c; coarse, 12@13c. Montana—Fine, 10@18c; medium, 13@14c; coarse, 14@15c. Territorial—Fine, 9½@12c; medium, 11@13c; coarse, 13@14c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—Spring Wheat—Dull; limits steady; closing, No. 1 hard, old, 64⅝c; do, new, 63⅞; No. 1 Northern, 61⅞c; No. 2 do, 60⅝c. Winter wheat dull; sales, 1 car No. 2 red, 69½c; 11 cars No. 1 white, 69½c, on track to arrive; old No. 2 red held at 67@69@71c, in store. Corn—Very dull and lower; No. 2 yellow, 31⅜c; No. 3 yellow, 31½c; No. 4 yellow, 30½c; No. 2 corn, 31c; No. 3 corn 30½c; No. 4 corn, 30c asked on track. Oats—Quiet; easy; No. 2 white, 22⅝c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 4 white, 21c; No. 2 mixed, 21½c on track. Barley—Unsettled; weak; unchanged. Flour—Quiet; steady; unchanged. Millfeed—Steady; unchanged. Receipts—Corn, 85,100 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls; wheat, 85,000 bushels; corn, 129,000 bushels; oats, 89,000 bushels; barley, 36,000 bushels.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—There was a fair attendance at the sale of wooled sheepskins held in Mincing Lane to-day; 2,100 bales of South African were offered; there was fair competition, and two-thirds of the offerings were sold at a decline of ⅛@¼d. The next sale of skins will be held Jan. 30 and 31, 1896. Cable advices from Melbourne say that the wool sales there closed firmly, on the 19th inst.; since Nov. 11, the advices say, crossbreds have declined ½d; superior scoured and greasy merinos and lamb's wool have been ½d higher since Oct. 16, while other sorts have remained unchanged; there are catalogued throughout Australia 706,000 bales, and 621,000 bales have been sold, as compared with 694,000 bales offered, and 572,000 bales sold, during the same period of 1894.

DULUTH, Dec. 20.—There was any amount of selling orders in wheat to-day, all because of the war scare resulting from the President's letter and the favorable reception of the same by Congress. From the start there was a decline and at the close everything had declined 1½c, except May No. 1 hard, which declined 1⅝c. Trading had not been so lively in many days, fully 1,000,000 bushels of futures being sold. Cash sales were 75,000 bushels. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 52¼c; December, 52¼c; May, 56¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 51¼c; December, 51¼c; May, 55¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 49¼@48¼c; No. 3 Spring, 46⅛@43⅝c; rejected, 42⅛@34⅞c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 52¼c; No. 1 Northern, 51¼c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—Flour active; Winter patent, $3.40@$3.70; Spring patent, $3.50@$3.75; rye flour, $2.65@$2.75. Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn active; white ear, track, 26c; mixed ear, 26@26½c; No. 2 mixed, 28c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, track, 21½c; No. 3 do, 20¼c. Pork steady; mess, $8.50; clear mess and family, $9.75. Lard steady; steam leaf, 5⅝c; kettle, 5⅝c; prime steam, 5.15@5.20c. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short rib sides, 5½c; loose short clear sides, 5⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats steady; loose shoulders, 4¼c; loose short rib, 4½c; loose short clear sides, 4⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs quiet; easier; strictly fresh, 17½@18c. Whisky steady; sales, 597 bbls at $1.22.

PEORIA, Dec. 20.—Corn—Receipts, 50,480 bushels; shipments, 40,580 bushels; market steady; No. 2, 25½c; No. 3, 25¼c. Oats—Receipts, 46,250 bushels; shipments, 52,250 bushels; market steady; No. 2 white, 17¾@18¼c; No. 3 white, 17@17¼c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market dull and nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20.

BEEVES—Receipts, 140 cars, or 2,379 head: 108 cars for exporters and slaughterers, and 32 cars for the market; and about a carload of rough stuff was already in the yards. Trade slow and prices 10c lower on steers, oxen, and medium to good cows; bologna cows and bulls steady; all the stock was taken, with the exception of 1 car; only 11 head taken for export; ordinary to good native steers sold at $3.60@$4.80, and no choice beeves offered; oxen and stags at $2.50@$3.75; bulls at $2.20@$2.50; cows at $1.25@$2.90, and 1 cow for $14. City-dressed native sides dull and selling at 6@8c lb. Latest cable advices from the markets of Great Britain quote refrigerator beef firm at 7½@9½c lb; American steers sold at 9½@11¼c, and American sheep at 9@11c, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-day on the Pomeranian, 400 cattle for M. Goldsmith; on Saturday the Campania takes out 960 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company; the Manitoba, 253 cattle and 1,408 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 250 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 100 head for M. Goldsmith; the British King also sails Saturday, carrying 1,198 sheep to Antwerp for M. Goldsmith; making the total shipments from this port for the week, 2,018 cattle, 3,266 sheep, and 6,668 quarters of beef, all to the ports of Great Britain with the exception of 60 sheep.——SALES.—S. W. SHERMAN—18 Illinois steers, 1,273 lb average, at $4.25 100 lb; 19 do, 1,247 lb, at $4.15; 17 do, 1,257 lb, at $3.90; 20 do, 1,240 lb, at $3.85. NEWTON & CO.—11 Ohio steers, 1,401 lb, at $4.30; 1 do, 1,250 lb, at $4; 5 do, 1,160 lb, at $3.75; 19 Virginia do, 1,272 lb, at $3.90; 20 do, 1,305 lb, at $3.90; 22 do, 1,243 lb, at $3.75. SHERMAN & CULVER—17 Kentucky steers, 1,323 lb, at $3.90; 20 Virginia do, 1,343 lb, at $3.85; 21 do, 1,251 lb, at $3.75; 19 Illinois do, 1,279 lb, at $4.20; 17 do, 1,309 lb, at $4.20; 18 do, 1,292 lb, at $4.10; 18 do, 1,277 lb, at $4.10; 10 do, 1,305 lb, at $4.10; 9 do, 1,250 lb, at $3.85; 2 oxen, 1,700 lb, at $3.10. M. GOLDSMITH—1 Ohio steer, 1,550 lb, at $4.20; 14 do, 1,430 lb, at $3.60; 24 do, 1,166 lb, at $3.60; 25 Illinois do, 1,498 lb, at $4.25; 22 do, 1,282 lb, at $4.10. D. McPHERSON & CO.—4 Western steers, 1,330 lb, at $4.05; 6 do, 1,220 lb, at $4.05; 6 do, 1,187 lb, at $4; 13 do, 1,240 lb, at $3.90; 3 oxen, 1,667 lb, at $3.75; 2 do, 1,375 lb, at $3.50; 25 do, 952 to 1,285 lb, at $2.60@$2.75; 4 bulls, 1,118 lb, at $2.50; 5 do, 690 to 873 lb, at $2.20; 20 cows, 1,169 lb, at $2.90; 15 do, 1,047 lb, at $2.75; 22 do, 1,073 lb, at $2.50; 14 do, 1,062 lb, at $1.90; 17 do, 930 lb, at $1.75; 27 do, 878 to 917 lb, at $1.60; 3 do, 917 lb, at $1.50; 17 do, 858 to 1,000 lb, at $1.40; 2 do, 1,100 lb, at $2; 5 do, 906 lb, at $1.30; 20 do, 670 to 962 lb, at $1.25. S. SANDERS—21 Virginia steers, 1,293 lb, at $3.80; 1 cow, 830 lb, at $2.30; 4 cows, 758 lb, at $1.80. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—3 bulls, 593 lb, at $2.20; 1 cow, 990 lb, at $2.30; 13 cows, 827 lb, at $1.75; 13 do, 768 lb, at $1.60; 1 do for $14. M. COLLINS—4 oxen, 1,305 lb, at $2.60; 2 do, 1,870 lb, at $2.50.

MILCH COWS—Only 2 head received, and a single cow was sold at $30. Feeling weak and nominal quotations, $20@$45.

CALVES—Receipts, 68 head. Trade limited, and very little stock wanted; veals were rated steady at $5@$8 100 lb for ordinary to choice stock; barnyard calves were almost nominal, and quoted at $2@$2.87½; a little bunch of heavy Western calves sold at $2.30. Dressed calves were dull at 7@11½c for city-dressed veals; selected carcasses, 12c; 6½@10c for country-dressed; a few near-by do sold at 10½c; little calves sold at 3½@6c, and dressed barnyard calves at 3@4½c.——SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—3 veals, 120 lb average, at $7.25 100 lb; 5 do, 138 lb, at $7; 2 barnyard calves, 410 lb, at $2.25; 17 Buffalo veals, 133 lb, at $8. NEWTON & CO.—3 veals, 185 lb, at $7.50; 5 do, 120 lb, at $6.50. HUME & MULLEN—3 veals, 150 lb, at $8. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—12 Western calves, 466 lb, at $2.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 37 cars, or 7,124 head: 6 cars direct to butchers, 7 cars for export alive, and 24 cars for the market; making, with 13 cars held over Thursday, 37 cars on sale; a few cars of choice heavy lambs sold at fully-sustained prices; all grades of sheep and medium lambs were demoralized, and at a decline of 10@25c 100 lb; 20 cars were to sell at a late hour; butchers are over supplied with common and medium grades of meat, and the mild weather and the approach of the holidays warn shippers to forward very little stock for the next few days; medium to extra prime lambs sold at $4@$4.75 100 lb, including 4 cars of Canadian lambs at $4.70@$4.75; common to prime sheep at $2@$3.12½. Dressed mutton very dull at 4@5½c; a few extra heavy carcasses sold at 6@6½c; dressed lambs slow at 5½@7½c.——SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—379 Canadian lambs, (choice,) 92 lb average, at $4.75 100 lb; 389 do, 93 lb, at $4.70; 202 Canadian and Western do, mixed, 84 lb, at $4.60. D. HARRINGTON—184 State lambs, 79 lb, at $4.60; 196 Western do, 84 lb, at $4.60. HUME & MULLEN—69 State lambs, 67 lb, at $4.10; 146 State sheep, 92 lb, at $4.55. J. G. CURTIS—145 State lambs, 65 lb, at $4.75; 65 State sheep, 96 lb, at $2.75. S. JUDD & CO.—179 Ohio lambs, 71 lb, at $4.50; 110 do, 76 lb, at $4.40; 59 Ohio sheep, 90 lb, at $3; 104 do, 88 lb, at $2.35. D. McPHERSON & CO.—110 Michigan lambs, 75 lb, at $4.37½; 112 do, 67 lb, at $4.30; 96 do, 66 lb, at $4.25; 252 do, 58 lb, at $4; 88 State sheep, (few lambs,) 82 lb, at $2.62½; 19 Western sheep, 121 lb, at $2.90; 164 do, 101 lb, at $2.50; 190 do, 99 lb, at $2.50; 4 do, 105 lb, at $2.60; 109 do, 78 lb, at $2; 20 State do, 121 lb, at $2.62½. NEWTON & CO.—47 Virginia lambs, 70 lb, at $4.25; 24 Virginia sheep, 141 lb, at $3.12½; 47 do, 101 lb, at $2.35; 46 do, 99 lb, at $2.12½; 46 Pennsylvania do, 108 lb, at $2.50. S. SANDERS—121 State lambs, 71 lb, at $4; 17 do, 61 lb, at $4; 21 State sheep, 90 lb, at $2.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 22 cars, or 3,862 head; only 8 head for sale, and no sales reported; nominally weak at $3.75@$4.10; choice light pigs quotable at $4.15@$4.25. Country-dressed dull at 3½@6c for extreme weights.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 282 head; total for week thus far, 11,136 head; for same time last week, 13,382 head; consigned through, 217 head, none to New-York; on sale, 65 head; market opened very dull and fully 25 cents lower than the opening prices of the week; market closed weak and very dull, with some unsold. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 15,190 head; total for week thus far, 69,680 head; for same time last week, 76,400 head; consigned through, 1,520 head; to New-York, 4,050 head; on sale, 14,400 head; market opened lower and very dull; closed weak and very dull; the bulk of offerings that arrived in time were sold, however; a number of decks of late arrivals remained unsold; roughs, $3@$3.15; stags, $2.75@$3; good Yorkers, $3.57½@$3.60; light lots, $3.65@$3.70; pigs, $3.70@$3.75; Yorkers sold late at $3.55. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,400 head; total for week thus far, 42,940 head; for same time last week, 52,600; consigned through 1,200 head; to New-York, 2,200 head; on sale, 9,000 head, including hold-overs; the market opened about steady for good, fat lambs, but slow and lower for other lambs; the market for sheep, early, was the worse ever known here; the market closed exceedingly dull for all kinds of sheep, and slow for lambs; prime lambs, $4.35@$4.50; good to choice, $4@$4.25; light to fair, $3.35@$3.85; culls and common, $2.75@$3.25; the seven loads of Canada lambs offered were all sold, ranging $4.40@$4.60, with most of the sales at $4.45@$4.55; good (85 to 95-lb) sheep, $2@$2.25; choice (105-lb,) $2.35@$2.40; culls to fair lots, $1.15@$1.85; yearlings, good to extra, $2.75@$3.50.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 20.—Cattle—Receipts light; prices unchanged; prime, $4.15@$4.50; good, $3.80@$4; good butchers', $3.60@$3.80; rough fat, $2.50@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts liberal; demand fair; market shade lower; Prime, $3.60@$3.65; medium grades, $3.50@$3.60; heavy hogs, $3.45@$3.55; roughs, $2.25@$3.25. Sheep—Supply fair; market dull; extra, $3@$3.20; good, $2.50@$2.70; fair, $1.50@$2.15; culls and common, 50c@$1.25; lambs, $2.30@$4.40; veal calves, $6.50@$7; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.50.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20.—Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market opened strong and closed weak; light medium and heavy, $3.30@$3.45; pigs, $3@$3.20. Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; market opened strong and closed easy; native steers, best, $4@$4.25; fair to good, $3@$4; cows and heifers, best, $2.80@$3.20; fair to good, $1.60@$2.80; bulls, $2@$2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.40; Texas and Western, $2.10@$3.30; calves, $4@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 706 head; market steady, but quiet; native steers, $2.80@$3.25; native cows, $1.50@$2.50; Texas steers, $2.25@$3.25; Texas cows, $2.15@$2.25. Hogs—Receipts, 2,575 head; market steady; heavy, $3.25@$3.45; mixed, $3@$3.40; light, $3@$3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 244 head; market slow and steady; natives, $2.50; lambs, $3@$3.55.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The supply of cattle on sale to-day was fair and the demand light. The continued rains kept buyers out of the market. Prices were steady. Offerings of hogs were free, but the demand was good and prices held strong. Most of the supply was sold early. The run of sheep was light, but the market was little more than steady, the inquiry being restricted.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000 head; fancy beeves, $4.60@$5; choice to prime 1,300 to 1,700 lb steers, $4.10@$4.50; feeders, 900 to 1,150 lb, $3.20@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.70@$2.50; Texas steers, $2.60@$3.80; others unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 26,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.45@$3.57½; common to choice mixed, $3.35@$3.57½; choice assorted, $3.50@$3.55; light, $3.35@$3.55; pigs, $2.40@$3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$3.50; lambs, $3@$4.40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 72s 6d; prime mess dull at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 50s; do, medium, dull at 45s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 26s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 27s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 28s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 26s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white steady at 44s; do colored steady at 45s. Tallow—Prime city steady at 22s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 4s 7½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 2d; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 2½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 3s 1¼d for new; December firm at 3s 2½d; January firm at 3s 1¼d; February firm at 3s 1½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; American middling, low middling clause, December delivery, 4 29-64@4 30-64d, value; December and January delivery, 4 28-64d, value; January and February delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 27-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 27-64d, value; April and May delivery, 4 27-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 28-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 27-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, unofficial, 4 17-64d, value.

LONDON, Dec. 20—5 P. M.—Produce—Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 25s per cwt; Ceylon, 22s 6d per cwt. Calcutta Linseed—Spot delivery, 35s 4½d per quarter; November shipment, via Cape, 34s 6d. Linseed oil, 19s 3d per cwt. Sperm oil, £29 10s per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 7@7 1-16d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 9½d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 3d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 5s 3d per cwt; do, fine, 8s 9d. Pepper—Fair Singapore, white, 4⅛d. Manila hemp, good, £17 15s. Australian Tallow—Beef, 21s 3d@21s 6d per cwt; mutton, 22s 6d@23s 9d. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 1s 10d@2s 4d; hind quarters, 3s@3s 8d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

BREMEN, Dec. 20.—Petroleum, 7 marks 15 pfennigs for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Cotton easy and irregular, good middling, 8¼c; middling, 8c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c; net receipts, 12,508 bales; gross, 12,535 bales; exports to France, 4,309 bales; sales, 4,600 bales; stock, 324,418 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 61,798 bales; gross, 93,564 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,100 bales; to France, 12,855 bales; to the Continent, 12,838 bales; coastwise, 6,394 bales; sales 1,700 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 20.—Cotton easy; middling, 8⅛c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7⅜c; net and gross receipts, 5,776 bales; exports to the Continent, 975 bales; sales, 2,052 bales; stock, 126,037 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 40,585 bales; exports to Great Britain, 32,641 bales; to France, 3,970 bales; to the Continent, 1,575 bales; coastwise, 7,212 bales; sales, 5,378 bales; spinners, 50 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7 11-16c; good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 4,162 bales; exports coastwise, 3,272 bales; sales, 86 bales; stock, 95,543 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 23,786 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,983 bales; coastwise, 15,878 bales; sales 3,383 bales.

## Lecky, Macaulay, and Gladstone.

From The London Daily News.

Mr. Lecky was perfectly right in declining, as a Parliamentary candidate, to answer questions concerning his religious belief. But in citing Macaulay as an authority for his reticence he is not quite accurate.

The incident to which Mr. Lecky refers occurred at Leeds in 1832. The interrogator was a clergyman, and Macaulay, after exclaiming, "Put that man upon a chair that I may see him," proceeded to express his regret that a minister of religion should exhibit so intolerant a spirit. But having exhausted his indignation he said, "Gentlemen, I am a Christian."

Macaulay lost his seat for Edinburgh in 1847 on a religious question, the grievance against him being that he had voted in favor of the grant to Maynooth, the training college for Irish priests. On this subject Mr. Gladstone took a curious and characteristic course. When Sir Robert Peel, as Prime Minister, proposed the grant in 1845, Mr. Gladstone was Secretary of State for the Colonies. He, like Macaulay, voted for Maynooth. But finding that such a vote was contrary to the principles laid down in his book on Church and State, which he so far recanted, he resigned his office so that his motive for changing his opinion could not be impugned. Mr. Disraeli taunted him with convulsing Parliament and the country "over the momentous question whether Irish students should sleep three in a bed or only two."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:21|Sun sets...4:36|Moon sets..10:08 P. M.

Tides To-day.

| | HIGH WATER. A. M. | P. M. | LOW WATER. A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook.... | 10:46 | 11:15 | 4:34 | 5:01 |
| Governors Island.... | 11:06 | 11:46 | 5:11 | 5:45 |
| Hell Gate.... | 12:58 | 1:39 | 6:39 | 7:11 |

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 21.

| Steamship. | Port of Sailing. | Date of Sailing. |
|---|---|---|
| Advance.... | Colon.... | Dec. 14 |
| Alamo.... | Galveston.... | Dec. 15 |
| Algiers.... | New-Orleans.... | Dec. 15 |
| Alps.... | Navassa.... | Dec. 14 |
| America.... | London.... | Dec. 5 |
| Asiatic Prince.... | St. Lucia.... | Dec. 12 |
| Boston City.... | Swansea.... | Dec. 4 |
| Braunschweig.... | Bremen.... | Dec. 9 |
| City of Augusta.... | Savannah.... | Dec. 17 |
| Claribel.... | Navassa.... | Dec. 7 |
| Critic.... | Dundee.... | Dec. 6 |
| Hogarth.... | St. Lucia.... | Dec. 13 |
| Indralema.... | St. Lucia.... | Dec. 11 |
| Normannia.... | Hamburg.... | Dec. 13 |
| Ohio.... | Hull.... | Dec. 6 |
| Pascal.... | St. Lucia.... | Dec. 12 |
| Paris.... | Southampton.... | Dec. 14 |
| Prins Willem III.... | Port au Prince.... | Dec. 14 |
| Seminole.... | Jacksonville.... | Dec. 18 |
| Thetis.... | Gibraltar.... | Nov. 23 |
| Umbria.... | Liverpool.... | Dec. 15 |
| SUNDAY, DEC. 22. | | |
| Cearense.... | Para.... | Dec. 11 |
| Commanche.... | Jacksonville.... | Dec. 20 |
| El Rio.... | New-Orleans.... | Dec. 17 |
| La Bourgogne.... | Havre.... | Dec. 14 |
| Orinoco.... | Bermuda.... | Dec. 19 |
| MONDAY, DEC. 23. | | |
| Amsterdam.... | Rotterdam.... | Dec. 11 |
| Chicago City.... | Swansea.... | Dec. 9 |
| City of Birmingham.... | Savannah.... | Dec. 20 |
| Seguranca.... | Havana.... | Dec. 19 |
| State of Nebraska.... | Glasgow.... | Dec. 13 |
| TUESDAY, DEC. 24. | | |
| Alleghany.... | Kingston.... | Dec. 19 |
| Knickerbocker.... | New-Orleans.... | Dec. 18 |
| Manitou.... | Swansea.... | Dec. 9 |
| Port Philip.... | Gibraltar.... | Dec. 8 |
| Southwark.... | Antwerp.... | Dec. 14 |
| Wakefield.... | Gibraltar.... | Dec. 9 |

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destinati'n. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British King.. | Dec. 21 | Antwerp .. | 21 State St. |
| Ontario .... | Dec. 21 | London .... | 21-22 State St. |
| Manitoba .... | Dec. 21 | London .... | 4 Broadway. |
| Champagne .. | Dec. 21 | Havre .... | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| France .... | Dec. 21 | London .... | 19 Whit'll St. |
| Monomoy .... | Dec. 21 | Leith .... | 29 Broadway. |
| Bolivia .... | Dec. 21 | Glasgow .... | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Campania .... | Dec. 21 | Liverpool .. | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Hekla .... | Dec. 21 | Copenh'g'n | 28 State St. |
| Moravia .... | Dec. 21 | Hamburg .... | 37 Broadway. |
| Veendam .... | Dec. 21 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Valencia .... | Dec. 21 | Gonaives .. | 24 State St. |
| Leona .... | Dec. 21 | Galveston .. | Pier 20 E. R. |
| Curacao .... | Dec. 21 | Maracaibo .. | 135 Front St. |
| Hudson .... | Dec. 21 | N. Orleans. | Pier 9 N. R. |
| El Norte .... | Dec. 21 | N. Orleans. | 343 Br'dway. |
| Adirondack .... | Dec. 21 | Kingston .. | 24 State St. |
| Saratoga .... | Dec. 21 | Havana .. | 113 Wall St. |
| Grangense .... | Dec. 23 | Para .... | 113 Pearl St. |
| Algonquin .... | Dec. 23 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Bovic .... | Dec. 24 | Liverpool .. | 29 Broadway. |
| Biela .... | Dec. 24 | Manchester. | Busk&Jev'ns. |
| Croft .... | Dec. 24 | Leith .... | 29 Broadway. |
| Boston City.... | Dec. 24 | Bristol .... | 25 Whit'll St. |
| Philadelphia .. | Dec. 24 | La Guayra. | 135 Front St. |
| New-York .... | Dec. 24 | Cape Haiti. | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Alfred Dumois | Dec. 24 | Port Limon | 1 Broadway. |
| El Mar .... | Dec. 24 | N. Orleans. | 343 Br'dway. |
| Energia .... | Dec. 25 | Hull .... | 21 State St. |
| Paris .... | Dec. 25 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Friesland .... | Dec. 25 | Antwerp .. | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Alamo .... | Dec. 25 | Galveston .. | Pier 20 E. R. |
| Seminole .... | Dec. 25 | Charleston .. | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Alsatia .... | Dec. 26 | Genoa .... | 29 Broadway. |
| Alps .... | Dec. 26 | Cape Haiti. | 24 State St. |
| Orinoco .... | Dec. 26 | Bermuda .. | 39 Broadway. |
| Orizaba .... | Dec. 26 | Havana .... | 113 Wall St. |
| Rio Grande.... | Dec. 27 | Brunswick | Pier 20 E. R. |
| Ohio .... | Dec. 28 | Hull .... | 21 State St. |
| Umbria .... | Dec. 28 | Liverpool .. | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Burgogne .... | Dec. 28 | Havre .... | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Patria .... | Dec. 28 | Marseilles | 31 Broadway. |
| Hogarth .... | Dec. 28 | Liverpool | Busk&Jev'ns. |
| America .... | Dec. 28 | London .... | 19 Whit'll St. |
| Anchoria .... | Dec. 28 | Glasgow .... | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Braemar .... | Dec. 28 | Glasgow .... | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Patria .... | Dec. 28 | Hamburg .... | 37 Broadway. |
| Amsterdam .... | Dec. 28 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Wordsworth .. | Dec. 28 | Pern'buco | 19 Whit'll St. |
| Alleghany .... | Dec. 28 | Jamaica .... | 24 State St. |
| Caribbee .... | Dec. 28 | St. Thomas | 39 Broadway. |
| P. Willem III. | Dec. 28 | P't au P'ce | 32 Beaver St. |
| Knick'rbocker | Dec. 28 | N. Orleans. | Pier 9 N. R. |
| Seguranca .... | Dec. 28 | Havana .... | 113 Wall St. |
| Chicago City. | Dec. 29 | Bristol .... | 25 Whit'll St. |
| Advance .... | Dec. 30 | Colon .... | 35 Broadway. |
| Cevic .... | Dec. 31 | Liverpool .. | 29 Broadway. |
| Richmond Hill | Dec. 31 | London .... | 21 State St. |
| Havel .... | Dec. 31 | Bremen .... | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Liebnitz .... | Dec. 31 | M'ntevid'o | 19 Whit'll St. |
| St. Louis.... | Jan. 1 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Teutonic .... | Jan. 1 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Dec. 20.

SS Pawnee, Ingram, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. J. Van Sickle.

SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Hamburg Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Franklin, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Black River Dec. 9, Montego Bay Dec. 10, Kingston Dec. 13, with fruit to J. E. Kerr Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Dulac, Marseilles Nov. 28, Naples Dec. 3, and Gibraltar Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Wyanoke, Davis, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Herber Fuller, Corning, Baltimore Dec. 11, with coal to order; vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark Levi S. Andrews, Wheeler, Savannah Dec. 9, with lumber to order; vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

Bark Yvonne & Harris, (Fr.,) Vincent, Colombo, via Gallo, 135 ds., with mdse. to Cavalier Brothers; vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Albert Shultz, Decker, Demerara 27 ds., with mdse. and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

SS America, (Br.,) Pearce, London Dec. 5, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 P. M.

SS Alamo, Lewis, Galveston Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Abner Coburn, Nichols, Hiogo 162 ds., with mdse. to Delacamp & Co.; vessel to Pendleton, Carver & Nichols.

Bark Victoria, (Braz.,) Almeda, Pernambuco 30 ds., in ballast to Andrew Lindsay.

Sailed.

SS Oneida, for Wilmington; Colorado, for Brunswick and Fernandina; Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Connor, for Valparaiso, &c.; Pomeranian, for Glasgow; Ciudad Condal, for Havana, &c.; Ardnandhor, for Bagua la Grande and Havana, via Philadelphia.

Ship Silvercraig, for Rangoon, via Colombo.

Spoken.

Ship Troop, (Br.,) Capt. Fritz, from New-York Nov. 30 for Hongkong, was spoken Dec. 4 in lat 38 N lon 64 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—SS Mendota, (Br.,) Capt. Dickens, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Dungeness yesterday.

SS Gleadowe, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New-York Dec. 4 for Leith, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Capt. Lenz, from New-York Dec. 7 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York Dec. 18.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, sld. from Stettin for New-York Dec. 18.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Ptolemy, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York yesterday.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Leitch, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New-York Dec. 3, arr. at Para Dec. 17.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New-York Dec. 7, via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New-York Dec. 4, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Manhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, from New-York Dec. 3, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. von Collen, from New-York Dec. 7, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Splient, from New-York Dec. 7, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York Dec. 5, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) from New-York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 11:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Baraense, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York, via Para, arr. at Ceara Dec. 17.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New-York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11:15 P. M. to-day.

## How Much Do Dogs Know?

From The Edinburgh Scotchman.

This is rather a difficult question to answer. A dog about three years old is no doubt wiser far than a child double that age. At six a dog is in his zenith, and can be taught but little more; but by this time, although he cannot speak, except in a kind of dumb language, he knows everything that is said about him—that is, if he has been the constant companion of a kind master and mistress. We are too loth to admit that a dog can understand quite a deal that is spoken, especially if it concerns himself. I am sure that, like myself, many of my readers could send me anecdotes in proof of this. The following is sent me by a lady. It is worth reading:

"My husband had at one time a very fine collie, which seemed to understand conversation perfectly. On one occasion he told his housekeeper that he was going to ride next day to his father's place, thirty miles away, and, turning to his dog, said: 'You will stay at home.' Next morning the dog was not to be seen, and when his master arrived at his destination the dog had got there first, and was peacefully resting under a table. The strangest thing was that the dog was taken to my husband's home by rail, and had never traveled on foot between the two places."

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## European Liquidation Leads to a Collapse in Wall Street.

### STOCKS DECLINE FROM 5 TO 15 POINTS

**A Moderate Rally Followed by Renewed Weakness at the Close—Money at 80 Per Cent.—Foreign Exchange Higher.**

FRIDAY—P. M.

Panic prevailed in Wall Street for several hours to-day. Every one had stocks for sale, and there were no buyers. There were no bids for inactive investment issues, notwithstanding that they were offered 5@6 per cent. below the last official quotations. Gilt-edge bonds felt the pressure equally with those of a speculative character. Loans were called, and money loaned as high as 80 per cent.; the rate fell subsequently to 6 per cent., but just before the close it advanced again to 60 per cent. There were three failures of Stock Exchange houses—Messrs. S. S. Sands & Co., De Neufville & Co., and Nichols, Frothingham & Co. Messrs. Sawyer, Clarke & Co. of the Boston Exchange also announced their suspension.

The selling movement started with London, and when our Exchange opened prices from that centre for all the international specialties were several points below last night's closing here. Our first prices showed phenomenal declines. Kansas and Texas preferred was down 3¼, Chicago Gas 1⅝@2⅞, St. Paul, 3¼, Northwestern 2⅜, Burlington 2¼, Manhattan 3¼, Louisville and Nashville 2¼, Southern preferred 2¼, Pacific Mail, Denver preferred, and Tennessee Coal each 1¼, New-York Central 1¼, Jersey Central 5¼, and the leading industrials something over a point each. And this was only the beginning of the slump which occurred later in the day. The following table shows the final prices yesterday, the low figures made to-day, and also the final prices of to-day:

| Stocks. | Yesterday's Closing. | To-day's Lowest. | To-day's Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 15⅝ | 11 | 12¾ |
| Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 81⅜ | 74 | 75 |
| Northwestern | 101⅜ | 94 | 97½ |
| Rock Island | 72½ | 63 | 66 |
| St. Paul | 72¾ | 62¾ | 64⅝ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 125 | 118 | 120 |
| Lackawanna | 163½ | 158½ | 159⅜ |
| Jersey Central | 106 | 97 | 99½ |
| Reading | 7½ | 6⅝ | 7 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 47 | 42 | 43½ |
| Denver pf | 46 | 39½ | 41 |
| Kansas & Texas pf | 27⅜ | 18¼ | 22½ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 49¼ | 39 | 41½ |
| Lake Shore | 150 | 142 | 146 |
| New-York Central | 98¼ | 91¾ | 94⅞ |
| Northern Pacific pf | 13½ | 11⅞ | 12 |
| Omaha | 40¼ | 31 | 34 |
| Ontario & Western | 14⅜ | 12 | 13 |
| Southern pf | 29¼ | 22½ | 25¼ |
| Wabash pf | 16½ | 13 | 14⅜ |
| Manhattan | 103⅜ | 95 | 100¼ |
| Missouri Pacific | 28 | 20 | 22⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 29½ | 22½ | 23½ |
| Wheeling & L. Erie pf | 41 | 35 | 37 |
| INDUSTRIALS. | | | |
| Sugar | 100⅜ | 92 | 95⅝ |
| Tobacco | 74 | 68 | 71¼ |
| Chicago Gas | 68⅝ | 61⅝ | 63¼ |
| Consolidated Gas | 152 | 139 | 144¼ |
| Distilling & Cattle F. | 18⅜ | 14½ | 15 |
| General Electric | 29¼ | 20 | 24¼ |
| Lead | 28¼ | 20 | 23½ |
| Lead pf. | 88½ | 73 | 84 |
| Leather pf. | 66¼ | 60 | 62⅜ |
| Rubber | 32½ | 21 | 25 |
| Rubber pf. | 94 | *75 | *80 |
| Western Union | 88¼ | 82½ | 84⅜ |

*Ex dividend of 4 per cent.

The rally in the afternoon was due entirely to the covering of shorts, the decline showing handsome profits. In view of the extent of the smash which had occurred, the recovery was not great, and before the close the market again receded. The latest word from London was to the effect that bad feeling predominated. It was intimated that large withdrawals of capital from this country had been ordered. The shipments of gold to-morrow will amount to a little less than $4,000,000. Exchange rates, however, were advanced and large exports are looked for next week.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was remarkably active. Call loans were made at 6@80 per cent. The last loan was made at 60 per cent.

Time money rates were only nominal in view of the activity in call money.

Commercial paper was quiet. Quotations were 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, 5@5½ per cent. for six months, and 6 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $111,589,996, balances, $6,116,035; Sub-Treasury, debit balance, $796,202.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66½@67. There were sales of 2,000 ounces at 67½, and 50,000 ounces at 66¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅜ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports from Jan. 1, 1892, to date | $91,323,037 |
| Imports for the same period | 25,223,389 |
| Net exports | $66,099,648 |
| Net exports to date, 1894 | $70,201,810 |
| Net exports to date, 1893 | 10,807,305 |
| Net exports to date, 1892 | 57,702,382 |

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand, the latter an advance of ½c. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89⅝@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York Exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

### CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, Dec. 13:

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Oil | 18 | 15¼ | 15½ | .. | 3 |
| Sugar | 104¼ | 92 | 95⅞ | .. | 7¼ |
| Tobacco | 76⅝ | 68¼ | 71¼ | .. | 5 |
| Atchison, all pd. | 17¼ | 11 | 12⅞ | .. | 3⅞ |
| Balt. & Ohio | 49 | 42 | 43½ | .. | 2½ |
| Can. Southern | 55½ | 44½ | 46 | .. | 8⅞ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 17⅞ | 12½ | 14 | .. | 3⅜ |
| Chicago Gas | 71⅞ | 61⅝ | 63¼ | .. | 6⅜ |
| Northwestern | 104⅞ | 94 | 97½ | .. | 6¾ |
| Burlington | 84⅜ | 74 | 75 | .. | 7⅞ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 42¼ | 32¼ | 34½ | .. | 6⅜ |
| St. Paul | 76 | 62⅝ | 64⅝ | .. | 10⅜ |
| Rock Island | 75⅜ | 63 | 66 | .. | 8 |
| Col. Fuel & I. | 30⅜ | 20½ | 22¼ | .. | 7 |
| Consol. Gas | 160¼ | 139 | 144¼ | .. | 15¼ |
| Del. & Hudson | 129¼ | 118 | 120 | .. | 9½ |
| Lackawanna | 167⅞ | 158½ | 159⅜ | .. | 6 |
| Denver pf | 49⅞ | 39½ | 41 | .. | 6⅞ |
| Whisky, all pd. | 20⅜ | 14½ | 14½ | .. | 6⅞ |
| Gen. Electric | 31⅜ | 20 | 24¼ | .. | 6⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 152½ | 142 | 146 | .. | 6 |
| Louisville | 53¼ | 39 | 41½ | .. | 9½ |
| Manhattan | 107 | 95 | 100¼ | .. | 5⅞ |
| Mo. Pacific | 30⅜ | 20 | 22⅜ | .. | 6⅝ |
| Mo., K. & T. pf. | 32⅝ | 18¼ | 22⅜ | .. | 8¼ |
| Lead | 31⅛ | 20 | 23⅜ | .. | 6⅝ |
| N. J. Central | 110⅜ | 97 | 99½ | .. | 9¼ |
| N. Y. Central | 100¼ | 91¾ | 94⅞ | .. | 5⅝ |
| Susquehanna pf. | 31⅜ | 19⅞ | 23 | .. | 8⅝ |
| Nor. Pac. pf. | 15⅛ | 11⅞ | 12 | .. | 3 |
| N. Y., Ont. & W. | 15⅛ | 12 | 13 | .. | 2¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 32⅞ | 22½ | 23½ | .. | 8⅜ |
| Phil. & Rdg. | 9 | 6⅜ | 7 | .. | 1⅞ |
| St. L. S. W. pf. | 12¼ | 8 | 9 | .. | 3⅜ |
| Omaha | 42½ | 31 | 34 | .. | 8½ |
| Southern Pac. | 23¼ | 19 | 19 | .. | 3⅛ |
| Southern Ry. | 10⅝ | 7½ | 8⅜ | .. | 1⅞ |
| South. Ry. pf. | 34⅝ | 22½ | 25⅜ | .. | 7⅛ |
| Tennessee Coal | 35⅞ | 23½ | 25⅞ | .. | 6⅝ |
| Union Pacific | 7⅛ | 5¼ | 5½ | .. | 1⅞ |
| Leather pf. | 70 | 60 | 62⅜ | .. | 5⅝ |
| Rubber | 33⅞ | 21 | 25 | .. | 8⅜ |
| Wabash pf. | 19 | 13 | 14⅜ | .. | 4 |
| West. Union | 89⅝ | *82½ | 84⅜ | .. | 4 |
| Wheel. & L. E. | 14 | 6⅞ | 8⅜ | .. | 5 |

*Ex-dividend.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil | 16 | 16 | 15¼ | 15½ | 15½ | 16¼ | 850 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 60 | 64 | 60 | 64 | 63 | 64 | 295 |
| American Express | 113 | 113 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 115 | 110 |
| *American Sugar Refineries | 99½ | 99⅝ | 92 | 95⅞ | 95⅝ | 95¾ | 119,516 |
| *American Sugar Refs. pf | 98½ | 98½ | 92 | 95½ | 95 | 95½ | 651 |
| American Tobacco | 72½ | 72¾ | 68¼ | 71¼ | 71½ | 72 | 37,988 |
| American Tobacco pf | 97 | 97½ | 95½ | 95½ | 94½ | 97 | 797 |
| Ann Arbor pf | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25 | .. | 100 |
| Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd | 14½ | 14½ | 11 | 12½ | 12½ | 12¾ | 30,431 |
| *At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss. | 21 | 21½ | 20 | 20 | 19½ | 20½ | 865 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 42 | 44 | 42 | 43½ | 44 | 46 | 1,670 |
| *Bay State Gas | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | .. | .. | 200 |
| Canada Southern | 48 | 48 | 44½ | 46 | 46 | 46½ | 5,115 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 14½ | 14½ | 12½ | 14 | 13½ | 14 | 5,533 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45½ | 46½ | 100 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf | 98½ | 98½ | 98 | 98 | .. | .. | 90 |
| Chicago Gas | 67 | 67 | 61⅝ | 63¼ | 63¼ | 64 | 84,720 |
| Chicago, Bur. & Quincy | 79½ | 80⅝ | 74 | 75 | 74¾ | 75½ | 45,262 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 99 | 100 | 94 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 12,340 |
| Chicago & Northwestern pf | 147 | 147 | 147 | 147 | .. | .. | 634 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 69¼ | 69½ | 62⅝ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 64⅞ | 100,572 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf | 127½ | 127½ | 124½ | 124½ | 124 | 125 | 885 |
| Chicago, R. I. & Pacific | 70½ | 70½ | 63 | 66 | 64 | 66 | 15,460 |
| Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis | 38 | 38 | 32¼ | 34½ | 34 | 35 | 2,755 |
| Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 90 | 90 | 90 | 91 | 642 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 25 | 25 | 20½ | 22½ | 23½ | 24 | 750 |
| Columbus, H. V. & Toledo | 15⅞ | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 1,220 |
| Consolidation Coal | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 33½ | 100 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 149 | 149 | 139 | 144¼ | 144¼ | 144½ | 6,300 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 120½ | 122 | 118 | 120 | 121½ | 124 | 4,089 |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 161½ | 161¾ | 158½ | 159¾ | 159½ | 160 | 1,140 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10 | 11 | 100 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 44½ | 44½ | 39½ | 41 | 40⅝ | 40⅞ | 6,705 |
| Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd | 18½ | 18½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 15 | 27,710 |
| Erie Tel. & Tel | 60 | 60 | 59½ | 59½ | 59 | .. | 300 |
| Evansville & Terre Haute | 28½ | 29 | 28½ | 29 | 28 | 30 | 286 |
| Flint & Pere Marquette pf | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. | .. | 300 |
| General Electric | 28¼ | 28¼ | 20 | 24¼ | 24 | 24¼ | 7,210 |
| Great Northern pf | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 110 | 120 | 100 |
| Illinois Central | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 89 | 90 | 25 |
| Illinois Steel Company | 63 | 63 | 59 | 59 | 55 | 60 | 550 |
| Iowa Central | 8 | 8 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 7 | 8 | 390 |
| Iowa Central pf | 30 | 30 | 26 | 26 | 25½ | 27 | 560 |
| Laclede Gas | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 14½ | 17½ | 17½ | 18 | 3,400 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 17 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | 15½ | 17 | 800 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 69 | 69 | 66 | 68 | 66 | 68½ | 972 |
| Lake Shore | 147 | 147 | 142 | 146 | 144 | 146½ | 2,595 |
| Long Island | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 83 | .. | 110 |
| *L. I. Traction, all in. pd | 17 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15¼ | 1,350 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 47 | 47 | 39 | 41½ | 41½ | 41¾ | 19,985 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago | 8⅜ | 9 | 7¼ | 8⅜ | 8 | 9 | 3,020 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 100½ | 102 | 95 | 100½ | 99 | 100¼ | 7,810 |
| *Metropolitan Traction | 92 | 96½ | 92 | 96½ | 96⅜ | 100 | 200 |
| Michigan Central | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 90 | 95 | 135 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 10 | 10½ | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10½ | 1,385 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf | 24½ | 24½ | 18½ | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22½ | 9,562 |
| Missouri Pacific | 24 | 24 | 20 | 22⅜ | 21⅜ | 22¼ | 20,985 |
| Morris & Essex | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | .. | .. | 100 |
| *National Lead Company | 27 | 27 | 20 | 23¼ | 23 | 24 | 4,612 |
| *National Lead Company pf | 88 | 88 | 78 | 84 | 83 | 85 | 2,466 |
| National Linseed Oil | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 15 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 500 |
| National Starch | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 500 |
| New-Jersey Central | 100¾ | 102 | 97 | 99½ | 98 | 99½ | 5,125 |
| New-York Central | 97 | 97 | 91¾ | 94½ | 94½ | 95 | 6,685 |
| New-York, Chi. & St. Louis | 12½ | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 300 |
| N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 300 |
| N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d in. pd | 11½ | 12 | 9⅞ | 12 | 11½ | 12 | 2,260 |
| N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 3d in. pd | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | .. | .. | 25 |
| New-York, Sus. & Western | 8½ | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | 8½ | 9 | 1,450 |
| New-York, Sus. & West. pf | 24½ | 24½ | 19⅞ | 23 | 23 | 24 | 2,592 |
| North American | 4½ | 4½ | 3¾ | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅜ | 4,225 |
| Northern Pacific | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3¼ | 3⅞ | 1,025 |
| Northern Pacific pf | 12¼ | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12 | 11½ | 12 | 1,182 |
| Ontario & Western | 13 | 13½ | 12 | 13 | 12½ | 12¾ | 4,130 |
| Pacific Mail | 27¼ | 27¼ | 22½ | 23½ | 23½ | 24 | 6,180 |
| Peoria, Decatur & Evansville | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 3½ | 200 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 7½ | 7½ | 6⅜ | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | 9,230 |
| Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis | 15½ | 15½ | 14 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 500 |
| Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf | 52½ | 52½ | 51 | 51 | 50 | 52 | 570 |
| Pullman Palace Car Co | 150 | 152 | 150 | 152 | 152½ | 156 | 545 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 5 | 5 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4⅜ | 530 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 10 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8½ | 9¼ | 2,385 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 39 | 39 | 31 | 34 | 33¾ | 34 | 2,320 |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 115 | 121 | 200 |
| Southern Pacific | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 100 |
| Southern Railway | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 7½ | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8½ | 5,905 |
| Southern Railway pf | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 22½ | 25⅜ | 25½ | 26 | 11,322 |
| Tenessee Coal & Iron | 30½ | 31 | 23½ | 25⅞ | 25½ | 26 | 19,545 |
| Texas Pacific | 8⅜ | 8½ | 7 | 7⅞ | 7⅛ | 7½ | 4,050 |
| Toledo & Ohio Central | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 40 | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5 | 6 | 2,170 |
| Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf | 3 | 3 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 3½ | 500 |
| U. S. Cordage, t. r. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 3⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 6,375 |
| U. S. Cordage pf., t. r. | 11 | 11 | 6½ | 8⅞ | 8¼ | 9 | 1,800 |
| United States Express | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 358 |
| *United States Leather | 10½ | 10½ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9½ | 10 | 4,950 |
| *United States Leather pf | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | 60 | 62⅜ | 62½ | 63 | 26,845 |
| United States Rubber | 30 | 30 | 21 | 25 | 24¾ | 25½ | 1,570 |
| †United States Rubber pf | 75 | 80 | 75 | 80 | 80 | 90 | 803 |
| Wabash | 6 | 6½ | 5 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅞ | 2,425 |
| Wabash pf | 15 | 15⅝ | 13 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14½ | 18,073 |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 107 | 74 |
| *Western Union Beef | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 100 |
| †Western Union Telegraph | 86 | 86¼ | 82½ | 84⅜ | 84¼ | 84½ | 24,383 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 6⅞ | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅞ | 12,460 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | 39½ | 39½ | 35 | 37 | 30 | 35 | 1,410 |
| Wisconsin Central | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ | 2⅜ | 4 | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 753,380 |

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

### Silver.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion certs | 67½ | 67½ | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66½ | 67 | 52,000 |

### Mining Stock.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horn Silver | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.40 | 300 |

### Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
10,000....113
Atch, Top & S F adjustmt 4s when issued
10,000....43⅞
5,000....42
5,000....41½
5,000....41
27,000....42
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s when issued
10,000....75
5,000....74
5,000....73
5,000....70
3,000ur....71
5,000....71
5,000....72½
14,000....72
3,000....71⅞
5,000....72
5,000....72½
5,000....73
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co certs
10,000....70
4,000....70½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s. Class A. Trust Co certs 1st instlmt paid
5,000....23
18,000....22
5,000....22½
29,000....22
20,000....22¼
20,000....22
5,000....21½
13,000....21
7,000....21¼
22,000....20½
1,000....20
10,000....21
15,000....20½
10,000....20¼
16,000....20
4,000....19⅛
20,000....18
20,000....17½
6,000....17¾
8,000....19⅞
37,000....20
10,000....19⅞
5,000....19¾
30,000....19½
10,000....19¼
10,000....19½
5,000....19¾
48,000....20
5,000....20½
Broadw'y & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
1,000....112½
Brooklyn Elev 1st
10,000....104
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000....110⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s
13,000....71
4,000....70
1,000....70⅛
10,000....69
20,000....67
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st cons 4s
5,000....96½
Chic, B & Q cons 7s
3,000....120
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska ext 4s
10,000....89
Chi, G L & C Co 1st
2,000....93½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certs
7,000....40
2,000....36
5,000....35½
54,000....35
5,000....35½
10,000....37
10,000....36½
5,000....37
5,000....36½
2,000....37½
18,000....38
10,000....38½
Chic & Northwestn 25 yr deb 5s
5,000....105
Chi R I & P ext 5s
19,000....105
5,000....104¾
24,000....104½
C, St P, M & O cons
9,000....127

Colorado Mid 4s Trust Receipts
10,000 urc....19
Col & Ninth Ave 1st
7,000....114¼
Duluth & Man 1st Trust Co certfs stamped
3,000....80
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
1,000....105
Erie Fifth Ext Gld 4s
1,000....101½
Fulton Elevated 1st
1,000....60
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s
10,000....90
3,000....91
Kans City & Pac 1st
5,000....68
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented
20,000....110¼
Laclede Gas L, Co of St. L 1st 5s
6,000....94
1,000....90
Laclede Gas L Co of St. L 1st 5s
5,000....94
L Erie & W 1st 5s
5,000....117
L Erie & W 2d 5s
1,000....104½
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st
5,000....112½
Louisv & Nashville & Mob & Mont 4½s
13,000s20F....105½
Memph & Char 1st Tenn. Lien 7s
1,000....111
Mil, L S & Wn 1st
2,000....129
Mil & St. Paul 1st H & D Div 5s
3,000....106⅞
Mil & St Paul 1st Wis & Min Div.
7,000s20F....110
Minn & St L con 5s
3,000....99
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
4,000....82
10,000....83
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
30,000....56
1,000....56¼
4,000....56⅜
4,000....56½
6,000....56¼
4,000....56
10,000....55
5,000....54½
1,000....53
5,000....49
3,000....49½
1,000....49
10,000....48
6,000....47½
10,000urc....45½
13,000....45½
20,000....46
30,000....47
5,000....47½
1,000....48
10,000....47½
10,000urc....47½
1,000....47
2,000....48
16,000....49
2,000....50
1,000....50½
17,000....50⅜
4,000....51
8,000....51½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000....64½
1,000....64
8,000....63
5,000....64
N Y Cent'l Ext 4s
2,000....102
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons deb certfs
1,000....136½
Norf & So'n 1st 6s
5,000....107
Nor Pac 2d Coup
5,000....101½
5,000....101
5,000....100
North Pac 3d Coup
6,000....70
Ohio Southern G M 4s
5,000....30½
13,000....29

North Pac Cons 5s
5,000....36¼
2,000....36⅛
27,000....36
45,000....35
10,000....35½
5,000....34½
5,000....35
Trust receipts.
15,000....36
Nor Pac & Mon 1st
1,000....30
Ohio Southern 1st
3,000....91½
11,000....89
1,000....88
Oregon Imp Co con 5s
5,000....35
10,000....35¼
Orc S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs
1,000....57
60,000....56
39,000....55
8,000....55¾
5,000....55½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
2,000....103
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
2,000....113½
1,000 s3....113½
Phil & Rdg Defd Inc
40,000....⅞
Phil & Rdg gen 4s
3,000....84½
10,000....84⅞
20,000....83¾
11,000....83
5,000....84½
Trust Co ctfs
175,000....75
10,000....74½
12,000....74
5,000....73½
37,000....74
13,000....73½
23,000....73
20,000....72½
78,000....73
10,000....73½
11,000....73
20,000....73
2,000....75⅜
Phil & Reading 1st pref inc
11,000....27
35,000....26
10,000....25½
10,000....25
5,000....24¼
15,000....24
2r pref inc
5,000....11⅞
3d pref inc
5,000....8½
Rich & Danv 6s
10,000....120
Rio Grande Wn 1st
1,000....76½
18,000....76
20,000....76½
6,000....75
5,000....75½
3,000....75
1,000....74½
3,000....75
1,000....74
So Pac of Ariz 1st
[illegible]
Southern Ry 1st 5s
12,000....92½
1,000....92
9,000....92½
7,000....92
5,000....90
5,000....90½
5,000....90
10,000....88
38,000....87
5,000....86
24,000....85½
5,000....85½
17,000....86
5,000....87½
5,000....88
5,000....88½
5,000....88
9,000....88½
10,000....88
15,000....87
15,000....88
5,000....87½
5,000....88
15,000....88½
3,000....89
St. L. & Iron Mt 5s
5,000....78½

St P M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s
10,000....85
St. L & Iron Mt 1st Ext 5s
5,000....101½
St L South 1st
2,000....71
4,000....69
St L Southw 2d Inc
5,000....24½
6,000....24
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
10,000....92
Tenn C, Ir & R 6s Birmingham Divn 1st
1,000....91
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
11,000....84
3,000....83
7,000....80
2,000....83
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
22,000....20
8,000....19¾
4,000....19½
1,000....19¼
1,000....19
4,000....19⅛
2,000....19¼
1,000....19
4,000....19¼
50,000....19
4,000....18½
16,000....17½
5,000....17⅝
22,000....18
20,000....17½
22,000....17¾
2,000....18
9,000....18⅜
6,000....19
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Receipts
6,000....75
3,000....72
2,000....73
7,000....72½
Union Elev 1st 6s
9,000....102
Union Pacific 1st '96
25,000....107
26,000....106½
5,000....106
Union Pacific 6s 1897
22,000....107½
21,000....106½
Union Pacific 1st '98
25,000....108
20,000....107½
40,000....107
Union Pacific Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
30,000....93
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
4,000....34
1,000....30
10,000....33
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
2,000....35
3,000....32
5,000....30
U S Leather Co 6s
20,000....111⅝
5,000....111
Virginia Midland G M Guarantee Stamped
3,000....101
18,000....100
Wabash R R 1st
3,000....103½
1,000....103
8,000....101½
10,000....101
16,000....100½
10,000....101
5,000....101½
5,000....102
7,000....102¼
Wabash R R 2d
1,000....71
41,000....70
West Shore Gtd 4s
5,000....107
Registered
9,000bs3....103⅜
Wn, N Y & Penn Inc
7,000....14
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Receipts
10,000....30
15,000....35
15,000....36
4,000....37
4,000....36

Total sales....$3,195,000

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 145 | 150 |
| Alb. & Sus. | 170 | .. |
| Alton & T. H. | 57 | 63 |
| American Coal | 100 | 125 |
| American District Telegraph | 35 | 40 |
| Ann Arbor | 8 | 9 |
| American T. & C. | .. | 94 |
| Atlantic & Pacific | ½ | ¾ |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 5 | 7 |
| Boston A. L. pf. | 103 | 105 |
| Brunswick Company | ⅝ | 1¼ |
| Buff., R. & P. | .. | 20 |
| Buff., R. & P. pf. | .. | 52 |
| Bur., C. R. & N. | 62 | 75 |
| Canadian Pacific | 50 | 51 |
| Cedar F. & M. | .. | 10 |
| Central Pacific | 14 | 15 |
| Chicago & Alton | 158 | .. |
| Chicago & Alton pf | 170 | .. |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 167 | .. |
| Colorado Coal and Iron, dev | .. | 4 |
| Colorado Fuel and Iron pf | .. | 98 |
| Col. & H. Coal | 2¼ | 3 |
| C., H. V. & T. pf | .. | 61 |
| Commercial Cable | 140 | .. |
| D. M. & Ft. D | 4½ | 8 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf | .. | 53 |
| *D., S. S. & A | 4½ | 5½ |
| *D., S. S. & A. pf | 8 | 12 |
| Ev. & T. H. pf | 45¼ | 55 |
| Flint & P. M | 10 | .. |
| G. B. & W., t. r. | ⅛ | ¼ |
| G. B. & W. pf., t. r. | .. | ¾ |
| Homestake | 28 | .. |
| H. & Texas | 1½ | 2½ |
| Ind., Ill. & Iowa | 18 | 22 |
| Kan. & Mich | 7 | 9 |
| Keokuk & D. M | 2½ | 4 |
| Keokuk & D. M. pf | 17½ | .. |
| Laclede Gas pf | 80 | 84 |
| L., N. A. & C. pf | 17 | 20 |
| L., St. L. & T. | .. | ½ |
| Mah. Coal R. | 108 | .. |
| Manattan Beach | 4 | 7 |
| Maryland Coal pf. | 45 | 60 |
| Michigan Peninsula Car | .. | 20 |
| Michigan Peninsula Car pf. | .. | 59 |
| Michigan Central | 10 | 11 |
| Mexican National ctfs | ⅝ | 1¼ |
| Minn. & St. L. | 17 | 20 |
| Minn. & St. L. 1st pf. | 78 | .. |
| Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. | 44 | 50 |
| Minn. Iron | .. | 60 |
| National Starch 1st pf. | 44 | 50 |
| National Starch 2d pf. | 20 | 25 |
| New Cent. C. | 6¼ | 8½ |
| New-England | .. | 52 |
| N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd | .. | 55 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf | 65 | 73 |
| Norfolk & Western | 1½ | 2 |
| Northwestern Telegraph | 109½ | .. |
| Ohio Southern | 5 | 15 |
| Ontario Mining | 7 | 9 |
| Oregon Improvement | 3 | 6 |
| Ore. R. & N. | 17 | 23 |
| Ore. S. L. & U. N. | 6½ | 7 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 275 | .. |
| Peoria & Eastern | 5 | 10 |
| P., F. W. & C. | 167 | .. |
| P., F. W. & C. sp. | 150 | .. |
| Quicksilver | 2 | 3 |
| Quicksilver pf | 15½ | 16½ |
| Rens. & Sar | 180 | .. |
| R., W. & O. | 115 | 120 |
| St. J. & G. I. | ⅛ | ¾ |
| St. Paul & Duluth | .. | 28 |
| St. Paul & Duluth pf | .. | 90 |
| St. Paul, M. & M | 108 | 115 |
| Tol. & O. C. pf | 65 | 75 |
| *Tol., St. L. & K. C | 6 | 9 |
| *Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf | 14 | 18 |
| United States Cordage gtd., t. r. | 19 | 21½ |

*Unlisted.

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. Ref. | 99½ | 99⅝ | 92¾ | 95⅞ | 26,020 |
| Am. Tobacco | 72 | 72¾ | 68¼ | 71¼ | 6,500 |
| A., T. & S. F. | 14¼ | 14½ | 11⅝ | 12⅞ | 4,040 |
| A., T. & S. F. pf. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 100 |
| Chi. Gas | 67⅛ | 67¼ | 61½ | 63¾ | 2,240 |
| C., R. I. & P. | 69⅞ | 70⅜ | 63⅞ | 66⅞ | 3,110 |
| C., B. & Q. | 80⅜ | 80⅝ | 74⅜ | 76 | 10,220 |
| C., M. & St. P. | 69¾ | 69¾ | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | 30,540 |
| C. of N. J. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 20 |
| C. & Northw. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 10 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 13 | 14½ | 13 | 14½ | 30 |
| D., L. & W. | 162 | 162 | 160 | 160 | 240 |
| D. & C. F. | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 14¼ | 15 | 2,480 |
| Gen. Elec. | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 23½ | 25¼ | 180 |
| Louis. & N. | 46½ | 46½ | 40 | 41¼ | 930 |
| Manhattan | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 10 |
| M., K. & T. pf. | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 50 |
| Nat. Lead | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 60 |
| Mo. Pac. | 23¾ | 24½ | 21¼ | 22¼ | 600 |
| Nat. Lead pf. | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 70 |
| N. Y., O. & W. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 50 |
| Nor. Pac. pf. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 30 |
| Phil. & Read. | 6⅞ | 7 | 6¼ | 6⅞ | 550 |
| Pacific Mail | 24½ | 26⅝ | 22⅞ | 23⅝ | 390 |
| Southern Ry. | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 890 |
| South. Ry. pf. | 26½ | 26½ | 24 | 24 | 120 |
| Tenn. C. & I. | 30½ | 30⅝ | 26½ | 26½ | 360 |
| Texas Pac. | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 10 |
| U. S. Lth. pf. | 64 | 64½ | 61 | 62½ | 610 |
| Wabash pf. | 14¾ | 14¾ | 13 | 14½ | 380 |
| West. Union | 86 | 86¼ | 83¼ | 85 | 2,090 |
| Total sales | | | | | 92,150 |

### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A., T. & S. F. 2d ctfs. | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | $8,000 |
| M., K. & T. 2d. | 47⅞ | 48 | 47⅝ | 48 | 8,000 |
| Nor. Pac. 2d. | 101⅝ | 101⅜ | 101 | 101 | 3,000 |
| South. Ry. 5s. | 91¾ | 91¾ | 90 | 90 | 15,000 |
| S. L. S. W. 1st. | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 2,000 |
| St. L. S. W. 2d. | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24 | 24 | 8,000 |
| Texas Pac. 2d. | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 10,000 |
| Wabash 1st. | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 6,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $60,000 |

### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Constock | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | 300 |
| Isabella | .49 | .49 | .49 | .49 | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | 400 |

### Wheat.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May Option | 58⅝ | 58¾ | 57¼ | 57¼ | 780,000 |

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s | .. | 93 |
| American Bank Note | 41 | 43 |
| American Grocery 1st pf | .. | 55 |
| American Surety Company | 210 | 220 |
| American Typefounders' | 3¼ | 4½ |
| American Typefounders' pf | 20 | 24 |
| Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895 | 108 | 110 |
| †Atlantic Trust (new) | 175 | 187 |
| Bank of America | 335½ | 343 |
| Barney & Smith Car | 12 | 19 |
| Barney & Smith pf. stock | 70 | 75 |
| ‡Barney & Smith Car 6s | 99 | 101 |
| Beckton Construction pf | .. | 96 |
| †Boston & N. Y. Air Line | 10½ | .. |
| Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf | 104¼ | 106 |
| Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co | 132 | .. |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 198 | 203 |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 107 | .. |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 110 | .. |
| ‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 109 | .. |
| ‡Broadway Surface 2d | 105 | .. |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | .. | 171 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 16½ | 19 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s | 99½ | 102½ |
| Brooklyn Traction | .. | 10⅛ |
| Brooklyn Traction pf | 53 | 58 |
| ‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s | 103¾ | 105¼ |
| Brooklyn Union Gas stock | 78 | 80 |
| ‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 101 | 103½ |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 69½ | 71½ |
| Celluloid Company stock | 67 | 70 |
| †Central & South American Tel. | 123 | 125 |
| Central Cross-Town | 195 | .. |
| Cent. Park, North & East River | 164 | 167 |
| Central Railroad of Georgia deb. | .. | 23 |
| Central Trust Company | 1047 | .. |
| Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock | 1 | 2 |
| Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock | ½ | 1¾ |
| Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds | 53½ | 56 |
| Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn) | 80 | .. |
| Commercial Cable Co. stock | 169 | .. |
| Coney Island Jockey Club stock | 35 | .. |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk. | 80 | 85 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds. | 100 | 110 |
| Continental Trust | 168 | 178 |
| Cramp Shipyard stock | 62 | 69 |
| Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R. | 98 | .. |
| Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R. | 171½ | 175½ |
| ‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip | 101½ | 103½ |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn | 101½ | 104 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 350 | 360 |
| Ensley Land Company | ½ | 1½ |
| ‡Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co. | 83 | 89 |
| Equitable Gas Co. of New-York | 220 | 225 |
| †Erie & Pittsburg Railroad | 125 | 130 |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. | 772 | .. |
| Fidelity & Casualty Co. | 320 | .. |
| Fort Wayne & Jack. pf. | 124 | .. |
| †42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 116 | 117¼ |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. | 58 | 68 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d | 69 | 74 |
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 76½ | 78½ |
| Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s | 90 | 91 |
| Fourth National Bank | 173 | 177 |
| Gallatin National Bank | 308 | 315 |
| Garfield National Bank | 450 | .. |
| Gold & Stock Telegraph | 107 | .. |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 48 | 50½ |
| Grand Rapids Gas bonds | 87 | 88½ |
| Grand River Valley R. R. stock | 113½ | .. |
| H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf | 97 | 100½ |
| H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf | 97 | 100½ |
| H. B. Claflin Company | 100 | 103 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 62 | 64½ |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds | .. | 94¼ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 3 | 5 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 12½ | 17½ |
| ‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s | 102½ | 105 |
| Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A. | 95 | 98 |
| Holland Trust stock | .. | 82 |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds | 101½ | 104 |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 140 | 146 |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock | 66¼ | 68¼ |
| *Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s | 75 | 77 |
| International Ocean Telegraph | 107 | .. |
| Iron Steamboat | 6 | 8 |
| Iron Steamboat bonds | 72 | 75 |
| Journeay & Burnham | 41 | 46½ |
| Journeay & Burnham pf. | 98 | 100½ |
| Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds | 94½ | 99 |
| Knickerbocker Trust Company | 185 | 190 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. stock | 83 | 85 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s | 86 | 89 |
| Lawyers' Surety Company | 100½ | 105 |
| Leather Man'f'rs' Nat. Bank | 181 | 189 |
| Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s | 35 | 38 |
| L. I. Traction, 2d as. pd | 15 | 15¼ |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s | 75 | 77 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 110 | 114 |
| †Madison Square Garden stock | .. | 16 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | 76 | 82 |
| Mahoning Coal Railroad pf. | 110 | .. |
| Manhattan Trust Company | 133 | 140 |
| Mechanics' National Bank | 190 | 195 |
| Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907 | 110 | .. |
| Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913 | 101 | .. |
| Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915 | 110 | .. |
| Mercantile Trust Company | 385 | .. |
| ‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 107½ | 109 |
| Metropolitan Trust Company | 310 | 325 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. | .. | 20 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf. | 54 | 57½ |
| Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds | 86½ | 90 |
| Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y) | .. | 80 |
| Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady) | .. | 60 |
| Mutual Gas Co. of New-York | .. | 250 |
| National Citizens' Bank | 132 | 137 |
| National Bank of Commerce | 209½ | 213½ |
| National Bank of the Republic | 149½ | 154½ |
| National Shoe & Leather Bank | 90 | 96 |
| †National Wall Paper Co. pf. | 57 | .. |
| New-Jersey & New-York R. R. | 2 | 4½ |
| New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds | 25 | 35 |
| New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs | ½ | 2½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock | 33 | 37½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf. | .. | 73 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 100½ | 102 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas consols | 86 | 90 |
| N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d | 4 | 5½ |
| N. Y., Lack. & Western stock | 120 | .. |
| †N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 120 | 124 |
| N. Y. & Texas Land scrip | 60 | .. |
| New-York Air Brake Co. | 3 | 7 |
| N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity | 395 | 410 |
| N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust | 820 | .. |
| N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock | 38 | .. |
| N. Y. Security & Trust | 290 | .. |
| Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new) | .. | 14 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 160 | .. |
| ‡Northwestern Telegraph 7s | 114 | 116½ |
| Northwestern Tel. Co. stock | 108½ | .. |
| †Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s | 80 | 85 |
| Oswego & Syracuse Railroad | 202 | 207 |
| Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph | 68 | 71 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 331 | .. |
| ‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R.R. stock | 132 | .. |
| †Postal Telegraph & Cable | 83 | 86 |
| Pratt & Whitney | .. | 14 |
| †Pratt & Whitney pf. | 75½ | 80 |
| Queens County Bank stock | 160 | .. |
| Real Estate Trust Company | 162 | .. |
| Retsof Mining Co. bonds | .. | 55 |
| Safety Car Heating & L. Co. | 65 | .. |
| ‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 107 | 109½ |
| Second Avenue Railroad stock | .. | 174 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 200½ | 205½ |
| †Southern & Atlantic Telegraph | 90 | .. |
| Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.) | 28 | .. |
| Southern New-Eng. Telephone | 98 | 101 |
| Standard Gas | 70 | 72 |
| Standard Gas pf. | 104¼ | 108½ |
| ‡Standard Gas 1st | 109⅜ | 111½ |
| Standard Oil Trust | 192 | 198 |
| Staten Island Railway | 54 | 59 |
| Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st | 110½ | 113 |
| Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d | .. | 87½ |
| State Trust | 180 | 195 |
| ‡Steinway Railway 6s | 113½ | 114¾ |
| ‡St. Paul Gas bonds | 87 | 89 |
| Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co. | 45 | 68 |
| Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st | 90 | 96½ |
| Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock | 40 | 45 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | .. | 182 |
| Third National Bank | 104½ | 107 |
| Title Guarantee & Trust | 232 | .. |
| †Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf. | 15 | 17½ |
| Tradesmen's National Bank | 90 | 96½ |
| Trenton Potteries | 4 | 6½ |
| †Trenton Potteries pf. | 35 | 41 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 35 | 41 |
| *Union Ferry stock | 69½ | 71 |
| †Union Ferry 5s | 104 | 105¾ |
| ‡Union Railway 5s | 100½ | 103½ |
| Union Elevated 2d | 37 | 40 |
| †Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry) | 97 | 105 |
| Union Trust | 732 | .. |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf. | 81 | 83½ |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 53 | 59 |
| U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. | 210 | 225 |
| United States Trust | 1055 | .. |
| Wagner Car Company | .. | 157 |
| Washington Trust Company | 180 | 195 |
| Western Gas Company | 68 | 70 |
| ‡Western Gas Company bonds | 91½ | 93½ |
| Western National Bank | 112½ | 115 |
| Winona & Southwestern 1st | 15 | 18 |
| Worcester Traction | 14 | 17 |
| Worcester Traction pf. | 80 | 84 |
| Worthington Pump | .. | 20 |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 74 | 79 |

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS.

| | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Chi. & W. Mich.—** | | | |
| Mileage | 574 | 574 | 574 |
| 2d week Dec. | $28,697 | $26,220 | $26,052 |
| From July 1 | 1,160,685 | 996,271 | 836,196 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,640,982 | 1,518,972 | 1,805,200 |
| **Det., L. & N.—** | | | |
| Mileage | 334 | 334 | 334 |
| 2d week Dec. | $17,373 | $18,877 | $18,223 |
| From July 1 | 509,708 | 443,340 | 659,962 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,089,168 | 1,038,638 | 1,147,362 |
| **Kansas City Sub. Belt—** | | | |
| Mileage | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 2d week Dec. | $4,730 | $3,354 | $3,557 |
| From July 1 | 152,007 | 132,519 | 122,177 |
| From Jan. 1 | 265,471 | 241,426 | 227,873 |
| **L., N. A. & Chi.—** | | | |
| Mileage | 378 | 378 | 378 |
| 2d week Dec. | $64,458 | $54,354 | $52,549 |
| From July 1 | 1,617,529 | 1,458,730 | 766,160 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,482,096 | 1,370,871 | 1,639,292 |
| **Northern Pacific—** | | | |
| Mileage | 5,431 | 5,431 | 5,262 |
| 2d week Dec. | $400,568 | $334,584 | $314,249 |
| From July 1 | 11,323,014 | 9,722,103 | 9,651,980 |
| From Jan. 1 | 18,422,379 | 16,118,307 | 19,132,842 |
| **Ches. & O. S. W., Oct.—** | | | |
| Mileage | 401 | 401 | 398 |
| Gross earnings | $250,716 | $231,629 | $208,012 |
| Op. expenses | 142,334 | 133,812 | 129,076 |
| Net earnings | 108,382 | 97,817 | 78,936 |
| From July 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 877,481 | 798,529 | 763,170 |
| Op. expenses | 557,583 | 472,198 | 488,880 |
| Net earnings | 319,898 | 326,331 | 274,290 |
| From Jan. 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 7,322,871 | 6,891,262 | 1,924,775 |
| Op. expenses | 4,968,690 | 4,587,512 | 1,244,734 |
| Net earnings | 2,354,181 | 2,303,750 | 680,041 |

## CHANGES IN STOCKS.

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil | ¾ |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 2 |
| American Sugar Refs | 5 |
| American Sugar Refs. pf | 1⅛ |
| American Tobacco | 2⅜ |
| American Tobacco pf | 2 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé | 2⅝ |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf., w. i. | 4 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 3½ |
| Bay State Gas | 2½ |
| Canada Southern | 5½ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 1⅜ |
| Chicago Gas, t. r. | 5⅜ |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 6¾ |
| Chicago & Northwest | 4¼ |
| Chicago & Northwest. pf | 4 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul | 8¼ |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf | 3¾ |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific | 6½ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 4½ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf | 4¼ |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 2½ |
| Colorado, Hocking Valley & Toledo | 1 |
| Consolidated Gas | 7½ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 5 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna & Western | 3¾ |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 2½ |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 5 |
| Distilling & Cattle Feeding, all in. pd. | 4⅛ |
| Erie Tel. & Tel | 2¼ |
| Flint & P. M. pf | 6 |
| General Electric | 5 |
| Great Northern pf | 1 |
| Illinois Steel | 4 |
| Iowa Central | 1¾ |
| Iowa Central pf | 5½ |
| Laclede Gas | 5⅞ |
| Lake Erie & Western | 3½ |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 5 |
| Lake Shore | 4 |
| Long Island Traction, all in. pd | 3 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 7¾ |
| Louisville, N. A. & C. | ¾ |
| Manhattan | 3½ |
| Metropolitan Traction | 7½ |
| Michigan Central | 7¾ |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 2 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf | 5¼ |
| Missouri Pacific | 5⅝ |
| National Lead | 4½ |
| National Lead pf | 4½ |
| National Linseed Oil | 3 |
| New-Jersey Central | 6¼ |
| New-York Central | 3⅜ |
| New-York, C. & St. L. | 1 |
| New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf | 7½ |
| New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf | 5¾ |
| Northern Pacific pf | 1 |
| New-York, Ontario & Western | 1¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 5½ |
| Peoria, Decatur & Evansville | 1 |
| Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. | 2½ |
| Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf | 5 |
| Pullman Car | 5 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 1¾ |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 6 |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf | 1⅞ |
| Southern Pacific | 2½ |
| Southern Railway pf | 3½ |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 6⅜ |
| U. P., D. & Gulf | 1 |
| United States Cordage | 1⅜ |
| United States Cordage pf | 2⅞ |
| United States Leather | 1¼ |
| United States Leather pf | 3⅜ |
| United States Rubber | 6½ |
| United States Rubber pf | 8½ |
| Wabash | 1¼ |
| Wabash pf | 2⅜ |
| Western Union | 2⅜ |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 2¾ |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | 3½ |

## RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were demoralized, particularly the issues listed abroad. The market was very active, and nearly every bond in which there were dealings fell off to a greater or less extent. The principal changes were:

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Atchison, Topeka & S. F. adj. 4½s | 5¾ |
| Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 4s, when is. | 4½ |
| Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 4s, t. r. | 4½ |
| Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 2d, 1st in. pd. | 3¾ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s | 6½ |
| Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st | 1½ |
| Chicago & Northern Pacific 1st, t. r. | 4 |
| Col. Mid. cn. 4s, t. r. | 9 |
| Col. & Ninth Avenue 1st | 1 |
| E. T., V. & Ga. genl. | 3 |
| Iowa Central 1st | 1 |
| Laclede Gas 1st | 6 |
| Lake Erie & Western 1st | 1 |
| Lexington & Pav. Fy. 1st | 1 |
| Memphis & Charleston Term. lien | 1 |
| Minn. & St. Louis 5s | 1 |
| Mo., Kan. & Texas 4s | 1 |
| Mo., Kan. & Texas 2d | 7¼ |
| Mobile & Ohio genl | 2 |
| Northern Pacific 2d c. | 2¼ |
| Northern Pacific 3d c. | 3 |
| Northern Pacific con. | 2 |
| Northern Pacific con., t. r. | 1 |
| Ohio Southern 1st | 5 |
| Ohio Southern genl | 3¼ |
| Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r. | 6 |
| Philadelphia & Reading genl | 2¼ |
| Philadelphia & Reading genl., t. r. | 2 |
| Philadelphia & Reading 1st pf in. | 4½ |
| Philadelphia & Reading 2d pf in. | 2⅛ |
| Philadelphia & Reading 3d pf in. | 1¼ |
| Richmond & Danville 6½s | 1⅞ |
| Rio Grande Western 1st | 3 |
| St. L. & I. M. 5s | 3½ |
| St. Louis Southwest. 1st | 3½ |
| St. Louis Southwest. 2d | 2 |
| Southern Car & Georgia 1st | 1 |
| Southern Railway 5s | 4½ |
| Tennessee C. & I. 1st, Birm. | 4¾ |
| Texas Pacific 1st | 2 |
| Texas Pacific 2d | 2½ |
| Toledo, St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r. | 2⅞ |
| Union Pacific 1st, 1896 | 2 |
| Union Pacific 1st, 1897 | ⅝ |
| Union Pacific 1st, 1897 | 1⅝ |
| Union Pacific col. tr. notes | 2 |
| Union Pacific, Denver & G. 1st | 3 |
| United States Cordage 1st, t. r. | 7 |
| Wabash 1st | 2½ |
| Wabash 2d | 4½ |
| Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r. | 9 |

Government bonds were weak. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 119, and $10,000 do, 1907, coupon, at 111. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 96 | .. |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 110 | 110½ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 111½ | 112¼ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 119½ | 120½ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 119½ | 120½ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 114 | 115 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 114 | 115 |
| Currency 6s, 1896 | 99 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | 102 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 105 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 107½ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1896 | 100⅜ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 100⅜ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 100⅜ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 100⅜ | .. |

In State securities $5,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 88½, and $45,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s, of 1991, at 60@59@61.

### BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commerce | 210 |
| Greenwich | 177 |
| Irving | 141 |
| New-Amsterdam | 180 |
| Second National | 430 |
| State of New-York | 108 |
| Western National | 113 |

There was a sale of five shares of Commerce at 210.

### IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York this week were valued at $2,275,118, against $2,543,520 last week, and $3,071,980 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,273,570, against $2,256,674 last week, and $2,408,823 in the same week last year.

### THE STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Review will say to-morrow:

"The strong Americanism of the President's message has given its character to the week. Popular feeling was profoundly moved, but, excepting in stock and cotton markets, business was remarkably dull and scarcely affected. Coming at a time when nearly all produce markets are inactive and industries unusually dull, the disturbance has affected values much less than might have been expected. Nevertheless exchange rises, and as large exports of gold were anticipated this week prior to the President's message, it is not surprising that the outgo has been even larger, amounting for the week, it is now expected, to about $6,580,000. It is not unlikely that some may also go next week.

"Not because of any foreign question, but solely because of influences which have been in continuous operation for months, prices of manufactured goods continued to decline. There is no great change in boots and shoes, and in some branches the demand appears a little better, though gradually lower prices are offered, and lead jobbers to look for prices still lower. Shipments from the East are an eighth smaller than last week, but 3 per cent. larger for the month to date. Leather still declines, averaging 2 per cent. lower for the week, though hides at Chicago are scarce and about 2 per cent. stronger. Prices of iron and steel have fallen about 3 per cent. for the week, and are now 5 per cent. below their maximum, Bessemer pig and Grey Forge and most kinds of finished products having yielded more or less. Purchases by the great steel companies, it is now evident, were much in excess of their actual cosumption, and it is believed that some furnaces will have to suspend production, as the demand for manufactured products is too small to support the output, estimated for the year at 9,387,639 tons by the Pittsburg American Manufacturer. Minor metals are weaker, copper being offered at 10 cents net; the American production in November was 16,330 tons, and the foreign, 7,728 tons. Lead is weak at 3.20 cents, and tin, after a rise in options, is selling at 13.75 cents."

The volume of foreign trade is larger, domestic exports gaining 17 per cent. for the week, and 12 per cent. for two weeks of December, while imports here gain 24 per cent. for the week, but only 13.9 per cent. for two weeks. The payments through the principal Clearing Houses indicate a domestic trade of 16.7 per cent. larger than last year, but for the week 22 per cent. less than in 1892, and the daily average for December 17.9 per cent. smaller than in 1892. Failures for two weeks of December show liabilities of $6,510,451, against $6,840,401 last year, and $11,679,996 for the same weeks of 1893, of which $2,124,564 were manufacturing, against 2,466,114 last year, and $5,174,494 in 1893, while $4,275,637 were trading, against $4,071,529 last year, and $5,301,784 in 1893. Failures for the week have been 377 in the United States, against 349 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 36 last year.

Bradstreet's will say:

"The general business situation has been affected by the precipitation of possible complications with Great Britain. First to feel this are the stock market and prices of cotton and of wheat, the influence of which ramify among business houses in many different lines. The serious nature of the President's statement of the case had the effect here and in London of causing free selling of securities, even in sight of the fact that expectation of war is slight. The most unfavorable feature is, and is likely to be, continued negotiations and the uncertainty which must exist until the incident is concluded.

"Representatives of Bradsteet's at twenty-three cities interviewed many leading manufacturers and merchants Thursday as to the effect, present or prospective, on trade of the international situation precipitated by the President's message, the message itself, and as to the probability of actual hostilities. The interviews fairly represent the sentiment of many of the most important financial, industrial, and commercial houses of the country. In no instance, so far as the interviews extend, is war considered the probable outcome. So far as the effect on business is concerned, Eastern and Western manufacturing centres and many of the larger Western and Northwestern distributing points report none is felt whatever. The influence in the cotton and wheat markets and at the Stock Exchange has been characterized. Perhaps as significant as any other feature of the interviews is that in all cities except four the consensus of opinion distinctly favors the sentiments expressed in the President's message. The exceptions, where opinion on this point was divided, are New-York, Boston, Detroit, and Milwaukee."

### THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were in a panicky condition in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul 6½, to 68; Louisville and Nashville, 5⅝, to 45; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 91; New-York Central, 4½, to 96; Southern Railway preferred, 3⅛, to 27¼; Canadian Pacific, 3, to 51½; Erie second consols, 3, to 72; Wabash preferred, 1½, to 15⅜; Atchison, 1½, to 14¼; Ontario and Western, 1, to 13; Erie, 1, to 11½; Southern, ⅛, to 8⅜; Kansas and Texas, ⅞, to 10⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 13; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 5⅜, and Reading, ¼, to 3½. British consols declined ⅝, to 106¼, for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £23,000. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 100f 70c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 23c for checks. Spanish 4s, 60⅜. Bar silver closed at 30¼d per ounce. Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 34 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The quarterly reports of the National Park Bank, Lincoln National Bank, Bank of New-York Banking Association, and Sixth National Bank, and the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia will be found in another column.

—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad has declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable Jan. 15. Transfer books will close Dec. 31 and reopen Jan. 16.

—Wells Fargo Express Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 15.

—The Fourth National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The Real Estate Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—Title Guarantee and Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—Canada Southern Railway Company has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Feb. 1.

—Mechanics' National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—Michigan Central Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Feb. 1.

—The People's Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—Merchants' National Bank has declared a dividend of 8½ per cent., payable Jan. 2.

### PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The local market was in a state of panic until the afternoon, when there was a feeble rally, only to again sell off in the last hour. The opening was weak, with London a seller of Pennsylvania, which declined to 50, at which it closed, a loss of 1⅝ per cent. Lehigh Valley was also weak, and declined from 37½, to 34¼, closing at 34½ bid. Lehigh Navigation was dull at 44½, a decline of 1¼ to-day. In the tractions Metropolitan was the principal feature. The opening price was at 103½, a decline of 1 per cent., and subsequently broke to 94¾, rallying at the close to 96½. Union declined from 12⅛, to 11½, and the 4 per cent. bonds, 2⅜ per cent. to 69½. Philadelphia sympathized with the others, and sold down to 65½, a decline of 3½ points, and closed at 66 bid. Baltimore declined 1⅝ per cent., to 16¼, and closed at the lowest. The specialties suffered most. Storage Company broke from 35 last night, to 23, and the preferred from 36, to 25½. Welsbach Light fell from 55, to 49; Natural Gas Improvement from 83¾, to 75. Choctaw from 14, to 13, and Pennsylvania Heat from 11⅜, to 10. At the close the market was heavy under a second course of liquidation, as the Philadelphia market has only recently recovered from a very severe depression.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

| | Friday. Bid. | Friday. Asked. | Thursday. Bid. | Thursday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acetylene full pd. | .. | 30 | .. | 33 |
| Balto. Trac. | 16⅛ | 16½ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ |
| Cambria | 45 | 47 | .. | 48 |
| Choctaw | 12½ | 13 | 13¾ | 14 |
| Con. Trac. stock | .. | 27½ | — | 27¼ |
| Elec. Stg. | .. | 24 | .. | 35 |
| Elec. Stg. pf. | 25 | 26½ | 36¼ | 37 |
| Electro-Pneumatic | .. | ½ | ¼ | ½ |
| Hestonville | .. | 54 | 53 | 55 |
| Hestonville pf. | .. | 65 | .. | 66 |
| Hunt. & B. T. | .. | 31 | .. | 31 |
| Hunt. & B. T. pf. | 53 | 53½ | 53 | 53½ |
| Indianapolis | .. | 46½ | .. | 46½ |
| Ins. Co. of N. A. | 22¾ | 23 | 22¾ | 23 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 44 | 45 | 45 | 46 |
| Lehigh Valley | 34¼ | 34⅝ | 37⅝ | 37⅞ |
| Met. Traction | 96¼ | 97 | 104½ | 104⅞ |
| Northern Central | 70 | .. | 70 | .. |
| Northern Pacific | 3 | 3½ | 3¾ | 4 |
| Northern Pacific pf. | 11½ | 12½ | 12⅞ | 13¼ |
| Pennsylvania | 49⅞ | 50 | 51½ | 51⅝ |
| Penn. L. H. & P. | 9¾ | 10 | 11⅜ | 12 |
| Penn. Steel | .. | 40 | .. | 36 |
| Penn. Steel pf. | .. | 70 | .. | 70 |
| Phila. Traction | 66 | 66¾ | 69 | 69¼ |
| Phila. & Erie | .. | 25½ | .. | 26½ |
| Reading | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3 11-16 | 3¾ |
| Rochester Ry. | .. | 37 | — | 37 |
| Union Trac. $5 pd. | 11¼ | 11½ | 12⅜ | 12½ |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 240 | .. | 240 | .. |
| United Gas Imp. | 76¼ | 76¾ | 83⅝ | 84 |
| W. N. Y. & P. | 3 | 3¼ | 3 | 3½ |
| Welsbach | 49½ | 50⅛ | 55 | 55½ |
| Welsbach of Canada | 2¼ | 2½ | 2½ | 3 |
| Welsbach Com'l. | .. | 48 | .. | 48 |
| Welsbach Com'l. pf. | .. | 80 | .. | 80 |
| BONDS. | | | | |
| Indianapolis 5s | .. | 90 | .. | 90 |
| N. J. Con. 5s | 82½ | 83½ | 83¼ | 83⅞ |
| Newark Pass. 5s | 105 | .. | 104½ | 106 |
| People's Trac. 5s | 91 | 92 | 92 | 92¾ |
| Union Trac. 4 p. c. | 69⅜ | 70¼ | 71⅞ | 72¼ |

### THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The market for local stocks was active and weak. There were no special features. There was hardly a stock on the list that was not active, and everything suffered to a greater or less extent. Mexican Central lost 2 to 9 points, with the 4s down 4½, to 63, and the first incomes off 3⅜, to 16¾. Erie Telephone lost 1½, to 60, and Bell Telephone declined 5⅛, to 195. Dominion Coal dropped 2½, to 10, Bay State Gas lost 2, to 9⅛, and recovered to 9¾. The first 5s were off 2, to 78, and the seconds down 8 points, to 49. Boston and Albany declined 1, to 206. Boston and Maine lost ½, to 175. New-Haven and Hartford dropped 5¾, to 179. West End lost 4 points, to 65¼, recovering to 67½.

The copper share market was equally weak, Montana being by far the most active. It lost 5⅝ points, to 64½, recovering to 65½ and closing at 65. Atlantic declined 1, to 15; Butte 2¼, to 12; Franklin 1, to 11½; Kearsarge 1½, to 12; Osceola 1, to 23, and Quincy 5, to 115. Tamarack was off 1½, to 119½, and the Junior was down 2, to 12. Wolverine lost 1¼, to 5. Montana was the only one of the coppers which showed any inclination to recover. Copper in London declined ⅛, to 42⅞ for spot, and to 43⅛ for futures.

Money loaned at 4 per cent. New-York funds sold at 5@10c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

| | Friday. Bid. | Friday. Asked. | Thursday. Bid. | Thursday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND STOCKS. | | | | |
| Boston | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | 4 | 4¼ |
| Boston W. P. | 50 | 100 | 50 | 100 |
| Brookline | 4 | .. | 4 | .. |
| East Boston | .. | 4 | 4 | .. |
| West End | 2 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2¼ |
| TELEPHONE STOCKS. | | | | |
| American Bell | 195 | 196 | 201 | 202 |
| Erie | 60 | 61 | 61½ | 62 |
| Mexican | 70 | 75 | 70 | 75 |
| New-England | .. | 86 | 87 | 89 |
| MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. | | | | |
| Dominion Coal | 10 | 10⅛ | 12 | 12¼ |
| Dominion Coal pf. | .. | 86 | .. | 90 |
| Gen. Electric pf. | .. | .. | 60 | 62 |
| Illinois Steel | 58 | 60 | 63 | 65 |
| Lamson Store Serv. | 18 | 20 | 19¼ | 20 |
| Philadelphia Co. | 17½ | 18½ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ |
| Reece Butt. Hole | 22¼ | 22½ | 22¼ | 22½ |
| West. Elect. 1st pf. | 53½ | 55 | 54 | 55 |
| Westinghouse Elec. | .. | 33 | .. | 33¼ |
| Bay State Gas | 9⅝ | 10 | 11 | 11½ |
| RAILROAD STOCKS. | | | | |
| Boston & Albany | .. | 206 | 206 | 207 |
| Boston & Low. | 203 | .. | 203 | .. |
| Boston & Maine | .. | 175½ | .. | 175¼ |
| Cent. Mass. | .. | .. | 12½ | 14 |
| Cent. Mass. pf. | .. | 59½ | 57 | 58¼ |
| C. J. R. & S. Y. | .. | 96 | .. | 98 |
| C. J. R. & S. Y. pf. | .. | 100 | 100 | 100¼ |
| Fitchburg | .. | 16½ | 16½ | 18 |
| Fitchburg pf. | .. | 92¾ | .. | 93 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | .. | 179 | .. | .. |
| Old Colony | .. | 177¼ | 177¾ | 178 |
| West End | 67¼ | 68 | 68⅞ | 69½ |
| West End pr. | .. | 90 | — | 90 |
| MINING STOCKS. | | | | |
| Allouez | 50 | 100 | 50 | 100 |
| Atlantic | 14½ | 15½ | 15¼ | 16¼ |
| Boston & Mon. | 64½ | 65 | 71⅛ | 71¼ |
| Butte & Boston | 11½ | 12¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ |
| Cal. & Hecla | .. | 300 | 295 | 305 |
| Franklin | 10 | 11 | .. | 12¼ |
| Kearsarge | 11 | 12 | 14 | 14⅜ |
| Napa (Quicksilver) | 7 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¾ |
| Osceola | 22½ | 24 | 23¼ | 24½ |
| Quincy | 116 | 120 | 118 | 120 |
| Tamarack | 120 | 122 | 121 | 122 |
| Tamarack, Jr. | 12 | 12½ | 13½ | 14¼ |
| Wolverine | 5 | 6 | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| *BONDS. | | | | |
| B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s | 116 | — | 116½ | — |
| B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s | — | — | 106½ | 107⅛ |
| C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s | — | .. | 109 | 110 |
| Cons. R. of Vt. 1s. 5s | 85 | 87 | .. | — |
| East. 1st 6s | .. | .. | 121 | .. |
| K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s | .. | .. | .. | 75 |
| Mex. Cen. cn. 4s | .. | 64½ | 67½ | .. |
| Mex. Cen. 1st inc. | 16½ | 17 | 20 | .. |
| Mex. Cen. 2d inc. | 7 | 8½ | 9⅜ | 10 |
| B. U. Gas 2d 5s | 47½ | 49½ | 53 | 57 |
| B. U. Gas 1st 5s | 75 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| UNLISTED. | | | | |
| Ft. Wayne Elect. | 1⅛ | 2 | 1⅛ | 2 |

*And accrued interest.

### THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The market, in sympathy with New-York, opened from a point to two points lower than the close last night. West Chicago was the weakest of the cables. It opened at 114⅞, declined to 110¼, rallied to 110½, and closed at 110⅝. North Chicago was firmer; it opened at 298, sold to 296 for the account, and closed at 296⅝ bid. Lake Street Elevated opened at 22½, declined to 20½, and closed at 21. Alley L opened at 6 and sold to 5¼, where it closed. Strawboard opened at 47¼, one 500-share lot being all that was sold at that price. The next sale was at 45¼, and more was wanted at the same price. Diamond Match seemed without support. It opened at 126¼ and closed at the lowest price, 121. New-York Biscuit was firm, being support-

ed by buying orders at 71, until the close, when it sold at 69. International Packing preferred sold at 10, and 9½ cash, to-morrow being the last day for the deposit of the stock. The bond sales were light. Lake Street incomes sold $15,000 at 40, West Chicago 5s at 102½@102¾, and Alley L 1st at 60¾.

Bank clearings were $15,719,425. New-York exchange sold at 50c discount. Call loans were made at 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

| | Friday. Bid. | Friday. Asked. | Thursday. Bid. | Thursday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amer. Strawboard.. | *45½ | .. | 47⅜ | 48⅜ |
| C. & C. C. & D.... | *62 | ... | 65½ | 66½ |
| Chi. Brew. & Malt. | .. | .. | 12⅞ | 14 |
| Chi. Brew. & M. pf. | 32 | .. | 33 | 34 |
| Chicago P. & P. Co. | 28 | 28¾ | 28½ | 33 |
| Chi. P. & P. Co. pf. | 45 | 49 | 45 | 49 |
| Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L.)......... | *5¼ | .. | 6⅛ | .. |
| Chi. City Railway.. | 300 | .. | 300 | 310 |
| Diamond M. of Ill.. | *120½ | .. | *128½ | .. |
| Lake St. Elev. Ry.. | *21 | .. | *23⅞ | .. |
| Metropolitan Elev.. | .. | .. | 15 | 15¼ |
| Mil. & Chi. Brew... | .. | .. | 12⅞ | 15 |
| Mil. & Chi. B. pf... | 33 | 35 | *34 | .. |
| New-York Biscuit.. | *69 | .. | *71 | .. |
| North C. St. R. R. | *296 | .. | *302 | .. |
| National Railway.. | *111 | .. | 110 | .. |
| Street's West. Stable Car Line...... | *14 | -- | 13⅞ | 14¾ |
| Street's West. Stable Car Line pf... | 58 | .. | .. | 58 |
| West Chi. St. R. R. | *111 | .. | *116 | .. |
| Western Stone..... | *70 | .. | 75 | 78 |
| BONDS. | | | | |
| Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s............ | 99 | 99½ | 99 | 99¼ |
| Chi. P. & P. 6s.... | .. | 106 | .. | 106 |
| C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s......... | *60¾ | -- | *61½ | .. |
| C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s | .. | 42 | 39 | 42 |
| Chi. City Ry. 4½s.. | 100½ | 100¾ | *100¾ | .. |
| Chi. Board of T. 5s. | 102½ | .. | 102½ | .. |
| Chi. G. L. & C. 5s.. | *92 | .. | 92⅞ | 92½ |
| Consumers' G. L. 5s. | .. | 85½ | 85 | 85¼ |
| Lake St. Elev. debenture 5s. | .. | 78 | 77 | 78 |
| Met. Elev. 5s.. | -- | -- | -- | 72½ |
| North Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s.... | -- | .. | 105 | -- |
| North Chi. City R. R. 4½s........... | 101 | .. | 101 | -- |
| North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s......... | .. | 104 | 103¼ | 104 |
| W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s........... | *102⅝ | .. | .. | 102⅞ |
| W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s. | 100¼ | .. | 100⅝ | -- |

*Sales.

**MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.**

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

| | Friday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .10 | .10 |
| Belcher | .29 | .28 |
| Best & Belcher | .79 | .80 |
| Bodie Consolidated | .45 | .37 |
| Bulwer | 1.20 | .06 |
| Chollar | .49 | .48 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | 2.00 | 1.92 |
| Crown Point | .24 | .23 |
| Gould & Curry | .39 | .39 |
| Hale & Norcross | .84 | .83 |
| Mexican | .58 | .32 |
| Mono | .08 | .80 |
| Ophir | 1.30 | 1.85 |
| Potosi | .50 | .49 |
| Savage | .30 | .31 |
| Sierra Nevada | .46 | .45 |
| Union Consolidated | .41 | .40 |
| Utah | .. | .05 |
| Yellow Jacket | .49 | .39 |

Colorado Springs, Dec. 20.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

| | Friday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| Gibson | .35 | .36 |
| Anaconda | .61 | .69 |
| Portland | *1.60 | 1.80 |
| Argentum | .38 | .44 |
| Isabella | .44 | .48½ |
| Union | .29 | .35½ |
| Consolidated | .18 | .21½ |
| Summit | .25 | .25 |
| Pharmacist | .12½ | .14 |
| Work | .18 | .19 |
| Alamo | .07 | .07½ |
| Mount Rosa | .16 | .. |
| Blue Bell | .11 | .. |
| Silver State | .02½ | .. |

*Bid.

**TREASURY BALANCES.**

Washington, Dec. 20.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 20th day of December, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold coin | $85,927,634.78 | |
| Gold bullion | 36,799,555.09 | |
| Total | $122,727,189.87 | |
| Outstanding gold certificates | $50,119,889.00 | |
| Less gold certificates in Treasury | 80,780.00 | |
| Total | $50,039,109.00 | |
| Balance | | *$72,688,080.87 |
| Standard silver dollars | $349,678,723.00 | |
| Silver bullion | 640,570.08 | |
| Total | $350,314,298.08 | |
| Outstanding silver certificates | $345,421,504.00 | |
| Less silver certificates in Treasury | 9,890,520.00 | |
| Total | $336,030,984.00 | |
| Balance | | 14,283,309.08 |
| Standard silver dollars of 1890 | $14,412,608.00 | |
| Silver bullion of 1890 (cost) | 124,001,672.25 | |
| Total | $138,414,280.25 | |
| Less outstanding Treasury notes | 138,414,280.00 | |
| Balance | | .25 |
| United States notes | $112,505,266.00 | |
| Outstanding currency certificates | 50,535,000.00 | |
| Less currency certificates in Treasury | 12,010,000.00 | |
| Total | $38,525,000.00 | |
| Balance | | 73,980,266.00 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | $22,814,332.00 | |
| National bank notes | 6,884,835.43 | |
| Fractional silver coin | 12,634,908.91 | |
| Fractional currency | 103.94 | |
| Minor coin | 1,027,697.92 | |
| Deposits in national banks | 14,973,017.23 | |
| Bonds and interest paid | 308,614.58 | |
| Total | $58,643,510.01 | |
| Less National bank 5 per cent. fund | $7,848,547.39 | |
| Outstanding checks and drafts | 6,212,417.26 | |
| Disbursing officers' balances | 25,849,986.21 | |
| Post Office Department account | 3,250,159.09 | |
| Miscellaneous items | 1,922,814.43 | |
| Total | $45,083,924.38 | |
| Balance | | 13,559,585.63 |
| Available cash balance, including gold reserve | | $174,511,241.78 |

RECEIPTS.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $469,604.31 | $8,049,019.79 | $78,221,121.10 |
| Internal revenue | 546,696.55 | 8,863,624.20 | 72,997,318.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 12,691.38 | 1,219,956.48 | 8,193,277.43 |
| Total | $1,028,992.24 | $18,132,600.47 | $159,411,716.53 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil and miscellaneous | $273,000.00 | $4,951,000.00 | $48,777,639.12 |
| War | 245,000.00 | 3,310,000.00 | 29,263,908.04 |
| Navy | 186,000.00 | 2,085,000.00 | 13,118,595.52 |
| Indians | 50,000.00 | 867,000.00 | 5,604,512.63 |
| Pensions | 450,000.00 | 9,906,000.00 | 69,797,301.79 |
| Interest | 10,000.00 | 235,000.00 | 16,955,486.04 |
| Total | $1,214,000.00 | $21,354,000.00 | $178,502,448.74 |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts | 185,007.76 | 3,221,399.53 | 19,090,727.21 |

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits under act July 14, 1890 | ---- | $181,976.50 | $2,292,585.50 |
| Redemptions under act July 14, 1890 | $48,380.00 | 617,516.00 | 4,870,984.50 |

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

| | U. S. Notes (Since 1879.) | Treas'y Notes (Since 1890.) | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To date | $335,068,677 | $76,909,069 | $412,032,746 |
| This fiscal y'r | 62,181,048 | 2,274,129 | 64,455,177 |
| This month | 8,309,316 | 261,517 | 8,570,833 |
| This day | 14,700 | 13,760 | 28,460 |

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

**Scope of an Excise Bill Discussed.**

Those members of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to draft an excise bill, who are also members of the Century Association, met at the Century Club last night, and informally discussed the nature of the proposed measure.

Nothing definite was settled, and no details were given out for publication. It was said that the bill would not be ready for several weeks.

**Took an Overdose of Laudanum.**

Lyons, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Miss Grace Ireland, a society young lady of Lyons, died suddenly this morning from an over dose of laudanum, supposed to have been taken during the night for headaches. She was found unconscious in bed at 7 o'clock, and died half an hour later.

## Financial Directory.

BANKS.

**Merchants' National Bank**
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

**Chemical National**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

**Mercantile National Bank**
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

**Fourth National**
16 Nassau Street.

**Central National**
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

**Continental Trust Company**
18 Wall Street.

**ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,**
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

**Manhattan Trust Co.**
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

**NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,**
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL $1,000,000 SURPLUS $1,000,000.

**The State Trust Co.**
36 Wall Street.

**United States Mortgage & Trust Co.**
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

## Bankers' Cards.

**W. N. COLER & CO.,**
**Bankers.**
**MUNICIPAL BONDS.**
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
**34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.**

## Financial.

# UNION PACIFIC Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

**The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries.**

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
New-York, December 10th, 1895.

## To the Bond and Stock Holders of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a majority in amount of the bonds and holders of a large amount of stock of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company, has consented to act as a Reorganization Trustee, to effect a reorganization of said Railway Company, under an agreement filed with the **Central Trust Company** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York, dated December 10th, 1895. Holders of bonds and stocks are requested to deposit with the **Central Trust Company** of New-York their holdings, (stock certificates with transfer thereof to the Reorganization Trustee or in blank duly executed,) and thereby assent to the agreement and plan. Receipts of the **Central Trust Company** of New-York will be issued for the above securities.

Bondholders and stockholders at the time of deposit shall pay to the **Central Trust Company** of New-York for and to the credit of the Reorganization Trustee $20 for each bond and one-fourth of one per cent. of the par value of the stock represented by their certificates. Such payment shall be noted upon certificates representing such bonds and stocks. After the organization of the new company, and upon the receipt of the securities by the Reorganization Trustee for the purpose of delivery, holders of certificates for existing bonds will receive new preferred stock at par of the principal of the bonds represented by their certificates. Holders of certificates for existing capital stock will receive new common stock to an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the par value of the old stock represented by their certificates. Deposits will be received up to and including January 18, 1896.

Copies of the agreement and plan can be had at the office of the **Central Trust Company** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York.

New-York, December 16, 1895.
F. P. OLCOTT,
Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. Wallace, Secretary.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY:**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned Committee named in the Bondholders' Agreement, dated April 12, 1894, that pursuant to the terms of that agreement, a general meeting of the holders of the certificates of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, will be held at the office of Edward W. Sheldon, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) To consider a proposition to sell all the bonds and coupons deposited with said Guaranty and Indemnity Company; (2) to consider the advisability of abandoning the plan of reorganization dated October 31st, 1894, and heretofore submitted to and adopted by said certificate holders; (3) to take such action as may be necessary or proper to carry out any resolutions adopted at such meeting, and (4) to act upon any matter that may be brought before such meeting.

Dated December 18th, 1895.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
Committee.

**CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD CO.**
**Six Per Cent. Equipment Bonds.**

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot, under the terms of the mortgage:

1, 2, 8, 13, 17, 21, 28, 59, 70, 75, 90, 131, 158, 164, 168, 172, 202, 214, 234, 235, 274, 284, 418, 451, 490.

These bonds are payable, with accrued interest, on Jan. 1, 1896, at the office of the company.

**United States Mortgage & Trust Co.**
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 34, 52, 97, for $1,000 each.
Nos. 134, 136, 182, for $500 each.

The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after Jan. 1, 1896.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee. By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, Dec. 2, 1895.

## Financial.

**Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.**

The twenty-third ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 31st October, 1895.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:
$1,000 each.—Nos. 2, 140, 272, 437, 451, 502, 572, 857, 999.
$500 each.—Nos. 68, 127, 148, 224, 330.
$100 each.—Nos. 47, 59, 79, 83, 97.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

SERIES A.—of $1,000 each—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 52, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 88, 90, 94, 98, 101, 106, 109, 110, 111, 112, 118, 115, 116, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 131, 139, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 170, 172, 174, 177, 178, 180, 182, 188, 194, 195, 197, 198, 200, 207, 209, 214, 216, 217, 219, 221, 228, 229, 230, 232, 238, 239, 242, 243, 249, 251, 252, 253, 255, 256, 261, 266, 272, 276, 280, 281, 282, 290, 291, 292, 294, 295, 297, 315, 322, 326, 327, 334, 339, 340, 347, 348, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 365, 366, 378, 381, 383, 384, 385, 387, 388, 390, 392, 393, 394, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 408, 409, 410, 420, 421, 423, 424, 425, 428, 435, 437, 445, 446, 447, 449, 453, 459, 473, 475, 476, 478, 482, 485, 489, 490, 492, 493, 494, 495, 499, 590.

SERIES B.—of $500 each—Nos. 1, 8, 12, 13, 15, 24, 32, 34, 37, 38, 42, 45, 48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 90, 91, 97, 98, 99, 101, 106, 107, 109, 111, 112, 115, 117, 118, 121, 124, 130, 132, 134, 135, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 153, 156, 162, 172, 199, 230, 232, 233, 235, 238, 239, 246, 247, 249, 250, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 265, 266, 268, 269, 270, 273, 275, 276, 277, 279, 280, 303, 313, 314, 317, 321, 341, 342, 348, 350, 352, 354, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364, 365, 368, 370, 376, 382, 383, 385, 387, 388, 390, 391, 392, 393, 396, 400, 416, 417, 420, 503, 505, 508, 511, 513, 518, 520, 525, 540, 542, 543, 544, 545, 555, 559, 563, 567, 570, 571, 572, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 593, 598, 600, 606, 607, 644, 646, 697, 711, 712, 714, 717, 720, 722, 730, 731, 734, 735, 736, 737, 739, 741, 742, 743, 744, 746, 748, 750, 751, 757.

SERIES C.—of $100 each—Nos. 3, 4, 7, 12, 18, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47, 49, 52, 66, 67, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 81, 82, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 96, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 113, 115, 117, 121, 123, 124, 128, 129, 138, 141, 144, 146, 147, 152, 157, 158, 160, 166, 168, 170, 176, 179, 180, 201, 202, 213, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 309, 310, 313, 314, 316, 323, 324, 325, 328, 330, 333, 334, 338, 341, 348, 349, 351, 353, 354, 355, 358, 359, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 373, 374, 375, 377, 378, 380, 381, 384, 385, 388, 390, 428, 429, 432, 433, 435, 436, 437, 441, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 452, 453, 454, 460, 462, 465, 466, 477, 480, 481, 495, 499, 508, 509, 510, 513, 514, 516, 518, 521, 522, 524, 526, 529, 531, 532, 537, 542, 543, 548, 551, 552, 553, 563, 566, 569, 573, 574, 575, 582, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 596, 598, 599, 600, 604, 607, 608, 609, 611, 614, 617, 618, 619, 621, 622, 623, 625, 626, 632, 738, 640, 642, 644, 646, 647, 648, 649, 652, 656, 658, 660, 664, 665, 666, 667, 670, 673, 675, 678, 679, 682, 686, 690, 691, 693, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 716, 717, 719, 723, 724, 727, 729, 730, 731, 732, 738, 745, 749, 750, 751, 753, 755, 756, 758, 762, 765, 768, 774, 781, 782, 783, 784, 786, 787, 788, 791, 792, 793, 795, 796, 797, 808, 809, 813, 819, 824, 834, 835, 836, 839, 847, 848, 849, 854, 859, 861, 862, 863, 864, 869, 870, 874, 875, 878, 879, 882, 883, 884, 986, 889, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 905, 910, 912, 914, 916, 917, 918, 921, 929, 930, 933, 935, 939, 940, 941, 942, 944, 947, 954, 956, 858, 961, 963, 964, 965, 969, 970, 972, 977, 978, 985, 987, 994, 996, 1,000, 1,004, 1,006, 1,008, 1,009, 1,078, 1,089, 1,101, 1,104, 1,109, 1,110, 1,248, 1,251, 1,252, 1,254, 1,255, 1,261, 1,262, 1,264, 1,268, 1,270, 1,279, 1,283, 1,285, 1,286, 1,288, 1,289, 1,290, 1,294, 1,299, 1,301, 1,304, 1,306, 1,307, 1,308, 1,309, 1,310, 1,311, 1,315, 1,316, 1,319, 1,320, 1,341, 1,343, 1,345, 1,348, 1,358, 1,407, 1,408, 1,409, 1,437, 1,438, 1,440, 1,449, 1,450, 1,451, 1,453, 1,502, 1,504, 1,505, 1,506, 1,507, 1,753.

These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st January, 1896.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1895.

MEXICO, 31st October, 1895.
The President:
JOSE DE TERESA MIRANDA.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL PARK BANK,** at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business December 13th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $24,317,534.49 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | | 1,158.82 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | | 50,000.00 |
| Stocks, securities, &c | | 548,049.47 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures | | 1,064,250.00 |
| Due from National banks, (not reserve agents) | | 1,929,178.62 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | | 249,323.56 |
| Checks and other cash items | | 24,184.72 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | | 2,347,374.25 |
| Notes of other National banks | | 13,450.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | | 1,002.94 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie | $3,846,738.20 | |
| Legal-tender notes | 4,174,170.00 | |
| U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders | 1,470,000.00 | |
| | | 9,490,908.20 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation) | | 2,250.00 |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund | | 82,000.00 |
| Total | | $40,120,694.57 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | | $2,000,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | | 2,500,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | | 714,297.55 |
| National bank notes outstanding | | 44,150.00 |
| Due to other National banks | | 9,512,163.40 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | | 4,558,605.66 |
| Dividends unpaid | | 525.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | $19,600,599.36 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 581,831.15 | |
| Certified checks | 580,644.95 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 27,847.50 | |
| | | 20,790,922.96 |
| Total | | $40,120,694.57 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, GEO. S. HICKOK, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of December, 1895. LOUIS F. DOYLE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
W. ROCKHILL POTTS,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
FRANCIS R. APPLETON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,** at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, December 13, 1895.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $680,038.93 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | | 5.14 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | | 200,000.00 |
| Stocks, securities, &c | | 859,743.75 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents) | | 69,660.32 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | | 115.75 |
| Checks and other cash items | | 1,797.21 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | | 68,662.60 |
| Notes of other National banks | | 9,750.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | | 529.50 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie | $264,816.31 | |
| Legal-tender notes | 35,223.00 | |
| U. S. certf's of deposit for legal-tenders | 100,000.00 | |
| | | 400,039.31 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) | | 9,000.00 |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund | | 2,000.00 |
| Total | | $2,301,342.51 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $200,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 200,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 139,470.65 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 180,000.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 1,581,871.86 |
| Total | $2,301,342.51 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, A. E. COLSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. COLSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1895. D. C. WHEARTY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. H. STEVENS,
F. D. TAPPEN,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, } Directors.

# THE FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

December 13, 1895.

**RESOURCES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $8,752,417.54 |
| Dues from Banks | 883,995.86 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 695,663.49 |
| Cash and Reserve | 3,148,295.15 |
| | $13,480,372.04 |

**LIABILITIES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $1,500,000.00 |
| Surplus and Net Profits | 1,129,308.25 |
| Circulation | 855,000.00 |
| Deposits | 9,996,063.79 |
| | $13,480,372.04 |

R. H. RUSHTON, Cashier.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## Financial.

[No. 1461.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK,** at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business December 13, 1895;

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $23,279,274.85 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | | 1,299.34 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | | 900,000.00 |
| U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits | | 200,000.00 |
| Stocks, securities, etc | | 521,965.45 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures | | 200,000.00 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents) | | 1,275,458.90 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | | 140,678.48 |
| Checks and other cash items | | 139,208.07 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | | 4,526,293.82 |
| Notes of other National banks | | 15,344.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | | 98.42 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie | $7,256,565.00 | |
| Legal-tender notes | 666,000.00 | |
| U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders | 2,780,000.00 | |
| | | 10,702,565.00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) | | 40,500.00 |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund | | 41,938.91 |
| Total | | $41,984,620.24 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | | $1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | | 1,000,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | | 2,207,745.58 |
| National bank notes outstanding | | 787,350.00 |
| Dividends unpaid | | 1,105.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | $30,728,785.06 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 700.00 | |
| Certified checks | 1,264,864.18 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 102,887.96 | |
| United States deposits | 180,000.00 | |
| | | 32,277,237.15 |
| Due to other National banks | $3,048,487.87 | |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 1,662,694.64 | |
| | | 4,711,182.51 |
| Total | | $41,984,620.24 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, GEO. D. MEEKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1895, GEO. H. COREY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
R. G. ROLSTON,
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
H. WALTER WEBB, } Directors.

[No. 1,393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,** at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business December 13, 1895.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $11,821,618.51 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | | 548.42 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | | 50,000.00 |
| U. S. bonds on hand | | 50,000.00 |
| Stocks, securities, &c | | 582,495.63 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures | | 250,000.00 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents) | | 660,520.71 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | | 107,642.71 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | | 5,969,520.09 |
| Notes of other National banks | | 15,000.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | | 102.89 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie | $1,668,700.00 | |
| Legal-tender notes | 1,253,182.00 | |
| U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders | 320,000.00 | |
| | | 3,241,882.00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) | | 2,250.00 |
| Total | | $22,751,580.96 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $2,000,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 1,000,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 965,433.04 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 45,000.00 |
| Due to other National banks | 2,331,862.59 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 2,224,851.42 |
| Dividends unpaid | 815.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 10,186,207.58 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 586,364.72 |
| Certified checks | 3,411,046.61 |
| Total | $22,751,580.96 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1895. HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JNO. L. RIKER,
HENRY C. SWORDS,
E. S. MASON, } Directors.

[No. 1370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,** at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business December 13th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $8,395,165.66 |
| Overdrafts | | 63.16 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | | 50,000.00 |
| Stocks, securities, &c | | 299,977.47 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures | | 897,343.42 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents) | | 1,132,094.96 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | | 188,810.71 |
| Checks and other cash items | | 23,706.33 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | | 1,229,308.52 |
| Notes of other National banks | | 40,945.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | | 1,068.71 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie | $1,621,422.96 | |
| Legal-tender notes | 624,500.00 | |
| U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders | 1,775,000.00 | |
| | | 4,020,922.96 |
| Total | | $16,279,406.90 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | | $2,000,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | | 500,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | | 483,721.56 |
| Due to other National banks | $3,407,165.01 | |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 4,138,917.72 | |
| Dividends unpaid | 1,597.75 | |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 5,181,369.52 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 1,044.00 | |
| Certified checks | 500,848.28 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 64,743.06 | |
| | | 13,295,685.34 |
| Total | | $16,279,406.90 |

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I, C. V. BANTA, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1895. JNO. A. HILLERY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
DONALD MACKAY,
R. M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

[2,608.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,** at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Dec. 13, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $4,565,338.07 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | | 298.71 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | | 250,000.00 |
| Premiums on United States bonds | | 9,500.00 |
| Stocks, securities, &c | | 1,963,571.79 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures | | 4,000.00 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents) | | 390,307.68 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | | 59,796.50 |
| Checks and other cash items | | 15,431.25 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | | 186,478.75 |
| Notes of other National banks | | 66,475.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | | 540.44 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie | $1,249,217.50 | |
| Legal-tender notes | 213,953.00 | |
| U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders | 220,000.00 | |
| | | 1,683,170.50 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) | | 11,250.00 |
| Total | | $9,206,158.69 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $300,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 550,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 23,029.70 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 220,760.00 |
| Due to other National banks | 165,652.59 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 528,680.79 |
| Dividends unpaid | 395.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 7,045,760.81 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 337,167.33 |
| Certified checks | 33,039.89 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 1,672.58 |
| Total | $9,206,158.69 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, W. T. CORNELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1895. A. LANSING BAIRD, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
F. W. VANDERBILT,
H. WALTER WEBB,
THOS. L. JAMES, } Directors.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, December 2, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the United Gas Improvement Co.:

Your attention is called to the fact that, as provided in the Company's by-laws, the stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., Monday, December 23, until 10 A. M., Tuesday, December 31, 1895. Respectfully,
EDWARD C. LEE, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1896, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1896, at 10 A. M.
JOSEPH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1895.

## Financial.

# Philadelphia and Reading Junior Securities Protective Committee.

22 William Street, New-York,
December 19, 1895.

At a meeting of the Committee held this day it was unanimously

**RESOLVED,** That the depositaries named in the circulars issued by this Committee be directed to return to the depositors thereunder the securities deposited upon surrender of receipts.

The determination has been arrived at by the Committee to terminate its functions after thorough examination of the proposed plan issued by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., which, in the opinion of the Committee, seems on the whole to propose a thorough adjustment of the affairs of the Reading Company.

The individual members of this Committee who have large holdings of junior securities, which constitute a very large majority of the securities deposited under their circulars, will individually deposit such holdings under the proposed plan.

R. M. GALLAWAY,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
ISIDOR WORMSER,
Committee.

# The Ohio Southern Railroad Co.

**REORGANIZATION.**

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and stock of THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY are invited to deposit the same with the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,** No. 1 Nassau Street, New-York, under a preliminary agreement, copies of which may be obtained from said Trust Company. This agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without expense if he is dissatisfied with the Plan when issued.

Negotiable receipts will be given, to be listed as soon as possible on the New-York Stock Exchange.

The frequently recuring necessity for prompt and united action by such security holders upon questions affecting their interests makes it important that deposits be made at once.

Dated December 12th, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JULES S. BACHE,
Committee.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

## Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

**REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS**
**By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,**
**THURSDAY, Dec. 26th,**

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$29,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 6s, 1896.
$4,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 6s, 1897.
$26,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 6s, 1898.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st 6s, 1899.
$3,000 Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,000 Spokane Cable R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$3,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Spokane Falls, 1st Consid Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Guar., 1923.
$1,000 Spokane Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Guar., Bd., 1911.
2 shs. Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane Falls.

By order of Trustees.
83 shs. Laflin Rand Powder Co.

For account of whom it may concern.
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co. (Hypd.)
10 shs. Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd.
150 shs. Buffalo County Nat'l Bank of Kearney, Neb.
$10,000 Sloss Iron and Steel Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., April, 1896, Coups.
$2,000 Sloss Iron and Steel Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Feb'y, 1896, Coups.
35 shs. Standard Oil Trust Co.

## Meetings and Elections.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. and 42d Street.
New-York, Dec. 18th, 1895.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 78 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

MURRAY HILL BANK,
Cor. 47th Street and 3d Av.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.
Election Notice.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 760 3d Av., on TUESDAY, January 21st, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. A. H. GALE, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 190 Fifth Avenue, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank, for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
L. H. HOLLAWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

## Dividends.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
—DIVIDEND.—

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
Dividend No. 22,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1895.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to be closed from Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 P. M., until Jan. 2, 1896, at 9 A. M.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on Dec. 23, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 14. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

## Dividends.

**United States Mortgage & Trust Co.**
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.
Dec. 19, 1895.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896. The transfer books close on Tuesday, Dec. 24, and reopen Jan. 3, 1896.
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
December 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3d day of February next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.
SIXTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from 12 M., Saturday, Dec. 21, 1895, until the morning of January 2, 1896.
CHAS. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
183D DIVIDEND.
December 19th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½ per cent.,) free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after January 2d, 1896, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

Office of
THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1896, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16. GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Board.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. and 42d Street.
New-York, Dec. 18th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 23d, 1895, to Jan. 3d, 1896.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1896.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, December 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Monday, February 3d next.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent., (1 per cent.,) payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Jan. 2, 1896, to stockholders of record Dec. 23, 1895. The transfer books of the company will be closed from Dec. 23, 1895, to Jan. 3, 1896, inclusive.
F. W. HERBERT, Secretary.
Denver, Col., Dec. 14, 1895.

THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN Telegraph Company of New-York has declared its 44th Quarterly Dividend, 1¾ Per Cent., payable on and after January 6th, 1896, from net earnings to December 31st, 1895, to shareholders of record December 28th, 1895. Transfer books close December 28th and reopen January 7th, 1896. SAMUEL C. BLACKWELL, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF New-York has declared its 48th Quarterly Dividend of 2½ Per Cent. from net earnings to December 31st, 1895, payable on and after January 13th, 1896, to shareholders of record January 4th. Transfer books close January 4th, and reopen January 14th, 1896.
SAMUEL C. BLACKWELL, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.
SEVENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 6, 1896, to which date, from Dec. 31, the transfer books will be closed.
ALF. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.

Sixty-first consecutive semi-annual dividend. The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable January 2, 1896.

Transfer Books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 6th, 1896. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Thursday, 2d January proximo.

Transfer books closed until January 3, 1896.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
34 Nassau St., New-York.

The fifty-third consecutive quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable December 21st, 1895.
W. F. BARTLETT, Treas.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
December 20, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1896; and the transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

## Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASPAR SCHAEFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles H. Fuller, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1895. FRITZ I. SCHAFER, CONRAD THONGES, Executors. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Executors, 38 Park Row, New-York City.
je22-1aw6mS

SEARS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SEARS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 28 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1895. L. EUGENE SEARS, Administrator. W. L. DICKERSON, Attorney for Administrator, Montgomery, N. Y. jy27-1aw6mS

BYRNES, ANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE BYRNES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Dannenberg, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. WILLIAM WHELAN, Administrator. d7-1aw6mS

## Surrogate Notices

RHEIMS, LEON.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JENNIE RHEIMS, Lillie Rheims, Comtesse de Roussy de Sales, Gaston R. Rheims, Charles Rheims, Georges Rheims, Henry Rheims, Julien Le Cesne, Julien Agnellet, Anne Leahey, The Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of Leon Rheims, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the thirty-first day of December, (1895,) at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Renauld, Frederic R. Coudert, and Charles Coudert, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
n9-1aw6wS Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KEARNY, LUCIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIA L. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Vanderpoel, Cuming & Goodwin, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1896 next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1895. ANNA L. STEPHENS, HARRIET C. SCHENCK, Executrices. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Anna L. Stephens, one of the Executrices, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City. s28-1aw6mS

MORALES Y XENES, YSABEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YSABEL MORALES Y XENES, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1895. PEDRO R. de FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway.
au31-1aw6mS

LOPPIN, ALEXANDER G. OR ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander G. or Alexander Loppin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Vieu, Esq., No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. ALBERT J. LOPPIN, Executor. H. A. VIEU, Attorney for Executor, 317 Broadway, New-York City.
n16-1aw6mS

BELL, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John P. Bell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Denman & Denman, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. GEORGE BELL, JOHN P. HILLIARD, Executors. DENMAN & DENMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

KISSAM, GRENVILLE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRENVILLE A. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, (Room 34,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of August, 1895. MARY J. KISSAM, Executrix. COULTHARD KISSAM, BREWSTER KISSAM, Executors. au10-1aw6mS

## Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LEOPOLD HAAS, plaintiff, against NATHAN RITTERMAN, Rosie Kirsch, John Lees, Martin E. Deegan, Henry Frost, Richard Marowitz, Richard Blum, Isaac Friedman, Richard Gagel, Richard Weisenbach, Richard Springer, Richard Marcus, David Gagel, Richard Frost, Richard Killiger, Richard Weber, Richard Rice, Richard Wanger, Richard Panser, Richard Weser, Richard Messinger, and Richard Frankenthal, the said names Richard and David in each case being fictitious, the real given names of said persons being unknown to plaintiff, and they being tenants or otherwise occupants of portions of the premises described in the complaint herein, and Martin Storz, defendants:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 8th, 1895.
SIMON M. ROEDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office and office, No. 25 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.

To Rosie Kirsch, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 21st day of November, 1895, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, December 6th, 1895.
SIMON M. ROEDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, Number 25 Chambers Street, New-York City. d7-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, dated November 19th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the firm of J. B. BREWSTER & CO., lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, under the said firm name of J. B. Brewster & Co., that they are required to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said J. B. Brewster & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before February 10th, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895. JOHN A. GARVER, Assignee. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Assignee, 44 Wall Street, New-York City.
n23-1aw6wS&ja4

**The Drainage of London.**

From The London Daily News.

Down to the commencement of the present century London was practically drained by cesspools. Soon after 1830 house drainage was connected with such sewers as then existed, which were for the most part natural water courses discharging into the Thames within the metropolitan district. The river became in consequence so polluted that in 1855 the Metropolitan Board of Works was called into existence to remedy the evil. Our present Barking and Crossness system, planned by the late Sir Joseph Bazalgette, was accordingly established, it being designed for a prospective population of 3,413,000 persons—a total long since exceeded. Additions have from time to time been made to the system, twenty-three miles of brick sewers and ninety-four miles of pipe sewers having been constructed since 1889; but further works of a somewhat extensive character have now become necessary. Next week the County Council will consider a report recommending the construction of an additional outfall sewer between Old Ford and Barking, roughly estimated to cost £450,000; of an intercepting sewer from Paddington to Old Ford, involving approximately an expenditure of £245,000, and of further relief works for which a vote of £50,000 is asked.

**A Shrewd Scheme, but It Failed.**

From The Galignani Messenger.

Ruskin has remarked that swindling is genius misapplied, and the exploit of a certain thief yesterday would tend to indorse this view. A lady cashed a money order at the Post Office in the Rue de Vaugirard, and was leaving the office with seven notes of 100f. each, when she was politely approached by an individual who remarked that the cashier would be extremely glad if she would return four of the notes in exchange for gold, and at the same time tendered a packet made up in the regular style. The lady accepted the money, but had the prudence to tear open the packet, and then she found that she had been inflicted with a number of "dummy" coins. Seeing himself detected, the thief attacked the lady violently, but this did not prevent her calling for assistance, and some agents of police were fortunately handy. He has since remarked that it was to benefit his wife and children that he had attempted this calculated swindle.

**Death Warrants in Massachusetts.**

From The Boston Transcript.

Gov. Greenhalge will not be obliged to sign the death warrant of Gilbert, the murderer. Up to 1866 it was the law that the Governor should sign the death warrant of persons to be put to death. In 1865 Gov. Andrew refused to sign the death warrant of a murderer, and during the following year the law was changed so that the Governor might escape the duty.

## THE GORDON ARSON TRIAL

### Testimony of Firemen About the Shirt Factory Fire.

### THE PRISONER'S CARELESS AIR GONE

**An Odor of Wood Alcohol Said to Have Been Noticeable Before and After the Explosion and Fire.**

The trial of Louis Gordon for arson was continued yesterday in the General Session Court before Judge Fitzgerald.

Assistant District Attorney Davis said that he caused the commitment of Gordon, who had been at liberty under $10,000 bail, to the Tombs Thursday night because of the strong evidence given by Max Glueckman, who said he had placed materials in the shirt factory at 21 Walker Street so that Gordon could set fire to the place.

During the trial yesterday Gordon sat beside his counsel, ex-Judge Curtis, but the careless air that marked his movements on previous days was gone.

Lambert Solomon of 42 East Fifth Street said he was a shirt manufacturer at 23 Walker Street, next to Gordon's factory, at the time of the fire, on July 24, 1894. He testified that he noticed an odor of wood alcohol about the building an hour before the fire broke out. He noticed the smell on the first floor. He went out to lunch, and when he returned Gordon's place was on fire.

Ex-Judge Curtis cross-examined the witness, and asked him what he knew about the nature of wood alcohol. Witness said he did not know much about it, except that it had a sweet smell.

Mr. Curtis asked him if he knew the nature of chloroform.

"Oh, yes," said the witness. "I know all about chloroform. I had lots of my teeth drawn out, and the dentist gave me chloroform."

Mr. Curtis then asked more questions about dentists, and about the use of alcohol and chloroform in the manufacture of shirts.

Battalion Chief Lally of the Fire Department was the next witness. He testified that he was at the Gordon fire, arriving there a few minutes after the first alarm. He noticed that the windows opposite the factory were broken and that there were shirts on the opposite sidewalk. The fire was raging fiercely. The flames were white, he noticed, which was peculiar. There was an absence of the thick smoke usually seen in such fires. The flames were intensely hot.

John Geary, the next witness, testified that he kept a restaurant at 26 Walker Street, at the time of the fire. He said he heard a loud sound, and, on looking out he saw a mass of smoke and a sheet of flame coming from the second floor of Gordon's factory.

Ex-Fire Marshal James Mitchel said he examined the factory the day after the fire. He saw shirts out in the street, and on the telegraph wires. He noticed a peculiar odor in the building. He thought the odor was that of wood alcohol. He examined the stock of shirts. Some of the gaspipes were broken, and disjointed. He saw Gordon there and asked him if he knew how the fire occurred. Gordon told him he did not. The following day Gordon went to Fire Headquarters, in East Sixty-seventh Street, and the witness had a further talk with him. Gordon told him he was not in the building when the fire took place. He could not explain to the witness how the fire originated, as there was no alcohol in the factory, nor were there any broken gaspipes.

Witness asked Gordon if he had any naphtha, guncotton, or nitroglycerine in his place. He said he had not. Witness said he had noticed the odor of wood alcohol on the shirts in the factory.

Mr. Curtis cross-examined the witness and asked him if Gordon had given him any money or offered him any to give a favorable report of the fire. Witness said, "Never."

Judge Fitzgerald here interposed, and said he personally knew Mr. Mitchel, and knew that there had never been the slightest reflection on his character.

Mr. Mitchel said that it was a part of his duty to examine the books of any concern that had been burned out, but in this case he had not done so. He said he thought the fire originated near the stairway on the first floor.

Capt. Thomas Freil of Engine Company No. 8, said he was at the fire, and also visited the building the next day. Most of the fire had been about the stairs. The fire went from floor to floor by the stairs. Gordon told him that he had no explosives on the premises, nor was there any escaping gas prior to the fire. On the second floor he found, after the fire, an odor of wood alcohol on several piles of shirts.

The trial will be continued on Monday.

### COMPLAINT AGAINST MULBERRY BEND

**Jacob A. Riis Says that the City's Property Is Dangerous to Health.**

Jacob A. Riis, who was a member of the Committee on Small Parks, one of the Seventy's working committees, filed a complaint with the Health Board yesterday declaring the condition of Mulberry Bend, where the houses have been torn down by the city for the purpose of making a park, to be detrimental to health and dangerous to life.

"It is a mass of wreck, a dumping ground for all manner of filth from the surrounding tenements," the complaint reads. "The Street Cleaning Department has no jurisdiction over it, and the Park Department, in charge of which it is, exercises none.

"The numerous old cellars are a source of danger to the children that swarm over the block. Water stagnating in these holes during the Winter will add to these perils that of epidemic disease. Such a condition as that now prevailing in this block, with its dense surrounding population, would not be tolerated by your department for a single day if on private property. It has lasted here many months.

"The property is owned by the city, having been taken for the purposes of a park, and left in this condition after the demolition of the old houses. The undersigned respectfully represents that the city, in the proposed Mulberry Bend Park, is at present maintaining a nuisance, and that it is the duty of your honorable board to see that it is forthwith abolished, to which end he prays that you will proceed at once with the enforcement of the rules of your department prohibiting the maintenance of nuisances within the city limits."

Two Sanitary Inspectors were given instructions to make a detailed report on the condition of the place. This report will be acted on by the board, and forwarded to the Park Department and to the Mayor, with such recommendations as the board thinks proper.

The legislative enactment providing for the making of Mulberry Bend Park extends over three years. Nearly one year has passed since the houses were ordered torn down.

**Cranberries Plentiful and Cheap.**

A morning paper recently stated that Cape Cod cranberries had become very scarce, and were then selling at $2 per barrel higher than at the same time last year, and that it would be difficult to secure them for Christmas dinners, because the Thanksgiving demand had practically absorbed them all. As a matter of fact, prices of Cape Cod berries are $1.50 per barrel lower, instead of $2 per barrel higher, than they were in December, 1894.

During the past two weeks cranberries have been coming to market very freely, both from Cape Cod and from New-Jersey, the Fall River Line bringing about 2,000 barrels from the Cape within the past three days.

Supplies are now very large, and it is an assured fact that housekeepers not only need not be deprived of this wholesome fruit for their Christmas dinners, but can have it at very small cost, every morning, noon, and night, if they wish. Wholesale prices are now about $3 per barrel less for Cape Cods, and $1 per crate less for New-Jerseys than a year ago.

**New Sub-Station to be Established.**

Postmaster General Wilson has issued an order establishing, on Jan. 1, a sub-station of the Post Office in this city, for general postal business, to be situated at Sixtieth Street and Third Avenue, and to be known as Sub-Station No. 40.

## COLLEGE BOYS HAVE ENCOUNTERS

**Columbia Sophomores Try to Prevent Freshmen from Wearing Mortar Boards—Kidnapping Attempted.**

The freshmen of the School of Arts of Columbia College must not eat their class dinner and they must not wear the classic mortar-board caps.

Such was the edict proclaimed by the sophomores of the School of Arts yesterday at noon, and they enforced their determination about an hour later in East Forty-ninth Street, at the college lunchroom. There occurred what was probably one of the fiercest fights that Columbia has ever known.

It all came about in this way: Richard Simpson, Arthur Fowler, Alexander Seward, John Harrison, and five other freshmen were walking down Forty-ninth Street arm in arm, wearing their newly acquired mortar boards. A crowd of derisive sophomores followed. When about to enter the lunchroom a sophomore grabbed Fowler from behind, tore off his mortar board, and stamped on it, and then the hard fighting began. Hackett, '99, who had hastened to the assistance of his classmate, was seized by Longacre and the rest of the sophomores, and, fighting fiercely, was carried to Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, bound hand and foot. The students of both the freshman and sophomore classes of the School of Mines had now joined in the fracas, and they might have done something serious had not a policeman quelled what was almost a riot.

About 700 persons had collected. Griffiths and Bigelow, '99, Mines, jumped upon Hackett's captors and compelled them to release him. Once freed, he ran up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-second Street and got away. The whole crowd, including the fooled sophomores and the triumphant freshmen, returned to the college. There the '98 men seized another freshman and hustled him up to Fifth Avenue. Into the middle of this thoroughfare they rushed, and thrusting him into a waiting cab, they started the "cabbie" off. But the freshman was not to be so easily kidnapped. At about Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue Griffiths rushed into the street and grabbed the horse's bridle, while the other freshmen got hold of the vehicle's wheels. President Bigelow then tore open the door, and, pulling their classmate out, carried him, with the aid of his comrades, up to Sixth Avenue and thence to Fifty-eighth Street. The sophomores and a large crowd followed closely after the '99 men.

While going back again, S. A. W. Baltazzi, the New-York Athletic Club high jumper, got into a fight with Carl Gregg, the Orange Athletic Club football player. A crowd of about 1,000 persons surrounded them, but when they saw a squad of policemen coming they all dispersed, and the afternoon's sport was at an end. Ninety-nine enjoyed a triumph, inasmuch as the sophomores did their kidnapping on a day which was far from being that chosen for the freshmen class dinner.

### *THEATRICAL GOSSIP.*

—Nixon and Zimmerman's Circuit.—Nixon and Zimmerman, the Philadelphia managers, are extending the circuit of their theatres very rapidly. They recently secured the lease of the Academy of Music in Baltimore, and are now trying to purchase an interest in the Allen Grand Opera House in Washington. With their three houses in Philadelphia—the Chestnut Street Opera House, the Chestnut Street Theatre, and Broad Street Theatre—the Academy in Baltimore, and the Opera House in Washington, the firm can offer to book time for any attraction for from three to eight consecutive weeks. Nixon and Zimmerman have been in partnership thirteen years, and before joining forces each of them had managed theatres and companies for a long time.

—"Heinrich Heine" at the Irving Place Theatre.—"Heinrich Heine" was presented at the Irving Place Theatre last night, for the benefit of the Heine Monument Fund. The play was excellently acted by amateurs belonging to the foremost German families, and was applauded by an audience that filled the theatre. Marie Brema of the Metropolitan Opera House, by permission of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, sang some of Heine's songs, and living pictures, arranged by Prof. Operti, accompanied the singing. The performance was an unusually fine one for amateurs, and a very creditable amount will be turned over to the Monument Fund as the result of the entertainment.

—The Irving Season.—The last performances by Sir Henry Irving in this city for the present, will be given at Abbey's Theatre this afternoon and evening. At the matinée "Becket" will be presented, and at night a bill composed of "A Christmas Story," "Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting," "A Story of Waterloo," the third act of "King Arthur," and the church scene of "Much Ado About Nothing." The engagement has lasted eight weeks, and has been successful, artistically and financially. Mr. Irving and his company will be seen here again next Spring, before sailing for London.

—Empire Stock Company.—The Empire Theatre Stock Company will follow Olga Nethersole at the Empire Jan. 6, and remain through the Winter. The opening play of the season will be a new one by Henry Arthur Jones, entitled, "Michael and His Lost Angel." During the season the company will also produce another new play which is now being written especially for it by Henry Guy Carleton. Charles Frohman's stock company has been absent from New-York since last June, and its return will be welcomed heartily by the city playgoers.

—Mme. Melba's Return.—One of the most important events of the present season of general opera will be the first appearance of Mme. Melba at the Metropolitan Opera House next Friday evening in Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette." The cast will include the names of Mlle. Bauermeister and Clara Hunt, and Messrs. Edouard de Reszke, Pol Plancon, Mauguiere, De Vries, Castelmary, and Jean de Reszke.

—Money for Billy Birch.—Joseph Jefferson and John Drew have each sent a generous contribution to swell the amount of the fund to be realized by to-morrow night's benefit performance in aid of Billy Birch, to be given in Tony Pastor's theatre. The bill arranged for the entertainment is said to be a very strong one, and it is hoped that a large sum will be the result of the benefit.

—Last of "His Excellency."—The last two performances of "His Excellency" in this city for the present will be given at the Broadway Theatre this afternoon and evening. The company will now make a tour of the country, and will probably revive the opera here for a week or two next Spring, before sailing for home.

—Still Unable to Sing.—Jean de Reszke is still ill, and will be unable to sing this afternoon in "Faust," in the Metropolitan Opera House. His place in the cast will be taken by M. Mauguiere.

### *BUSINESS TROUBLES.*

—A report from Providence, R. I., states that Whittle & Hanrahan, finishers of cotton goods, bleachers and dyers at Providence and East Greenwich, R. I., have made an assignment to Walter F. Angell. Mrs. Ann Whittle made a general assignment, and John G. Hanrahan assigned as surviving partner of the old firm of Whittle & Hanrahan. The gross liabilities are reported to be $257,000, of which $113,000 are secured by mortgages. The assets by the books exceed the liabilities, but are not immediately available, a large portion being on real estate and plant. It is said here that the assignment was made to settle up the estate of the late James Whittle, the senior partner, who died a year ago, leaving all his property to his widow, Ann Whittle. It is thought that a stock company will be formed to continue the business.

—M. W. Packard & Co., wholesale dealers in coffees, teas, and spices, at 171 Duane Street, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph S. Case, giving preferences to the following creditors: Hanover National Bank, $10,000; Merchants' National Bank of Albany, $7,500; Anna E. Packard, $3,000; James McDonald, $4,000; Joseph S. Case, $3,000; J. W. Phyfe & Co., $967; W. J. Still & Co., $315; E. R. Durkee & Co., $218; Dwight P. Cruikshank, $251; L. C. King, $319; Lehn & Fink, $168; Henry Nordinger & Co., $206; C. Wessels & Brother, $98; Austin-Nichols & Co., $126; John H. Glover, $383; Robinson & Woodworth of Boston, $188. The liabilities are estimated in the trade at $100,000.

—Charles H. Sterner asks that receivers be appointed for the Thorsen & Cassady Company, and also for the Sterner Cycle Company, both of Chicago. Sterner charges that the Thorsen & Cassady Company, which is one of the largest sporting goods firms in Chicago, wrecked the Sterner Company, and that the officers of the former have been guilty of fraud and conspiracy. J. P. Thorsen has begun a damage suit against Sterner for $50,000. He declares the bill against the Thorsen & Cassady Company to be a tissue of falsehoods.

—Wiepert & Schmidt, manufacturers of furs and fur garments, at 14 West Fourth Street, who made an assignment on Dec. 13 to Angel J. Simpson, are negotiating with their creditors for a compromise at 60 cents on the dollar, and it is said that many creditors have signed the agreement. Mr. Simpson said yesterday that he expected the settlement to go through. The liabilities are about $188,000.

—The Illinois Live Stock Insurance Company of Chicago, organized with a capital of $100,000 for the purpose of insuring live stock against fire, has assigned; assets and liabilities not stated.

—The Sheriff has received an execution against the Big Four Beef and Provision Company of 384 and 386 Eighth Avenue, for $2,026, in favor of James L. Lippitt.

—Richard Lips has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frederick Lauber, liquor dealer of 217 Spring Street, on the application of Jacob Ruppert.

—John Beyett and Brother, general merchants at Chico and Alvord, Tex., have failed. Their liabilities are $35,000, and assets comparatively insignificant.

—Louis P. Gleason confessed judgments yesterday in favor of Harriet A. Gleason, for $1,018, and John A. Megargee, for $687.

—Executions for $19,250 have been issued against Kirk Johnson, music dealer of Lancaster, Penn. His liabilities are heavy.

—William Alexander, dealer in dry goods, at Montreal, has suspended payment; liabilities about $90,000.

## A CONFLICT BETWEEN COURTS

**Judge Cowing Refuses to Hear the Sayles Bail Case, Which Was Sent to Him by Recorder Goff.**

Recorder Goff declined yesterday to hear arguments in the matter of the forfeited bail of Henry L. Sayles, a member of the "Boodle" Board of Aldermen, and directed ex-Judge Ransom, counsel for Solomon Sayles, the bondsman, to take the case to Part I, of General Sessions.

The Recorder ordered the stenographer to make a memorandum that he did not think it proper to sit as a Judge in the case, as he had served before his election as counsel for Solomon Sayles, who now wants the $25,000 bail he gave for his brother Henry, which was forfeited when the Alderman went to Canada in 1881.

When Mr. Ransom took the case to Part I. of General Sessions Judge Cowing refused to take the case, saying:

I decline to entertain the motion on the ground that it is improperly before me. The motion was initiated in Part I. before another Judge, who entertained the motion and took certain steps in reference thereto. It is, therefore, in an unfinished condition before him. It would not be proper for me to interfere.

Mr. Ransom, Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Neil, and Assistant District Attorney Unger again went before Recorder Goff, who was then in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, but the Recorder declined to hear the case.

This was a predicament that the lawyers had not anticipated, for it left them with no court before which to try the case. After a consultation they noted on the papers that they had agreed to adjourn this case until Jan. 10.

It is not the custom of lawyers to adjourn court cases. What action will be taken on Jan. 10 is not known.

When reporters tried to copy the stenographer's minutes of the proceedings in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, the Recorder forbade the stenographer to disclose them.

### SUIT OVER JOHANSSEN'S MONEY.

**A United States Marshal Wants to Know What to Do with the Cash.**

United States Marshal McCarty is in a quandary. He is in possession of money which does not belong to him, and he has appealed to Judge Brown of the United States Circuit Court to decide what he shall do with it.

The Marshal caused the arrest of Wilhelm Johanssen on Aug. 20, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Alexander. Johanssen's extradition had been applied for on the charge that he had obtained money under false pretenses in Sweden, and when he was arrested, Swedish and American money to the amount of $3,219 was taken from him and turned over to the Marshal.

After a number of hearings before Commissioner Alexander, the case was disposed of and the Secretary of State issued extradition papers.

Now Robert N. Waite, counsel for Johanssen, claims $1,000 on an assignment by his client. Johanssen wants some of the rest of the money, and Karl Woxen, Consul of Sweden and Norway, says he must have all of the money taken from Johanssen.

McCarty's appeal takes the form of a suit against Johanssen, Waite, and Woxen to interplead before the court.

**"Pinochle Pete" Wins His Liberty.**

The trial of Thomas Argyle, known as "Pinochle Pete," for burglary, was continued yesterday before Judge Cowing and a jury in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and he was acquitted.

Argyle conducted his own case and made an address to the jury. He examined the complaining witnesses, but presented none in his own behalf.

In addressing the Court he said:

Your Honor, I ask that you charge the jury on a very few points which I shall call your attention to. First, in relation to the testimony of the woman Burns, who testified against me, I wish you to charge that this woman was immoral and that other men visited her rooms, and they might have left the stolen property there as well as me.

Judge Cowing said the point was well taken, and he so charged the jury.

"Pinochle Pete" then went over the testimony, and the jury went out. It returned in a short time with a verdict of acquittal.

Argyle has twice before defended himself in court when accused of burglary and robbery. Each time he was acquitted. Once before he was accused of robbery and employed a lawyer. He was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for two years.

### NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Cowing yesterday granted the motion of District Attorney Fellows to resubmit to the Grand Jury the charges of neglect of duty against the Election Inspectors of the Sixth Election District of the First Assembly District—Charles I. Scribner, John J. Galvin, Stephen H. Grinsted, and Thomas Shelly. When the matter was recently considered by the Grand Jury the complaint was dismissed.

—Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision in which he decides for the plaintiff in the action brought by Peter B. Olney as receiver of the Sargent Granite Company against Matthew and William P. Baird to recover property of the company claimed as belonging to him. He holds that the transfers made to Baird are void.

### *FEDERAL COURTS*

**UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.**

—No. 144—The State of Missouri ex rel. John S. Lemon et al.—The Board of Equalization of Buchanan County, Mo.—Dismissed.

—No. 145—John G. Gohlman et al. vs. William Barton et al., &c.—In error to the United States court for the Indian Territory.—Dismissed for failure to print record.

—No. 83—Frank W. Smith et al. vs. Gordon McKay, as trustee, &c.—Argued by Causten Browne for the plaintiffs in error and by J. J. Myers for the defendant in error.

—No. 135—The District of Columbia vs. Isaac S. Lyon.—Argued by Isaac S. Lyon, the defendant in error, in propria persona, and submitted for the plaintiff in error.

—No. 138—The United States vs. Robert Thornton.—Submitted.

—No. 140—Sarah Van Wagenen et al. vs. Rufus K. Sewall.—Argued by H. H. Buckman for the appellants and submitted by Rufus K. Sewall, the appellee.

Adjourned until Monday next.

### *STATE COURTS*

**NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.**

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—Anna Meynen, George Buchland, Peter Grinsell, and Mary Van Boskerck.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

**Referees Named—New-York.**

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Smith vs. Brown; same vs. Draper—George Waddington. Waddington vs. Lord—William G. Choate. Blackburne vs. Blackburne—Lewis L. Delafield. Matter of Sweeney—Lemuel H. Arnold. Wallach vs. Barnett—Eugene A. Philbin.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Mills vs. Myers—John E. Ward.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Mehrtens vs. Conkling—Abram Kling. O'Brien vs. Coddington—John Yard. Matter of Henry Attwell & Co., Matter of F. F. Speyer & Co.—William S. Kelley.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Foskett & Bishop Co. vs. Cavinato—Obed H. Sanderson.

**Receivers Appointed—New-York.**

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Jacob Ruppert vs. Frederick Lauber—Richard Lips. Augustus F. Young vs. Alfred W. Curtis—Edward Carter.

**Not the Wreck of the Claribel.**

The agents of the Atlas Line do not believe that it was the wreckage of their steamship Claribel that was sighted by the officers of the bark Delpussun on Monday last off Cape Henry, as the Claribel did not carry any lumber and her cabin fittings were not of teak. They say she is probably being towed by the steamship Alps of the same line, and from the same Alps of the same line, from the same port.

**National Guard Commissions.**

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Commissions have been issued from general headquarters to Newbold Morris as Battalion Quartermaster, Twelfth Regiment; William Rockwell as First Lieutenant, Seventy-first Regiment; William Francis Guilfoyle as Second Lieutenant, and Patrick Michael Haran and Thomas Joseph Quinn as First Lieutenants, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

## THE RAPID TRANSIT HEARING

*CHIEF ENGINEER PARSONS'S EXAMINATION CONTINUED.*

**George Zabriskie, Counsel for Taxpayers, Wants to Know About London Underground Railroads.**

The third hearing before the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to take testimony as to whether a rapid-transit railway ought to be built according to the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission was held yesterday.

Most of the session was occupied by George Zabriskie in continuing his examination of Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Zabriskie is counsel for Austin Corbin, Henry Hilton, the Potter estate, and other taxpayers, who have brought suit in the Supreme Court against the municipal authorities, the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, and Chief Engineer Parsons to restrain the further payment of public money under the direction of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, on the ground that the act creating the board is unconstitutional.

The Western Union Telegraph Company appeared yesterday as a new opponent of the Rapid Transit Commission's plans. George H. Ferons gave notice that the company will file a protest immediately.

Mr. Zabriskie's examination of Chief Engineer Parsons was chiefly about the details of the underground roads in London, the kind of soil which the inner circle passes through, and the cost of construction. Mr. Parsons promised to present at the meeting to-day a report on his observation of the London roads.

Further examination was confined to a discussion of the plans submitted by Mr. Parsons to the Rapid Transit Commission in 1891 and 1894.

"Do you not think that your original 'double-deck' plan is a better one than the present four-track plan?" asked Mr. Zabriskie.

"No, sir, I do not," replied Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Zabriskie then quoted from Mr. Parsons's report of 1894, in which he said that Broadway was not the place for experiments.

"Do you not consider that if this plan is adopted you will be making great experiments?" Mr. Zabriskie asked.

"No, sir, I do not," said Mr. Parsons. "The plan of making a tunnel as adopted by the former board was experimental, but the one I suggest is not."

"But there are many objections to the plan now before the board, are there not?"

"Yes," said Mr. Parsons.

"Do you still hold that owing to the congested traffic on Broadway the interference with traffic during the road's construction would be a serious objection?" asked Mr. Zabriskie.

"Yes—an objection," Mr. Parsons replied.

In order to give the Commissioners an accurate idea of the route of the proposed line Mr. Parsons was directed to prepare a map showing all the buildings below Thirty-fourth Street on Broadway, with the depth of their foundations, the location of vaults, and gas, sewer, and water pipes.

The hearing to-day will begin at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

### *NEW CORPORATIONS*

—The Buttrick-Godfrey Company, to manufacture soaps and cleansing compounds for woolen or cotton mill use, and for the use of railroads, in New-York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—Herbert A. Buttrick of Brooklyn, M. S. Godfrey, and J. T. Gunning of New-York City.

—The Chemical Specialty Company, to manufacture articles for polishing metals in New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Benjamin F. Lawson of Brooklyn, I. B. Willcome of New-York City, and C. W. Knappe of Rutherford, N. J.

—The Stivers Tilton Patent Runabout Company, to manufacture carriages, wagons, and vehicles in Delhi, Delaware County; capital, $150,000. Directors—Henry D. Crawford, George W. Crawford, and John B. Murray of Delhi.

—The Lakeside Assembly, to build up an educational Summer resort in the village of Findley's Lake, Chautauqua County; capital, $5,000. Directors—Fred E. Lilley, R. J. White, C. C. Langdon, and others, of Findley Lake.

—The East Side Co-operative House Owning and Investment Company, to deal in real estate in New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. P. Wheeler, Henry W. Lercy, John S. Woodruff, and others of New-York City.

—The Henesy Manufacturing Company, to manufacture plumbers' supplies and hardware in Syracuse; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Dunfee, M. H. Henesy, John C. Keefe, and May E. Henesy of Syracuse.

—The International Dry Dock and Construction Company of New-York City; capital, $300,000. Directors—James A. Townsend and Wallace Downey of Brooklyn, and Charles C. Durkee of New-York City.

—The Debevoise Waist Company, to manufacture underwaists and corsets in Flushing; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. R. Debevoise and Jennie R. Debevoise of Flushing, and L. A. Pitcher of Astoria.

—The New-York Mining Exchange of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—I. B. Porter, James H. Kerr, Stephen B. French, Edwin Abers, and others of New-York City.

## MRS. O'CONNOR ASKS FOR A RECEIVER

**Claims the Long Island Traction Company Has Been Mismanaged.**

Mrs. Emma J. O'Connor, who owns 150 shares of the capital stock of the Long Island Traction Company, through counsel, applied to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for the company in this State.

Mrs. O'Connor says the company is a foreign corporation, and that its assets consist of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company. She contends that the managers have recklessly spent the money of the company, and that collateral notes to the extent of $1,900,000 had to be issued in consequence.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan appeared for the traction company. He denied that any of the Directors had abandoned their trust.

An affidavit by John G. Jenkins was read. He said that on behalf of 287,083 shares of the company he had bid $5,500,000 for the property of the Long Island Traction Company, under the reorganization plan.

No decision was arrived at.

**Cornell University Club Election.**

The Cornell University Club of New-York has selected the following officers for next year: President—Henry W. Sackett; Vice Presidents—Ex-Congressman John DeWitt Warner, Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith, Henry E. Ickelheimer, Senator John Ford, and Olcott Payne; Secretary—Edward C. Bailey; Treasurer—Otto Eidlitz.

The club now numbers about three hundred members, but it is expected that the New-York membership will be increased this Winter to about 500. It was decided last evening that the annual dinner should be held in the latter part of January.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica and other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, per steamship Curacao, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Curacao";) at 2 PM (supplementary 3 PM) for Central America (except Costa Rica and Guatemala) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Alliança, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Alliança";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1895.

## *TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.*

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

| | |
|---|---|
| Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM |
| Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM |
| Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM |
| Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM |

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

### GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

| *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. |
|---|---|
| Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. | |
| †Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kai'r W.II., Ja.22, 10AM |
| **Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM | *F.B'm'rck, Jan.28, 11 AM |
| †Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM |

**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. |

### HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

| | |
|---|---|
| Columbia. Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | F. Bism'ck. Apr. 9, 11AM |
| Normannia. M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria. Apr. 23, 7 AM |

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

**Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT**

**Mediterranean and the** The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa. New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the **WESTINDIES** and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route.

For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

### AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| PARIS .........Dec. 25 | PARIS .........Jan. 15 |
| ST. LOUIS ......Jan. 1 | NEW-YORK....Jan. 22 |
| ST. PAUL ......Jan. 8 | ST. PAUL ......Jan. 29 |

### RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

| | |
|---|---|
| FRIESLAND....Dec. 25 | BERLIN .........Jan. 8 |
| Southwark, Jan. 1. 10 AM | WESTERNL'D .Jan. 15 |

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| No sailing Dec. 25. | Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM |
| Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 AM | Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM |
| Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM | Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM |
| Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM | Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM |

**No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers**

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

ALGONQUIN....................Monday, Dec. 23
SEMINOLE ..................Wednesday, Dec. 25
COMANCHE (new)...............Friday, Dec. 27

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

### CRUISES TO THE TROPICS.

THIRD SEASON.

The fine steamships of the QUEBEC S. S. Co. will leave NEW-YORK as under for a series of PLEASURE CRUISES to the WEST INDIES, visiting BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, ST. KITTS, ANTIGUA, GAUDELOUPE, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE, ST. LUCIA, ST. VINCENT, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, JAMAICA, &c.

Departures from NEW-YORK:

S. S. "MADIANA".........Jan. 22.
S. S. "ORINOCO"..........Feb. 5.
S. S. "CARIBBEE"........Feb. 15.
S. S. "MADIANA"..........Feb. 26.

Duration of Cruises 30 days. Inclusive Fares from $150 upward. Descriptive pamphlet free on application.

### THOS. COOK & SON,

261 Broadway, cor. Warren.
Telephone 320 Cortlandt.
1,225 Broadway, cor. Thirtieth.
Telephone 446B 38th St.

### AMERICAN EXPRESS CO TRAVELERS CHEQUES,

For use in Winter Cruises to the Mediterranean, The Orient, and West Indies.

The cheapest and safest funds to carry.

Payable in gold or its equivalent at their face value and at all points of the Commercial World.

### CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Campania, Dec. 21, 9 AM | Lucania, Jan. 4, 8:30 AM |
| Umbria, Dec. 28, 2 P.M. | Etruria, Jan. 11, noon |

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage, apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

### COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle..Sat., Jan. 4, 3 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

### JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA..........................Dec. 31, 3 P. M.
AFRIDI..........................Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PERU............................Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.......Feb. 6, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

### COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.

ADVANCE, Dec. 30. FINANCE, Jan. 10.

For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,

STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

### MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA. ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA FAIR. Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

### SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co.NPier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

### OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

## *TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.*

### "AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

### NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.

6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago; and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

### WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

### DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hacketstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

### LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

### BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.

For Chicago, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car;) 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) (5:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.

NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St.; C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In effect Nov. 17, 1895.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

FOR ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 11:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night daily; via ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9:30 A. M. daily; via SEABOARD AIR LINE, 3:20 and 9:00 P. M. daily; via CAPE CHARLES ROUTE, 8:00 A. M. week days and 8:00 P. M. daily.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night; Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, A.M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

### FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

### ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

### ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

### New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.

| Leave. | By way of | Due. |
|---|---|---|
| 9:00 AM., | Springfield & Worcester, | 3:30 PM. |
| 10:00 AM., | ††New-London & Providence, | 3:00 PM. |
| 10:03 AM., | New-London & Providence, | 4:30 PM. |
| 11:00 AM., | Springfield & Worcester, | 5:20 PM. |
| 12:00 M., | Springfield & Worcester, | 5:30 PM. |
| ‡1:00 PM., | Air Line & N. E. R. R., | 6:00 PM. |
| 1:02 PM., | New-London & Providence, | 7:30 PM. |
| 3:00 PM., | *New-London & Providence, | 9:00 PM. |
| 4:00 PM., | *Springfield & Worcester, | 10:00 PM. |
| 5:00 PM., | *New-London & Providence, | 11:00 PM. |
| 11:00 PM., | *Springfield & Worcester, | 6:30 AM. |
| 12:00 PM., | *New-London & Providence, | 6:30 AM. |

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

### *Steamboats.*

**BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND POINTS**

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N.R., foot of Murray St. at 5 PM

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and CONTINENTAL leave Pier 25 E. R. 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

RAMSDELL LINE—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

## *Proposals.*

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Nov. 27, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 27, 1895, and then opened, for supplying 250 pendent and 500 bracket lamps. Samples can be seen and specifications, full information and blank proposals had on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Lamps," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF MEMORIAL Hall, West Point, N. Y.—Office of Post Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., December 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon, MONDAY, January 13, 1896, for the construction of a Memorial Hall. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office or at the office of Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, Architects, 160 Fifth Avenue, New-York City. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR FURnishing Meats, Fresh Fish, Poultry, Fresh Cows' Milk, Condensed Cows' Milk, Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Drugs, and Hospital Supplies for consumption during 1896 will be received at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, No. 66 Third Avenue, in the City of New-York, until ten o'clock A. M. on Friday, December 27th, 1895. For particulars, see City Record. (Signed) G. F. BRITTON, Secretary.

December 14th, 1895.


## SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS; or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"

AND

"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."

WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION, A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.

In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## Traffic Matters Under Consideration by the Trunk Lines.

### CONFERENCE WITH LAKE MANAGERS

### Looking Forward to the Next Season of Navigation—Scope and Policy of the Board of Managers of the New Joint Association.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association and members of the Association of Lake Line Managers held a joint meeting in this city yesterday for the purpose of considering measures for next season's lake and rail traffic. Commissioner J. F. Goddard presided, and there was a full representation of the railroads in the Trunk Line Association.

Following are the names of the lake line Managers present: F. J. Firth, President of the Erie and Western Transportation Company; Washington Bullard, General Managers of the Union Steamboat Company; Henry C. French, General Manager of the Union Transportation Company; J. E. Payne, Eastern Manager of the Erie and Western Line; S. D. Caldwell, Vice President of the Western Transit Company; R. H. Hebard, General Manager of the Lake Erie Transportation Company and the "Soo" lake line; A. Fell of the Lackawanna Transportation Company, and C. C. McCain, Chairman of the Lake Lines Association.

After a deliberate discussion of the situation the matter of making arrangements for the harmonious co-operation of the lake and rail lines during the period of lake navigation next season was left to the lake line managers. It is the present understanding that formal recommendations shall be submitted to another joint meeting to be held after Jan. 1. There was some informal talk at yesterday's meeting about rates on import traffic, but no action was taken.

The question of how the machinery of the Trunk Line Association shall be continued in operation after the new joint traffic association assumes control of all matters pertaining to through traffic, will probably not be definitely settled until after the Board of Managers of the new association shall have become well grounded in its sphere of labor. It is certain that there will be no violent disruption of the Trunk Line Association.

The first duty of the Board of Managers will be to ascertain just what schedules of rates the railway companies in the new association are operating under. According to the provisions of the joint agreement, the uniform standard rates in existence on Jan. 1 are to be adopted and maintained until altered by official action of the association. The Board of Managers is vested with other important powers, which will undoubtedly be exercised with deliberateness. It is not expected, for instance, that the matter of establishing joint agencies at competitive points will be taken up right away. Chairman Horace J. Hayden intimated the other day that the managers would pursue a conservative course, and would, in each instance, give propositions for radical changes very careful consideration.

The main thing is to secure a uniform and rigid maintenance of tariff rates, and it is the avowed purpose of the Board of Managers to do its best in that direction. The next meeting of the board will be held on Jan. 8.

### INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW.

#### Annual Report of the Commission—Certain Agreements Unlawful.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The ninth annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, transmitted to Congress to-day, is largely given up to the defects in the law and amendments necessary to carry out its purposes as originally intended by its authors. The defects are reported to result chiefly from the interpretation of the law by the courts, which have held some of its provisions unconstitutional, especially those relating to the attendance of witnesses and their testimony. This question is now in the Supreme Court. Other provisions have been so construed as to cause delay amounting to denial of remedies by reason of the commission's orders not being enforced with promptness. In the very commencement the commission points out the hindrances and obstacles which have stood in the way of the efficient enforcement of the law.

The amendments proposed are practically the same proposed to previous Congresses, but which have failed of enactment. The leading amendment is that in relation to the procedure before the commission, which it asks may be so amended that on application to the courts to enforce the commission's order the same question shall be tried, and on the same record which was tried before the commission, and under which the courts must enforce the commission's order unless error is found and injustice done. Another amendment is asked which shall give the commission, when it tries a question and finds what is being done is wrong, the power to prescribe what, in its opinion, is right. It also asks that carriers which are corporations and subject to the law shall be indictable and punishable by fine for infractions of law; that uniform classification be provided for; that the law be so changed as to secure the interchange of business between connecting railroads and a continuous carriage of freights from the place of shipment to place of destination.

A short history is given of traffic association agreements among the railroads, in which reference is made to the Trunk Line Association agreement, which, it was said, was yet incomplete or not yet ratified at the time of their report. It appears that two of these associate arrangements have been considered unlawful, and the commission has, under the statute, requested the District Attorneys of the proper districts to institute necessary legal proceedings to punish the offenders.

What is said about pooling is much the same as last year's report. Practically it is said that if Congress shall determine to authorize and legalize pooling it should provide necessary safeguards to prevent the abuse of the privilege. What would be necessary safeguards is evidently a question upon which the members of the commission are not entirely agreed.

The statistical work of the commission is treated at some length, and legislation is asked to secure necessary reports more promptly and to provide a uniform method of keeping railroad accounts. Some additional legislation is asked for in respect to the making of schedules of rates and joint tariffs—what shall be their form and what they shall contain. Ticket brokerage is again condemned. In respect to the safety appliance law it is suggested that the position of handholds be located and should be uniform, also that the standard height of drawbar, as determined upon, might be now fixed by law.

#### Paul Morton's Unique Victory.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Paul Morton, who was lately elected Third Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, has just won a victory which he would probably rather not have gained.

As President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company he brought complaint before the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Southern Pacific Railway Companies, alleging unjust discrimination in rates from Pueblo, Col., to San Francisco. This was before he became Third Vice President of the Atchison. A day or two ago the commission held that the rates complained of were unreasonable and unjust, and ordered that the rates from Pueblo to San Francisco should not exceed 75 per cent. of those charged on like traffic from Chicago to San Francisco.

In order not to embarrass Mr. Morton when he assumes charge of the traffic affairs of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé on Jan. 1 next, the officials of the company have reduced the rates on the products of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to the figures named by the Inter-State Commission. This is the promptest compliance with an order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission by a railway company on record.

#### S. M. Felton, Jr., Breaks the Tie.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad here to-day, the following Directors were elected:

To represent the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton—Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., Henry F. Shoemaker, Henry A. Taylor, and M. D. Woodford; to represent the Southern—M. E. Ingalls, Briggs S. Cunningham, Samuel Spencer, and Francis L. Wynde. This made a tie vote on all questions of differences between the two corporations, and it was declared necessary to choose a ninth man to act as ex-officio Director and vote in cases of a tie. The gentleman selected for this position was Samuel Felton, Jr., receiver of the Cincinnati Southern Road.

#### Transcontinental Traffic.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—At the first meeting of the new Transcontinental Passenger Association the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé agreed to withdraw the so-called "elbow" tickets from Los Angeles to Council Bluffs, via Kansas City, and the Southern Pacific promised to see to it that its tickets via New-Orleans were not manipulated in an improper manner.

An agreement as regards immigrant business from New-York to California yet has to be made. Assistant Traffic Manager E. Hawley of the Southern Pacific will be here from New-York on Monday to confer with the Western officials with the view of reaching an agreement for the division of the business.

### RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Some time ago the east-bound roads out of Chicago agreed to refuse to make out bills of lading on through billed shipments until the original bill of lading had been surrendered to them by their Western connections. The latter refused to do this. The east-bound lines have now agreed that when the original bill of lading or shipping receipt is taken up and retained by the Western roads a receipt or certificate for the same, signed by the local freight agent of the Western line delivering the property, will be accepted in lieu of the original bill of lading.

—State Factory Inspector Connolly has requested the Attorney General to begin an action against the Tonawanda Street Railroad Company to enforce the weekly pay law. The company asked that action be deferred on account of the road's financial condition, but the Factory Inspector refused, saying that the employes must be paid according to law.

—The motion regarding the appointment of a receiver for the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was adjourned two weeks ago, until yesterday, did not appear upon the calendar of the United States Circuit Court, further adjournment of two weeks having been agreed upon by counsel.

—Philip Campbell has resigned as General Manager of the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Road in Northern Alabama, and will remove to New-York City to reside.

—The double tracking of the Tottenville Division of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Road has been completed as far as Annadale, and the new part of the line is in use.

—Thomas D. W. Cuyler, Vice President of the Keokuk and Western, has been elected President of the new company, which includes the Des Moines and Kansas City.

—J. W. Midgley, Chairman of the Western Freight Association, has an article on "Railroad Rate Wars: Their Cause and Their Cure," in The Forum for January.

—The Midland Terminal Railway completed its road to Cripple Creek last Thursday, and the first train from Denver ran direct into the town yesterday.

—Holders of a majority of the junior bonds of the Reading Company met yesterday, and unanimously indorsed the Morgan reorganization plan.

—F. A. Healy has been appointed General Auditor of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad, with headquarters in Charleston, S. C.

—Stockholders of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad will hold their annual meeting in this city on the 28th inst.

—Robert E. Breder has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, with headquarters in Kansas City.

—Thomas M. King has been elected President of the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroads by the new Board of Directors.

—J. W. Carr has been appointed District Passenger Agent of the Plant system, with headquarters in Savannah.

—Gen. Orland Smith, First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

—Charles P. Plunkett has been reappointed State Director of the Fitchburg Road in Massachusetts.

—William H. Hays of Pittsburg has been chosen President of the Washington Connecting Railroad.

—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia and Reading will be held in Philadelphia on Jan. 13.

# REED MEN CHARGE "BOODLING"

## Intimation that Financial Arguments Were Used to "Fix" the Louisiana Organization for McKinley.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 20.—The Reed supporters in the Republican State Central Committe are now charging that financial "arguments" were used to achieve the victory of the McKinley adherents in the committee last night.

Col. Leonard says that at the caucus the preceding night the Reed men had a majority of fifteen. Several days ago McKinley headquarters were established at 238 Rampart Street, and Mr. Osborne of Ohio, who is said to be a brother-in-law of McKinley, was visited there by the greater part of the State Committee. When a test vote was taken the result was 54 to 32 in favor of Warmouth and Badge, who lead the McKinley forces.

It is now believed that the State Convention, called for Jan. 29, will show a decided predominance of McKinley sentiment, and that Louisiana will be the first State to be placed in his column.

The feeling of harmony in Republican ranks is decidedly stronger to-day. The leaders declare that they have laid aside all differences, that the "combine" with the Populists and other anti-Democratic elements will be made, and that a hot and bitter fight against the re-election of Gov. Foster, in April, will be made, with very fair chances of success.

The probable fusion candidate for Governor is Gen. W. J. Behan, who headed the "white league" forces, which overthrew the Republican Government twenty years ago, but who is now a leader in the movement of the sugar planters. He is a Confederate veteran, and has been prominent in State military circles.

### A BEAR SHOT IN RAHWAY, N. J.

#### Philip Gehring Found Him Standing on His Hind Legs in a Chicken Yard.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 20.—Philip Gehring early this morning shot a bear which, dressed, weighs 200 pounds.

Gehring lives on St. George's Avenue, near a gorge in the Rahway River, which is one of the wildest spots in this section of the country. Hearing a disturbance in his chicken yard Gehring ran out and was amazed to see Mr. Bruin standing on his hind legs calmly taking in the scene.

Gehring, who went out expecting to find chicken thieves, was armed. It was necessary to shoot twice before killing the brute. Bears have frequented Northern New-Jersey, but this is the first time in modern years one has been found in Union County.

#### The Rioters in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 19.

Two of our local contemporaries yesterday made the editorial statement that the rioting on Tuesday was not the work of the strikers themselves, but of sympathizers. This is a mischievous echo of the previously published statement of the chief promoter of the strike, the President of the strikers' association, from Detroit. It is not accurate, and it is as misleading as inaccurate. It is disproved not only by the police reports of arrested strikers published in the very newspapers making it, but by the evidence presented at every point where rioting occurred of prearrangement, and by the identical systematic methods of violence everywhere employed by the strikers. The rioting and the strike were indisputably parts of a single plan. At each place of rioting the same acts of lawlessness were committed, in precisely the same way. It will be obvious to the dullest intellect that this is not the time for public journals even to seem to appear in the rôle of apologists for mobs or the mercenary promoters of riot. These foreign inciters to disorder, to assaults on men willing and eager to earn their living, to the destruction of property, the paralyzing of business, the incommoding of the people, are responsible for the strike and for all its evil consequences. Where the responsibility belongs there it should rest.

# CYCLERS WANT SHELTER

## Park Board Asked to Provide Conveniences in Riverside Park.

### FEDERATION'S LETTER TO COL. CRUGER

### How the Claremont Tavern Could Be Used to the Great Comfort of the Public—A Means of Maintenance.

Since the Claremont was abandoned as a hotel, Riverside Park has offered little inducement for wheelmen to stop any where within its boundary for rest or refreshment. In fact, when that resort was closed up there was no shelter left at the northerly end of the famous drive, and this caused a complaint from the army of wheelmen who pedal there in cold weather. Finally the Cyclists' Federation took hold of the matter and resolved to ask the Park Board to do something. The Law Committee of the Federation was instructed to communicate with the board, and this it did yesterday, Secretary W. J. McCormick sending the following letter to Col. S. V. R. Cruger, who is President of the Park Commissioners:

"As per resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Cyclists' Federation of New-York, I desire to place before your department a request that some provision be made at the northerly end of Riverside Drive for the shelter, comfort, and protection of great numbers of the public who are attracted to the place by their respect for the memory of the great hero whose remains lie there, and by the great natural beauty of the situation.

"The last administration of your department appreciated to some extent the necessity to which I refer, but made very poor provisions. They simply provided a number of benches, scattered at random, an antiquated water-barrel, and an old tin cup. A very unsightly shanty is provided as a lavatory.

"This seeming disregard of public convenience may have been owing to lack of appropriation, or the fact that the only available building (Claremont) was under lease. There is a grand opportunity for reform here, as that building is now vacant, and I understand that its disposition is entirely in the hands of your board. The hotel plan will not meet the situation, as past experience has shown that it may be managed in such a way that the general public is practically excluded.

"Why not give this building over to the free use of the public? The upper portion of the building could be devoted very appropriately to the care of relics pertaining to the life of Gen. Grant, the main floor to the service of light refreshments at moderate prices, and the basement to a lavatory.

"The expense attached to making this change would, if necessary, be quickly suppled by public subscription, and the maintenance provided for largely, if not entirely, by the income from privileges for the sale of refreshments and checking wheels.

"A visit to the place on any day, when the roads are passable, wil forcibly demonstrate that the need of some shelter and accommodation is very urgent. Central Park is reasonably well provided in this respect. Why not Riverside? On behalf of the Cyclists' Federation I respectfully submit these suggestions to the consideration of your Board."

President Cruger said yesterday that the board was already considering ways and means toward providing for the needs mentioned in the above letter, and that the suggestion as to the Claremont would be discussed at the next meeting of the Commissioners. Mr. Cruger added that he believed something satisfactory to the cyclists would be done.

### *BIKES AND BIKE-MAKERS*

—Many persons who intend to ride next year are still waiting for the drop in price on standard makes of bicycles which has been so ignorantly predicted and gossipped about by those who know nothing of the trade conditions. Every day there are shoppers who go into some of the big cycle establishments, and upon receiving the information that wheels are $100, arch their brows and exclaim: "Why, I thought wheels were going to be cheaper this year!" Some there are who have appalling confidence in their own wisdom, and, with a deprecating shake of the head, remark, as they leave the store: "Well, I'll wait a bit; you'll come down; you've all got to come down."

—In connection with the recent return of McKee & Harrington to the metropolis, it is interesting to note that the firm has reoccupied the identical premises it used seventeen years ago. The firm is the second oldest in bicycle construction, and the factory at 173-179 Grand Street, where Lyndhursts are now made, is the same in which these veterans manufactured baby-carriages, with velocipedes as a secondary issue, nearly two decades ago, when the bicycle was looked upon as a toy vehicle. This year the firm appears to have broken a record, for their 1896 catalogue is out complete.

—Not only larger tubing will be the rule in 1896, but there will be larger balls in the bearings as well. A great many, perhaps the majority, of the makers are using five-sixteenths balls in the bottom brackets, with the same size for the rear axle, and quarter-inch balls in front. Sometimes it is five-sixteenths at the crank axle, quarter-inch behind, and three-sixteenths forward. Those who do not go in for the five-sixteenths balls use quarter-inch in the centre. Very few, if any, have smaller balls than this. Comparatively few are using the inch-and-a-quarter tubing. An inch and an eighth is the usual thing.

—"Jack" "Centurion" Knowles of the Kings County Wheelmen, who rode sixty centuries in sixty consecutive days during 1894, has recently joined Manager Bridgman's forces at the Metropolitan Bicycling Academy and has general charge of the instruction hall. "Jack," who is now past forty, has engaged to push his Columbia through 100 consecutive centuries in 1896, and will begin the 1st of March. Although 10,000 miles in 100 days is all to which he has committed himself, this Spartan enthusiast privately avows his intention of doubling the task.

—Some interesting reflections on the tendencies of the manufacturers in relation to the question of prices may be had from the fact that one very large concern whose product has always retailed at $85, is discussing the policy of making it $100 in 1896. The Crawford Manufacturing Company, which this year had no wheel selling at more than $75, will have a $100 machine for next season, besides building other lines to retail at $40, $50, $60, and $75. The Pope Company is making three different styles of Hartfords for 1896, ranging in price from $50 to $80.

—The only respect in which 1896 wheels can be said to be cheaper is that there are more cheap wheels on the market, but not one of the best-known wheels which listed at $100 in 1895 will sell for less next year. There is an abundance of really good wheels to be had for something less than $100, for there has been a general tendency to cater more to the class who do not want to pay $100, and some manufacturers who made cycles at only one or two prices this year, will be offering machines at a scale of prices next season.

—A brisk Western breeze was perceptible yesterday in the staid house of J. S. Barron & Co., who are handling the new Davidson wheel in the East. Mr. Lastley of Davidson & Son, Chicago, made a flying visit to New-York, and, with true Western swiftness, transacted a week's business in a day and took an evening train for home. The corner of Chambers and Hudson Streets was a mecca for unemployed salesmen and agents during his stay in the Barron establishment.

—Durant McLean, ex-President of the Kings County Wheelmen, has given up civil engineering and opened a cycle salesroom on Broadway, near Duane Street. His father is associated with him, and he has already begun to do a thriving trade in Lyndhursts and Crawfords.

—On the other hand, though, the same makers are going to be more rigid than ever in holding their agents to the list price on $100 machines, and several firms which did not make a $100 wheel this year have one for 1896.

—Alex Schwalbach, Brooklyn manager for the Liberty people, appeared in his store yesterday for the first time after an illness of two weeks.

#### President Stahl Resigns.

"Pop" Stahl, the talented young cyclist to whom the Gramercy Wheelmen owe much of their success, resigned as President of that club last evening. His action was a great surprise and one much regretted. Mr. Stahl belongs to so many clubs that he found it impossible to devote sufficient time to the office, and hence his withdrawal. His successor will be named in a few days. In addition to the Gramercy Club Mr. Stahl is a member of two other cycling organizations—the Greenwich and the Golden Rod Wheelmen.

#### Rouillier Is the New Chairman.

G. A. Rouillier of Flushing, L. I., has been appointed Chairman of the State Highway Improvement Committee, vice Mr. Schwarz of Buffalo, resigned. The new Chairman will confer with Chief Consul Potter in this city to-day on matters relating to the book to be published by the State Division, entitled, "Fifty Miles Around New-York." Cyclists who may wish to offer suggestions or routes for this book may send them to Mr. Potter, Potter Building, this city. The authors will receive due credit for their matter in the book.

#### Murphy Getting Up a Petition.

A petition is being circulated by "Charlie" Murphy, the suspended racing man, asking the National Assembly to reopen and reconsider his case. Ex-President Luscomb drew it up for him. He has already secured the signatures of a number of prominent wheelmen, and expects to get many more.

### AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The teams representing the Tourists of Paterson and the Bloomfield Cyclers in the pool tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey on Thursday night, the latter winning by a score of 206 to 142. The Johnson brothers, comprising the Bloomfield team, are looked upon as sure winners of the tourney.

—Jan. 15 is the date set for the annual meeting of the Cycle Board of Trade. The election of officers, however, will take place during the cycle show in Madison Square Garden, which begins on the 18th of that month.

—A party of Toronto wheelmen, who expect to spend the Winter in Bermuda, should serve to create considerable fresh interest in the sport there. A race meet will be one of the features of the season at Nassau.

—After serving six years as President of the Springfield Bicycle Club, D. Edward Miller now announces that some one else must take his place. His decision is regretted by every member of that well-known club.

—The Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs held a meeting at President Hildick's house last evening. Only routine business was transacted.

—Lucindy Bull, aged 105 years, a colored woman living in Fort Dodge, Iowa, has learned to ride a bicycle. At any rate, this is a story that comes from the West.

—Another euchre party will be given next Monday evening by the Kings County Wheelmen.

### RACING NOTES AND NEWS.

—The New-Orleans Times-Democrat of the 15th has this to say of C. J. Fitzgerald, the clerk of the scales of The Jockey Club, who is now acting as starter at the New-Orleans races: "Mr. Fitzgerald's work with the flag gave universal satisfaction. Apropos of Mr. Fitzgerald's starting, Mr. Richard Dwyer, one of the most experienced and successful starters in the West, said yesterday that the starting he had seen here since his arrival a week ago was the best he had ever seen on any track. Such a graceful tribute from so unquestioned an authority cannot fail to be warmly appreciated by Mr. Fitzgerald and the management of the Crescent City Jockey Club."

—Plans are now being prepared for the erection of a new grand stand at the Brighton Beach race track, on the opposite side of the grounds from the one destroyed by fire. They will be more roomy and comfortable than the old one. A new track, much wider than the present one, will be constructed, so that larger fields of horses may be run than in the past.

—Jockey John Lambley was suspended in California the other day for not using his whip quickly enough in a race in which he had a mount. Out there they haven't learned that whips as often lose a race as they win them.

—Jockey Sims reached San Francisco this week and will ride there during the Winter.

—"Billy" Connor, the Adonis of the betting ring, has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for the Winter. Robert A. Pinkerton, who has charge of policing the various race tracks, will also visit the springs this Winter. William Pinkerton of Chicago, brother of "Bob," is now in New-Orleans.

—Richard Croker expects to sail for England the latter part of January and watch the preparation of his horses for their English campaign next year. Reports from the other side are to the effect that his yearlings are an exceptionally promising lot.

—Adelbert, who was purchased by the Hon. W. C. Whitney from Mr. Galway of the Preakness Stud, is being trained as a jumper. If he goes well enough he will run in the steeplechases at Morris Park in the Spring.

—It is probable that "Sam" Doggett, whose contract to ride for the Oneck Stable during 1896 is made void by the recent death of Dr. Knapp, will ride for the Erie Stable, owned by F. D. & J. R. Beard of Brooklyn.

—Mr. Galway of the Preakness Stud has eighteen weanlings by Belvidere and Linden at his stock farm, in Kentucky. He has recently inspected them and thinks them the most promising lot he has ever had.

—Over 1,200 horses are now at or near the New-Orleans race track, and the management has been obliged to refuse stabling quarters to over 500 other horses, whose owners wished to race them there.

—Marcus Daly has sent a carload of yearlings to Matt Byrnes's stables, in Monmouth County, N. J., to be trained for the campaign of 1896. They are the pick of the foals at Bitter Root Stud, Montana.

—M. F. Dwyer will leave for Rock Ledges, Fla., after the holidays to spend the Winter there. He is the owner of the Indian River Hotel and the surrounding orange groves of 8,000 trees.

—It is expected that the stakes of the Westchester Racing Association will be announced next week. They will be of more than the usual value, and introduce some novel conditions.

—Walter Keyes and Samuel Mulford have arrived in San Francisco for the Winter, and, with "Pittsburg Phil," will make things lively at the races there.

—Duke & Wishard have finally decided to make an English campaign, and will ship a string of about a dozen horses to England, unless war is declared.

—As all of Ben Brush's engagements as a three-year-old are in the West, it is expected that M. F. Dwyer will make a Western campaign next season.

—Domino has not been shipped to Kentucky, as has been stated, but is still in his stable, at Brighton Beach.

—A. J. Joyner, who is to train for David Gideon this year, is to spend his Winter vacation in North Carolina.

# SAID A BRIBE WAS OFFERED

## Charges of Platt Man in Court with Others Because of Complaint of Three Brookfield Men.

Three Brookfield Republicans, Leon Cohen of 353 East Fifty-sixth Street; Michael Brett of 310 East Fifty-fifth Street, and Ignatz Winter of 1,023 Third Avenue, appeared in Yorkville Police Court yesterday against three Platt Republicans, Frederick Haas, Sr., and his son, Frederick, Jr., of 234 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Otto Busch of 308 East Sixtieth Street, alleging assault.

The trouble originated at the close of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District primary election Tuesday night last, in a hall in Fifty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue.

The complainants allege that Haas, senior, attacked them with his cane on the street, after leaving the hall. In his defense, Haas said the complainants had made threatening gestures toward him; that each of them carried a cane, and, believing himself in danger of a beating, he had acted in self-defense.

He said he merely rapped them across the knuckles, although Cohen swore he was hit on the head. "Was I to let them attack me and make no effort to defend myself?" asked the defendant. "When in the meeting I was approached by one of Cohen's men, who tried to bribe me to throw my delegates over upon the Brookfield side. I have been thirty-seven years in this country and have never figured in a police court before."

The complainants said that, after the trouble at the hall, they were chased to the Yorkville Court House by a crowd of Haas's friends, and assaulted.

Haas, senior, claimed that he was offered a twelve-hundred-dollar position for any one of his men if he would swing his following into the Brookfield line. "There is more to this," said Mr. Haas, "and I propose to have those would-be bribers indicted."

Magistrate Wentworth committed Haas in $200 bail, discharging his son and Busch. G. F. Krumm of 338 East Fifty-sixth Street, furnished the required bond.

#### Absurdities in Stage Settings.

From The London Standard.

Prof. Herkomer, R. A., last night delivered an address at the Institute of British Architects on "Scenic Art." Criticising the modern theatre, he said some new form of auditorium, with an entirely different arrangement of the seats, was badly needed, and this, he thought, could be done without too much space being taken up. The aim should be to provide seats from which the full work of both actor and scenic artist could be seen by the spectators. Some people thought scenic art was antagonistic to the drama, but he held a different opinion. The real secret of that art lay in illusion. The make-up of the background should be as carefully attended to as was the make-up of the actor; yet the audience, which howled down the slightest inconsistencies in the actor's portrait, took no notice of the inconsistencies in the scene. At present it was thought proper to have pieces of sky hanging in strips, like clothes on a line, and to have pieces of the firmament coming together at an angle in the corner of the stage. [Laughter.] It was strange that tradition stuck to the stage more than to any other form of art. Still he would not destroy tradition in that direction. The present system for footlights was bad in every way, and very inartistic. There was a strange commotion when candles had to give way to lamps, for the actors, who were not always such swells as they were to-day, regarded the stumps of the candles as their perquisites. The proscenium in all theatres was much too high, and, for many scenes, far too wide. He proposed a contracting proscenium, which would adapt itself to the particular scene which was being portrayed.

He claimed for scenic art a position not inferior to any form of pictorial art, and in this connection condemned the inconsistency of flashing a "moonbeam" upon an actor at all points of the stage. He had known a case in which two actors of equal prominence were on the stage at the same time, and each had a "moonbeam."

#### First Horseless Carriage Invention.

From The Baltimore American.

Maryland has furnished so many of the first things in invention and construction, that it will surprise no one to hear that the first invention for a horseless carriage in America was taken out by a Marylander. It was almost a century ago.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Sale of Several Dwellings on the West Side—Auction Offerings Confined to a Row of Tenements.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Commissioner Edwin Einstein to Herman Wronkow the Florence Building, at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and First Street, a six-story iron-front structure, 81 by 84.

The same firm has sold for George C. Edgar's Sons & Co. to William Moore, at $55,000, the four-story limestone-front American basement dwelling 36 West Sixty-ninth Street, 23 by 60 by 102.2.

The estate of Clinton Gilbert has sold eleven lots extending from Seventieth to Seventy-first Street, west of West End Avenue.

Dr. William E. Diller has sold, at about $65,000, the four-story brownstone and brick dwelling 20 West Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 60 by 102.2.

Mr. N. Brigham Hall has sold for the estate of John G. Hicks to W. S. Patten the four-story and basement brick dwelling 163 Waverley Place, 27 by 105.

Mr. Thomas Ormiston has sold to Mrs. Charles Bentley, at $55,000, the four-story and basement dwelling 220 West Seventy-second Street, 21 by 102.2.

Mr. James McWalters has bought for improvement the two lots on the south side of West Ninety-ninth Street, beginning 175 feet west of Central Park West. One lot was bought of George F. Johnson and the other of H. McL. Johnston.

Mr. F. C. McCormack of Irvington has bought, at about $24,000, the three-story dwelling, 162 West Ninety-third Street, 17 by 100.8½.

Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Katherine M. Brady to Alexander Kuh, at about $2,000, the southwest corner of the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure the thirteen five-story brick tenements, with stores, comprising the block front on the west side of Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, excepting a plot 25.5 by 60. 49.7 feet north of Fifty-second Street, and the adjoining property, at 503 to 509 West Fifty-second Street, and 502 and 504 West Fifty-third Street. The bidding was especially brisk for the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, 24.2 by 60. The purchaser of this, at $48,500, was Daniel Meenan, who has a saloon in the building, and who was pushed up in his bidding by Gallagher Brothers, who conduct a saloon at the southwest corner of the same streets. Mr. Meenan also obtained 503 West Fifty-second Street, 15 by 75, at $13,000. The property at 505, 25 by 75, went to John J. Jones, as trustee, plaintiff, at $16,000. The same person secured 507 and 509, at $16,900 each. Max Weil obtained 773 Tenth Avenue, next to the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street, 25.5 by 60, at $21,900; Marks Levy, 777 Tenth Avenue, 25.5 by 100, at $29,750; M. Weiman, 779, same dimensions, at $31,600; Newman Cowen, 781, 25.5 by 60, $21,600; and Adler & Herrman, 783 and 785, the latter the southwest corner of Fifty-third Street, respectively 25.5 and 24.2 by 60, at $22,000 and $33,200. The property at 502 West Fifty-third Street, 15 by 75, went to Myer S. Isaacs at $9,300, and that at 504, 25 by 75, to L. S. Samuel at $15,400.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, northwest corner, by William Walsh of 58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for three five-story brick flats; cost, $105,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Prospect Avenue, by W. J. Agate of Crotona, near Prospect Avenue, for two and one-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,800.

Nos. 26 to 30 Roosevelt Street, by St. Joachim Church, Roosevelt Street, for four six-story brick flats and one private dwelling; cost, $105,000.

Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, by Frank T. Dale of 587 Walton Avenue, for three five-story brick flats; cost, $60,000.

Bremer Avenue, east side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, by Ivy Ashton Root of 71 West Ninety-fourth Street, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $6,500.

Nos. 53 to 57 West Fourteenth Street, and 54 and 56 West Fifteenth Street, by the Colonial Real Estate Association of 309 Broadway, for a ten-story brick retail store; cost, $250,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, from Mott to Walton Avenues, by the estate of August Belmont, for a two-story brick store and offices; cost, $30,000.

Nassau and Pine Street, northwest corner, by Donald Mackay of Englewood, N. J., for an eighteen-story stone and brick office building; cost, $350,000.

No. 116 Orchard Street, by estate of Hamilton Fish of 53 Irving Place, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $350.

No. 118 Hudson Street, by A. & J. Etzel of 657 West End Avenue, alterations to a six-story brick factory; cost, $150.

#### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Hannah Wallach to Babetta Bachrach | $1 |
| 47TH ST, n s, 468.9 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100.5; Israel Kaufman and wife to John Spreckman | 14,250 |
| 85TH ST, n s, 374.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x97.6; Mary De Rivera to Solon Humphreys and others | 8,000 |
| 93D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; John McLaughlin and wife to Henry Alter and wife | 21,000 |
| 3D AV, s w corner of 53d St, 25.5x100; Henry M. Levengston to Frederic B. Jennings | 43,250 |
| 58TH ST, n s, 436.5 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.4; Jane Ryan to Anna Hinderson | 12,250 |
| 2D AV, n e corner of 60th St, 20x75; also e s of 2d Av, 100.10 ft s of 61st St, 20x75; John E. Brodsky, referee, to Margaret Reilly | 20,000 |
| 58TH ST, n s, 416.5 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.4; Jane Ryan to Henry Wienaud | 12,250 |
| 61ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Robert S. Bowne and another, executors and trustees, to W. R. Thompson | 1 |
| 73D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; John B. Pine, referee, to Rosalie Bowsky | 18,075 |
| 19TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of 2d Av, 20x46.8; Ernest Harvier to Benjamin H. Newell | 13,000 |
| 85TH ST, s s, 325.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.10x102.2; Eugene R. Huckel and wife to Helen A. Smith | 1 |
| 61ST ST, s s, 306 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Philip Schimel to Emily Schimel | 1 |
| AVENUE A, w s, 65.11 ft n of 122d St, 15x66; Amelia L. Van Clief to Hannah Randall | 5,600 |
| 52D ST, 423 West; Mary B. Ryan to Delia McGirr | 1 |
| AVENUE C, w s, 19 ft s of 12th St, 19.6x67; Nancy McMullan to David L. McMullen | 1 |
| 12TH ST, s s, 67 ft w of Avenue C, 16x77.6; same to John McMullen | 1 |
| 118TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of 9th Av, 18x100.11; Frederick W. Livermore and wife to George H. Livermore | 1 |
| GOERCK ST, e s, 46.7 ft s of Stanton St, 20.3x59.9x20.3x59.8; Anthony McConnin and wife to Ray Kaufman | 1 |
| 164TH ST, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 50x112.4; Samuel B. Paul, referee, to William J. Fields | 9,325 |
| CLINTON AV, w s, 70 ft s of Lebnon St, 16.8x100; Henry Schopper and wife to Peter Handibode | 3,500 |
| 102D ST, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 50x irregular; Mary A. Wilt to John Wilt | 40,000 |
| ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 91.11 ft n of centre line of 148th St, 19.11x125; Dennis J. Dwyer and others to Peter Alexander | 10 |
| 112TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11 Frederic A. Brown, as trustee, to Congregation Ansche Chesed | 18,000 |
| 118TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Caroline Fricke to Henry Fromme | 1 |
| SAME PROPERTY; Henry Fromme to Henry A. Fricke and wife | 1 |
| 7TH AV, n w corner of 120th St, 100.11x125; Hugh O'Neill and wife to Eliza C. Clark | 1 |
| 115TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Boulevard, 25x100.11; Alice B. Munroe and another to the Metropolitan Improvement Company | 1 |
| WEST END AV, e s, at centre line between 100th and 101st Sts, runs n 25x100; James Bradley and wife to Alexander McClean | 1 |
| SAME PROPERTY; Alexander McClean and wife to James Bradley | 1 |
| NEW AV, or Wadsworth Av, w s, 175 ft s of 187th St, 25x150; John W. Bartlett to Sarah A. Bartlett | 1 |
| SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Martha R. Dye to Margaret H. Smith | 1 |
| ROCKFIELD ST, n s, 675 ft e of Anthony Av, 25x136; W. R. Morton and wife to Sarah C. Miller | 600 |
| FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 164, map of Washingtonville; Robert L. Ross to John Harjers, Jr. | 50 |
| CENTRAL PARK WEST, 89.2 ft n of 84th St, 24x100; John Quincy A. Johnson and wife to Frederick Hasbrouck | 1 |
| EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 482.7 ft n of 162d St, 50x124.6; John Kavanagh and wife to Nathan Hobart and another | 1 |
| LOT 567, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Nellie Rice | 10 |
| INTERIOR STRIP, 43.9 ft n of 102d St, adjoining land of Mary A. Wilt, irregular; Mitchell Halliday and wife to Mary A. Wilt | 300 |
| INTERIOR LOT, adjoining above, 25.9 ft n of 102d St, irregular; Isidore Cohen and wife to same | 100 |
| SUFFOLK ST, w s, 75 ft s of Broome St, 25x75; Bessie Solinsky and others to Philip Fabel | 20,925 |
| CENTRAL PARK WEST, 89.2 ft n of 84th St, 24x100; Cephas Brainerd, Jr., referee, to Frederick Hasbrouck | 47,500 |
| 88TH ST, n s, 421.5 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x100.8; Edward Hirsh and wife to James Carlew | 1 |
| LEWIS ST, w s, 100 ft s of Delancey St, 25x75; Annie Kersch to Annie Faber | 1 |
| 24TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 20x49.4; Mary J. Phillips to F. B. Jennings | 10 |
| MACDOUGAL ST, 112, e s; Hannah Couch to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church | 800 |

#### Recorded Leases.

| | |
|---|---|
| VOGLER, Peter, to Charles J. Smith; n w corner of Boulevard and 60th St, 5 1-3 years........$1,680, | $2,400 |
| FRASER, Mary, and others to Robert H. Mulch; 60 Beekman St, store, &c., 5½ years | 2,500 |
| CAHILL, William, to S. S. Childs; 90 Fulton St, store, &c., 10 years | 1,800 |
| FISHEL, Aaron A., and another to B. W. Singer; 1,149 Broadway, 2¼ years | 8,000 |
| FLANIGAN, Mary, to Jacob Selig and others; 1,597 2d Av, 3 years | 1 200 |
| HANFORD, Frances H., executrix, to Robert S. Warner and another; 399 6th Av, 5 years........3,600, | 4,000 |
| BARBER, James, to Robert S. Warner; 109 and 111 West 24th St, 5 years | 1,000 |
| WALLACE, Ruth A., to Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company; n e corner of 12th Av and 54th St, with right of way; also all bulkhead property, 100 feet on 12th Av, corner of 54th St, wharfage and cranage right, &c., 10 years........5,000 to | 7,500 |
| LEDWITH, Joseph M., to Stephen Maguire; 559 9th Av, 5 years........2,000, | 2,300 |

#### Recorded Mortgages.

| | |
|---|---|
| BOWSKY, Rosalie, to Susan Travers; n s of 73d St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 4 years | $14,000 |
| BAKER, John O., and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 86th St, 100 ft e of West End Av and property adjoining, 3 years, (four mortgages) | 84,000 |
| CORDLER, Theodore A., and wife to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall; s e corner of Madison Av and 119th St, 1 year | 25,000 |
| CONGREGATION ANSCHE CHESED, (corporated,) to Frederic A. Brown, as trustee for Mary P. Corgill; s s of 112th St, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years | 17,750 |
| CARLEW, James, to Edward Hirsh and another; n s of 88th St, 421.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year | 26,000 |
| DUTTON, Cora M. and Stephen A., to Harvey M. Munsell; n s of 71st St, 329 ft w of Columbus Av, demand | 5,000 |
| DICK, Robert, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n e corner of Manhattan Av and 103d St, 1 year | 175,000 |
| FISCHER, Frederica, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 135th St, 346.6 ft w of Willis Av, 2 years | 2,500 |
| FABEL, Philipp, and wife to Callman Rouse; 55 Suffolk St, 75 ft s of Broome St, 5 years | 5,000 |
| SAME to Bessie Solinsky and another; same property, 1 year | 1,000 |
| HACK, John H., and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s w s of 162d St, 95 ft n w of Courtlandt or Teller Av, 3 years | 500 |
| HINDERSON, Anna, and husband to the Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 58th St, 436.5 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year | 6,500 |
| HALL, Lucy A., to Alfred C. Clark; 123 and 125 Cannon St, 2 years | 6,000 |
| HAULENBEEK, Garrie H., to Luther Kountze and another, executors, &c., of Susan Barclay; n s of 148th St, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years | 10,000 |
| HASBROUCK, Frederick, and wife to George A. Quimby, as committee; w s of Central Park West, 89.2 ft n of 84th St, 4 years | 25,000 |
| HALLIDAY, Edward F., and wife to Caroline M. Hayes; e s of Amsterdam Av, 53.10 ft n of 88th St, 1 year | 2,000 |
| JOHNSON, August F., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 148th St, 361.10 ft e of Railroad Av, 1 year | 16,000 |
| SAME to John J. Bell; same property, demand | 2,000 |
| JENNINGS, Frederic B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of 3d Av and 52d St, 4 years | 21,000 |
| JARVIS, John A., to William A. Hoe; n e s of 20th St, Lot 23, map of lands of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, (lease,) demand | 8,000 |
| SAME to Anna M. Jarvis; same property, 1 year | 6,000 |
| KAUGHRAN, John E., to Ida Meyer, executrix, and others, executors of Isaias Meyer, deceased; n s of 82d St, 184.6 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years | 12,000 |
| KIGHT, Alonzo B., and wife to Francis D. Beard and another, executors, &c., of William Beard; e s of Riverside Av, or Drive, 62.2 ft n of 81st St, 3 years | 27,500 |
| LIVINGSTON, Philip, and wife to William N. Crane; n s of 26th St, 500 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year | 4,000 |
| MARSCHEIDER, Edward, and wife to Friedrich Seibel; 765 and 767 1st Av, 3 years | 4,000 |
| McCLEAN, Alexander, and wife to Clarence Cary, administrator of Pakey J. Morris; e s of West End Av, at intersection with centre line of block between 100th and 101st Sts, 3 years | 30,000 |
| McCLAINE, John F., to Clarence W. Seamans; part of Plot 1,016, map of Jumel property, between 168th and 169th Sts and bounded east by aqueduct, 1 year | 500 |
| OCKERSHAUSEN, Elizabeth M., Hannah L., and Susan S., to administrators of John W. Sageman; s s of 50th St, 160 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year | 3,200 |
| OEHL, Caroline and Henry, to Sophia Hencken; s s of St. Mark's Place, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years | 2,000 |
| OTTIWELL, Sarah C., to Isaac P. Smith; w s of Webster Av and e s of Crestline Av, Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, map of W. E. M. Zborowski, 2 years | 4,500 |
| PATTEN, William S., and wife to Mollie E. Young; s s of 33d St, 116.8 ft w of 6th Av (104 West) | 3,000 |
| ROBB, Mary A. and Edward, to Edward H. Healy; n s of 148th St, 450 ft n w of Morris Av, 2 years | 600 |
| ROBINS, James E., and wife to Elizabeth Cullen; e s of Mott St, 99.2 ft s of Hester St, fourth part, 1 year | 500 |
| RICE, Nellie, to Helena B. Acker; Lot 567, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years | 2,500 |
| SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, installments | 675 |
| RICHMOND, Rosalina C., to the Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 34th St, 173.3 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year | 22,000 |
| RANDALL, Hannah, to Amelia L. Van Cleef; w s of Pleasant Av, 65.11 ft n of 122d St, 3 years | 4,000 |
| SCHNUG, Francis J., to David J. King and others, executors of Edward J. King; s s of 127th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, (four mortgages,) 5 years | 66,000 |
| SAME to Bennett J. King; s s of 127th St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years | 4,000 |
| SAME to Edward J. King, Jr.; s s of 127th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years | 4,000 |
| SHEEHAN, Ann, to Michael F. McGoldrick; lot beginning at west boundary of W. W. Fox estate, 93.6 ft from n e corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, &c., 23d Ward, 1 year | 200 |
| TAYLOR, William W., to Nathaniel Wise; s s of 116th St, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 3 months | 6,000 |
| THOMPSON, William R., to Robert Bowne and another, trustees of Eliza R. Bowne; n s of 61st St, 150 ft e of 11th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years | 28,500 |
| WYLIE, Christina S. and George S., to Bank of Savings of New-York; 242 and 244 East 39th St, 1 year | 7,500 |
| WIENAND, Henry, and wife to Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 58th St, 416.5 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year | 6,500 |
| WILT, Mary A., to Lina F. Van Gorden; n s of 102d St, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year | 3,200 |
| SAME to George W. Miller; same property, 1 7-12 years | 2,500 |

#### Assignments of Mortgages.

| | |
|---|---|
| ALEXANDER, Peter, to James Alexander | $2,500 |
| ALTER, Charlotte, to executors of Max Weil | 12,000 |
| BJORKEGREN, Neta J., to Martha R. Dye | 575 |
| BROWN, John, to Peter Alexander | 2,500 |
| DREWES, John, and wife to executors of Max Weil | 8,000 |
| FABEL, Philip, to Callman Rouse | 5,000 |
| HELLMAN, Myer, to same | 2,500 |
| HAWES, Eva T. F., to Lorenzo R. Andrews | 6,080 |
| LANCHANTIN, William E., to Henry E. Stevens | 1 |
| LENNON, Anna J., to Murray Hill Bank | 1 |
| MACY, Frances H., trustee, to Louisa M. Agostini, guardian of C. M. Chauncey | 11,000 |
| MARX, Louis, to Moritz Marx | 40,000 |
| MUNSELL, Harvey M., to Isaac Hirsch | 5,000 |
| MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Agnes C. Feder | 15,035 |
| MILBANK, Samuel W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company | 40,000 |
| O'CALLAGHAN, Thomas, to Joseph Wood | 1 |
| SAME to Thomas O'Callaghan, Jr. | 1 |
| ROBINSON, Thomas W., to George H. Livermore | 5,000 |
| RICHARD, David, to Abraham Kaufman | 10,000 |
| SNOW, Frederick, to Continental Trust Company of New-York | 1 |
| STRAUS, Herman, to Jacob Rauth | 1 |
| ALTMAYER, Leopold, to Albert Stieglitz | 1 |
| TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank | 60,000 |
| SAME to Emma M. Cooper | 4,000 |
| TODD, Judson S., to Frederick A. Snow | 1 |
| THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS Bank to Joseph C. Rubino | 1 |

#### Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 104 and 104½; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against James F. Carey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

150TH ST, s s, 136 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 64x99.11; Jacob Hess against John Pickering and others, (action to foreclose lien.)

96TH ST, s s, 169 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 29 ft front; Philip J. Sands, trustee, against Sigmund B. Steinmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROADWAY, w s, near 29th St, —x—, Imperial Music Hall; Philip H. McLeod against George J. Kraus and others, (action to recover amount.)

HUDSON ST, w s, 84.11 ft n of Perry St, 18.6 ft front; Abraham Nelson against Jenny Nelson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

#### Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

| | |
|---|---|
| PARK AV, 1,503; Wilbur Johnston against Mary F. Porter, owner; J. P. and E. J. Murray, contractors | $17 |
| 14TH ST, 20 West; 13th St, 19 West; John Weber & Co. against George A. Hearn, owner and contractor | 22,090 |
| BATHGATE AV, 1,630 to 1,636; G. Pasquale D'Auria against Helena Mahler, owner and contractor | 1,101 |
| LUDLOW ST, 90; George Dellon against David Amolsky, owner and contractor | 250 |


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# MAYOR STRONG AMUSES THE QUAKERS

## He Cracks Jokes While He Inspects Their Commercial Museum.

From The Philadelphia Times, Dec. 15.

Mayor Strong of New-York, accompanied by a committee from the Board of Trade and Transportation of that city, came to Philadelphia yesterday to inspect Philadelphia's newly-established Commercial Museum, in the big building on South Fourth Street formerly occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Led by Prof. Wilson, who kept up a running line of explanation and comment about the innumerable objects displayed, the crowd trailed from floor to floor and from room to room through the whole building. Mayor Strong followed close behind Prof. Wilson, and chatted with his companions about everything he saw. The Mayor's whiskers and shoes are both cut square, his head is bald, his brow is wrinkled, he wears black clothes, and as he trudged along back of the professor he kept his hands clasped under his coat tails. He is a mighty genial old gentleman, and he seems to enjoy inspecting museums.

"This," said the professor, pointing to a pile of curious brown stuff, "is Irish soil, which is now being made into very serviceable rugs, blankets, and clothing."

"You don't say so," responded Mayor Strong. "I didn't know that much good could come out of Ireland."

Then they walked into the Chinese exhibit, and Prof. Wilson pointed out a package of tea which costs $35 a pound. The Mayor put his nose to it and inhaled the fragrance with a sigh of regret.

"If I'd only brought along my teapot," he said.

A little later the party inspected the Mexican display, and took a long look at rows on rows of hides of all sorts of animals prepared for the market.

"What do you think of that, Mr. Strong?" asked Mayor Warwick.

"It looks to me like a skin game," said Mayor Strong, with a chuckle, "but New-York ought to have 'em."

On the third floor the party came to one of the special departments devoted to malt and spirituous liquors.

"This is the wineroom," said Prof. Wilson, "and the collection is one of the best in this country."

"Is it kept open Sundays?" inquired Mayor Strong.

"No," replied Mr. Martindale, "but here is a bottle always open to guests. Will you have some?"

The Mayor shook his head. He said that he had not taken anything to drink except tea for thirteen years. Some one remarked that New-York was fast getting rid of the world, the flesh, and the devil under his temperate administration and Mr. Thurber suggested:

"It's the world, the press, and the devil that worries you, isn't it, Mayor?"

"Well, not so much the devil," replied Mr. Strong.

When the two hours' inspection was over and the party was putting on its overcoats preparatory to taking carriages for the Broad Street station, some one congratulated Gen. Collis on his appointment as Commissioner of Public Works.

"Thank you," said Gen. Collis, "but I believe Tom Platt is going to legislate me out of office."

"Yes," said Mayor Strong, settling his square-topped hat on his head, "even Tom Platt has his usefulness."

Then the party broke up.

#### Liquor Stores Closed by Request.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The fact that only one saloon keeper in the city is known to have refused the Mayor's request to close his place on Tuesday night speaks highly for the orderly manner in which this business is now generally conducted in Philadelphia. While the Mayor could not order a licensed saloon to be closed, the propriety of his request was so clear that it secured immediate acquiescence, and the saloons were again closed last evening by voluntary action. In many localities, of course, this was not necessary, but at a time of unusual public excitement such action is eminently wise and proper, and is entitled to warm commendation.

### *THE WEATHER FORECAST*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, continued warm, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, but cloudy and threatening near the coast, warm southeasterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally cloudy and threatening, with possibly light showers, warm, southeasterly winds, cooler Saturday night. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, local showers, southerly winds, cooler Saturday evening. GEORGIA, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, southerly winds and colder in eastern portion. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, preceded by local showers in northern portion, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southwesterly winds. ALABAMA, fair, southwesterly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, southerly winds, slightly warmer. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW-MEXICO, fair, warmer, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain, followed by clearing weather, south to west winds, colder in eastern portions. ILLINOIS, local rains, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, shifting to southerly. ARKANSAS, fair, westerly winds, warmer in western portion. WEST VIRGINIA, partly cloudy weather, possibly local showers, cooler Saturday evening, southeasterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, warm, southeasterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, generally cloudy and threatening, possibly local showers, warm, southeasterly winds, followed by cooler Saturday night. UPPER MICHIGAN, rain or snow, easterly winds, colder. WISCONSIN, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, variable winds. INDIANA, local rains and threatening weather, variable winds, cooler in eastern portion. LOWER MICHIGAN, threatening weather and showers, southeasterly winds, cooler Saturday evening. IOWA, generally fair, preceded by local showers in southeast portion, winds shifting to southerly, and warmer in western portion. MISSOURI, showers, followed by clearing weather in eastern portion, fair in western portion, variable winds and warmer in western portion. KANSAS, NEBRASKA, and COLORADO, warmer, fair, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, followed in northern portion by local snows, southerly winds, becoming variable, and colder in northern portion. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, colder Saturday night. NORTH DAKOTA, local snows, winds shifting to northerly, and colder. MONTANA, local snows, colder, and westerly winds. WYOMING, generally fair, colder, variable winds.

The barometer continues high on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coast. It has risen in the Mississippi Valley, north of the lake region, and in the extreme Northwest. It has fallen in Rocky Mountain districts, and is lowest over the Dakotas. Rain continues in the central valleys and upper lake regions; local showers are reported from Florida northward to the lower lake region. Fair weather continues in New-England and to the west of the Mississippi. It is warmer, except in the States of the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, where it is from 10° to 20° colder. The temperature has risen from 10° to 20° over the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, but it is much colder north of Montana.

# ENGLAND WARNED BEFORE

## Her Attitude Toward Venezuela Was Changed Seven Years Ago.

### THE ACTION THEN OF MR. CLEVELAND

**Called Forth a Letter of Praise from Fr. Antonio Silva—President Would Not Permit Its Being Used in Campaign.**

In an article printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Oct. 21 last, it was demonstrated, from an examination of President Cleveland's previous record on the Venezuelan issue and also from an analysis of the merits of the controversy between Venezuela and England, that the country was probably on the eve of diplomatic developments which would easily prove "the most embarrassing that the State Department had had to deal with since the war." Among the observations made by the writer, W. W. Spooner, was the following:

"As an instance of the President's earnest and recognized sentiments in the Venezuelan matter, it is known to some of his friends that there is in the possession of a gentleman in this city a letter of great significance written by the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela in the United States, in 1888, highly lauding him as the forceful and never-yielding friend of Venezuela in her difficulty with Great Britain. At the time of the Sackville-West incident, and the Presidential message of 1888, this letter was placed at the disposal of the Democratic National Committee, and Mr. Brice anxiously desired to publish it as a counteractive of the ferocious Anglophobic accusations against the tariff-reform hero. But Mr. Cleveland, when his consent was sought, took a lofty and conscientious attitude, and refused to be a party to such electioneering claptrap, even if his success at the polls depended on it. The publication of the letter, with the connecting circumstances, would present one of the most characteristic chapters in Mr. Cleveland's personal political history."

The document thus alluded to was a personal letter dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1888, from Señor Fr. Antonio Silva, in charge of the Venezuelan Legation at Washington, to Col. George W. Gibbons, who was at that time a diplomatic agent of the Venezuelan Republic and is now a legal practitioner, with an office in the Stewart Building. The following is a copy of it:

Legation de Venezuela en Washington:
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1895.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry of this date permit me to say that as the representative of the Government of Venezuela in the United States, I thank you for your manly and patriotic efforts in behalf of my country. To the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, my country is largely indebted for his sympathy and the action taken by him toward the Government of Great Britain, in showing that Government that the United States of America was not indifferent to the unwarranted acts of encroachment by Great Britain on the territory of the Republic of Venezuela.

This timely interference on the part of President Cleveland has for the present stopped the English Government in her attempted acts of spoliation, encroachment, and appropriation to herself of very nearly one-third of our whole republic, and besides taking possession of the Orinoco River, which connects with the River Amazon and the Plate, the possession of which would have given to Great Britain the absolute control of the trade of the whole of South America. My Government and people feel that in President Cleveland they have a friend and protector, and that the power of Great Britain over this trade is at an end, and that closer commercial and friendly relations between the United States and my country are firmly established in the wishes of my countrymen and will be carried out by my Government.

President Cleveland's bold and manly course on the South American question will, no doubt, give your country the control of the trade of that portion of the continent, amounting to about $800,000,000 a year, a result which, I trust, will come to pass. It is my opinion that the safety of republican institutions in South America depends largely on the establishment of closer commercial relations, on a basis that will prove very advantageous to the United States, and of such a character that it will be impossible for Europe to compete or interfere. The natural position of both sections of this continent makes it imperative that such should be the case, and I am satisfied that such will be the result of the deliberations of the representatives of all the South American countries at the proposed conference to be held in Washington in January, 1889, and which was approved by President Cleveland on the 24th day of May, 1888. With the assurance of my high consideration, I remain, yours truly, FR. ANTO. SILVA.
Col. George W. Gibbons.

For a suitable understanding of the Silva letter in its enthusiastic tribute to President Cleveland as Venezuela's friend, a remembrance of certain historical facts is necessary. Previous to 1888 there really existed no Venezuela question of which our State Department could take serious cognizance on the grounds of the Monroe doctrine. Up to that time England and Venezuela had been uniformly passing a course of diplomatic negotiations with a view to compromise of some kind. That course showed astonishing irregularities and frequent changes of base; but, on the whole, it was a course manifesting a decided willingness for concessions on both sides.

Sir Robert Schomburgk, a British engineer in 1841 traced the arbitrary "Schomburgk line," beginning at the mouth of the Orinoco River, and intended to indicate the westward extent of British territorial claims. The Venezuelan Government made a vigorous protest, and accordingly in 1844 Lord Aberdeen ordered the Schomburgk line obliterated and disavowed any design of peremptory conduct concerning the boundary question. In 1850 the British Government went even further, agreeing to a status quo whereby England pledged herself not to occupy or encroach upon any foot of the debated territory in consideration of a like pledge from Venezuela. In 1881 Señor Rojas, Venezuela's diplomatic representative in London, endeavored to come to an understanding with Lord Granville, British Foreign Secretary, about the long-standing difficulty. Señor Rojas and Earl Granville each proposed a summary compromise line, and, it is worthy of particular recollection that the line suggested by Granville placed the extreme limit of England's claim very far to the east from the old repudiated Schomburgk line—leaving, in fact, the whole of the Orinoco mouth exclusively to Venezuela. Rojas and Granville could not agree, and matters dragged for a while. Meantime President Guzman Blanco, as a means of bringing England to terms, persuaded the Venezuelan Congress to place a discriminating duty of 30 per cent. on all merchandise from the British colonies—which was a direct blow at British West Indian trade. In consequence of this the English Government invited Venezuela to appoint a diplomatic agent accredited with full powers to settle all pending issues. Guzman Blanco thereupon proceeded to London, and entered into negotiations with the Gladstone Cabinet—the upshot of which was that Lord Granville, on June 18, 1885, consented to a treaty whereby every matter of difference between the two countries which could not be adjusted in the ordinary diplomatic way should be submitted to the arbitration of a power or powers in amity with both nations.

This arbitration treaty was promptly repudiated by Lord Salisbury when he came into power soon afterward. Then, and not until then, the English Government began to develop its programme of not only claiming, but seizing, fortifying, and holding Venezuelan territory in utter defiance of every suggestion of arbitration or compromise.

The attention of the Cleveland Administration, early in January, 1888, was drawn by the Venezuelan Minister to extraordinary British aggressions. At that period diplomatic claims of a serious character were pending on the part of American citizens against the Venezuelan Government, and President Cleveland had taken occasion to use pretty strong language in urging their settlement. This should be remembered in forming a proper estimate of the significance of our Government's response to the Venezuelan Minister's appeal. That response was contained in a note communicated Feb. 17, 1888, by Secretary of State Bayard to Edward J. Phelps, United States Minister to England, in which he said:

I transmit herewith translation of a note received by me on the 15th inst., wherein the Venezuelan Minister sets forth the information lately supplied to him to the effect that the Legislature of Demerara has recently asserted a claim of British jurisdiction over the gold-mining districts of Caratal, on the headwaters of the Yuruari River, and that, by a decree of the Government of British Guiana, dated Dec. 31, 1887, formal denial is made of the validity of a grant by the Venezuelan Government for the construction of a railway from Ciudad Bolivar to Guacipati, a city in the Caratal district, on the ground that it passes in and over certain territories and lands within and forming part of the Colony of British Guiana. * * *

The Government of the United States has hitherto taken an earnest and friendly interest in the question of boundaries so long in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and, so far as its disinterested counsels were admissible, has advocated an amicable, final, and honorable settlement of the dispute. We have followed this course on the assumption that the issue was one of historical fact, eminently adaptable for admitting arbitration, and that the territorial claims of each party had a fixed limit, the right of which would without difficulty be determined according to the evidence.

The claim now stated to have been put forth by the authority of British Guiana necessarily gives rise to grave disquietude, and creates an apprehension that the territorial claim does not follow historical traditions or evidence, but is apparently indefinite. At no time hitherto does it appear that the district of which Guacipati is the centre has been claimed as British territory or that such jurisdiction has ever been asserted over its inhabitants, and if the reported decree of the Government of British Guiana be indeed genuine it is not apparent how any line of railway from Ciudad Bolivar to Guacipati could enter or traverse territory within the control of Great Britain. * * *

If, indeed, it should appear that there is no fixed limit to the British boundary claim, our good disposition to aid in a settlement might not only be defeated, but be obliged to give place to a feeling of grave concern.

It was this firm action of Secretary Bayard's, taken without hesitation immediately after the intervention of our Government was formally requested by Venezuela, and notwithstanding the diplomatic differences at that period existing between the United States and Venezuela, which caused Señor Silva to write in such emphatic terms to Mr. Gibbons at a critical emergency of the campaign of 1888. Recalling the circumstances in an interview had with him by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. Gibbons said:

"As a diplomatic agent of Venezuela, I was much interested in everything affecting the trade and political relations of the United States with South American countries in general, and Venezuela in particular. I was a Democrat in American politics, and a great admirer of Grover Cleveland, as I am still. I regard his tariff-reform and free-ships ideas as of vital importance to the development of our South American trade. It was estimated by The Dry Goods Chronicle that the foreign commerce of the South American republics amounted to $1,000,000,000 annually, of which the United States had only 14 per cent. Laws providing for free trade on a comprehensive scale and lower rates of duty in general, and, at the same time, for American registry of foreign-built ships, would have been immediately followed by a practical mastery of South American trade.

"Señor Silva perfectly well understood my views on these points, and, as a patriotic Venezuelan, he felt very grateful to Mr. Cleveland for the stand taken by the Administration early in 1888 against British territorial aggression. In the course of my correspondence with him during the Presidential campaign of 1888, I wrote to him respecting the general topic of the community of interests of the South American republics, and their common dependence upon the United States as their natural friend and protector. I wish you to understand that his reply, so highly complimenting Mr. Cleveland, was perfectly spontaneous—not at all the consequence of any prearranged understanding for campaign purposes. Señor Silva, who is now in Havana looking out for the interests of the estate of his son (who recently was the Venezuelan Consul General in that city, and was killed in the memorable explosion there about two years ago) is a very bright and high-minded man, and his letter to me was an entirely voluntary and disinterested tribute to President Cleveland.

"Feeling very strongly about the unjust Republican accusations against Mr. Cleveland, based on the Sackville matter, I took Señor Silva's letter to C. S. Brice, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. This was with Señor Silva's full consent. Mr. Brice recognized its importance, and felt that its publication would not only put an end to the Sackville business, but throw new light upon the merits of the President's tariff-reform programme. But he told me that, as it was a confidential communication from a diplomatic representative of a foreign Government, he was unwilling to take the responsibility for making it public without the President's consent.

"Thereupon, at Mr. Brice's suggestion, I went to Washington to have an interview with the President, and, if possible, persuade him to agree to the publication of the letter. A telegram, announcing my coming was sent from the National Democratic headquarters to the White House. I found Private Secretary Lamont waiting for me at the foot of the White House stairs, and I was ushered immediately into Mr. Cleveland's presence. He read the document over attentively, reflected just a moment, and said:

"'Mr. Gibbons, I agree with you that it would have a good political effect to print this at the present time. I know full well that my re-election is involved in much doubt, and that if the public could read the letter I hold in my hand our party would be helped materially. But since I am consulted, I tell you frankly that I cannot be a party to the matter; and, more than that, I forbid any use of the document, which I think I have a perfect right to do, as President. It is a letter from a member of the Diplomatic Corps, who is required by all considerations to have nothing to do in the home political concerns of this country; and while Señor Silva carefully avoids allusions to our party politics, the proposed publication for campaign ends would be tantamount to a breach of proprieties and I would have to take cognizance of it officially as such. In that event I should be obliged to immediately give Mr. Silva notice to go home.'

"In consequence of President Cleveland's conscientious and dignified attitude," said Mr. Gibbons, "the Silva letter could not be used for the campaign of 1888. Its appearance in THE NEW-YORK TIMES now, in view of the recent developments of the Venezuelan question, is very opportune, and will help to show the people that the momentous issue which their noble President now makes with England is no new one suddenly brought forward by him for effect or from any motives which small politicians and critics insultingly ascribe to him. On the contrary, the vigorous utterances in the Olney letter, and again in the President's annual message, and finally in the special message of last Tuesday, are but the logical sequences, coming in the fullness of time, of the courageous and unqualified Venezuelan policy that was inaugurated nearly eight years ago—inaugurated deliberately, but without any blast of trumpets.

"The public will give President Cleveland all the more credit, both as a man and as the dignified head of the Nation, because he refused to consent to the publication of the Silva letter in the 1888 campaign. That refusal was no slight illustration of one of the most admirable characteristics of the man and the President as he is known to those who know him best and honor him most. A bitter clamor had been raised against him by his enemies upon the representation that England desired his re-election. That was done to prejudice Irish voters and also to distract attention from the results of the tariff-reform discussion. He had it in his power to thoroughly discomfit his accusers, and, besides, to introduce a new issue into the campaign—the issue of trade expansion with South American countries, whose commerce aggregated fully $800,000,000; to say nothing of the issue of the Monroe doctrine. But in his mind, to take advantage of that opportunity would have involved a compromise of dignity of the Presidential office. He recognized no other consideration, and he preferred to sacrifice the temporary advantage."

### MISS EMMA C. SICKELS DECORATED

**Le Sauveteur Society Confers a Medal on "the Heroine of Pine Ridge."**

Miss Emma C. Sickels, known as "the heroine of Pine Ridge," has been awarded a gold medal by Le Sauveteur Society of France, which only decorates world's heroes. Miss Sickels, who was Commissioner of the Indian exhibit at the World's Fair, is stopping at 27 North Washington Square. The decoration she has received is of gold, in the shape of a Maltese cross, with the name of the society and the motto, "To Live or to Perish," on its face.

Miss Sickels was seen yesterday and said: "I just received information the other day that I had been selected as one to receive one of these medals, and of course I was somewhat surprised, but nevertheless I am happy to be thus decorated. The way I suppose the Le Sauveteur Society came to notice me was through my connection with the uprising of the Indians in 1890. I had been Superintendent of an Indian school at Pine Ridge Agency, and had become very familiar with the Indians.

"I made a great many friends among them, for later, when I left the school, the chiefs held counsel and I was tendered an invitation to return. Directly after receiving this there seemed to be a general uprising among them, for what reason I cannot explain. They held 'ghost' dances, and so forth, until finally almost the entire Indian community had gathered about Pine Ridge, armed and ready at any moment to take the warpath. They would receive no messengers from the Government, but I communicated with them."

### *THE UNITED SERVICE*

**Army.**

—Leave of Absence.—Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, Eighteenth Infantry, ten days; Lieut. William A. Nichols, Twenty-third Infantry, one month.

**Navy.**

—Assistant Paymaster H. E. Jewett has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

# PATRICK J. GLEASON WINS

## Justice Gaynor Decides the Long Island City Cases.

### CITY CLERK MUST RECANVASS RETURNS

**He Is Ordered to Accept the Correct Figures and Issue a Certificate of Election Accordingly.**

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 20.—A decision of Justice Gaynor granting the application for peremptory writs of mandamus to compel the Inspectors of Election in the First District of the Fourth Ward and the Second District of the First Ward to correct the returns they filed with the City Clerk of the vote for Mayor and make them agree with the original returns filed with the County Clerk, and compelling the City Clerk to recanvass the corrected returns and issue a certificate of election to Patrick J. Gleason, was rendered to-day.

Justice Gaynor says:

In the recent general election, Strong, Madden, Gleason, and Woodruff were candidates for the office of Mayor of Long Island City, in Queens County. By the election law, the Inspectors of Election in each election district of the said city were required to make and sign a written statement of the canvass of the votes, showing, among other particulars, the total number of votes cast for each office and the number thereof cast for each person voted for; to file such original statement in the office of the County Clerk, deliver a certified copy thereof to a Supervisor of the said city, and file another certified copy thereof with the City Clerk.

It needs to be noted that an original statement and two copies are thus provided for. The original is to be filed in the County Clerk's office, and is necessarily the sole authentication of the result of the canvass. The two copies provided for have no validity except as they are true copies.

In this case the said original sets forth that in the said election district the total vote for Mayor was 300, of which Strong received 147 votes, Madden 109, Gleason 68, and Woodruff 6. The certified copy given to the Supervisor is correct. The paper filed with the City Clerk as a certified copy is false, and upon its face appears to be intentionally false and fraudulent. It gives the total vote as 328, instead of 300; the vote of Strong as 128, instead of 147; that for Madden as 147 instead of 109; that for Gleason as 52, instead of 68, and no vote for Woodruff. There is no clerical error here, but a change of every number. It cannot therefore be said that the Inspectors complied at all with the requirement to file a certified copy of the original with the City to file a certified copy of the original with the City Clerk. They omitted their duty, and filed instead a false copy.

This Court is asked to issue a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring them to reconvene and perform their duty by making, certifying, and filing with the City Clerk a true copy of the original on file in the County Clerk's office, and also requiring the City Clerk upon receiving the same to recanvass the returns in his office, rejecting said false statement and following the true one. The City Clerk is the canvassing officer of Long Island City by law, and he hastily made a canvass after election, accepting the said false copy as true.

It also appears before me by the original statement of canvass of the Second District of the First Ward, and by the certified copies delivered to the Supervisor and City Clerk, that Madden there received 125 votes. In making his said canvass, the City Clerk chose to read these figures as 175, although he thereby added 50 more votes than were cast in that district.

The result of his canvass showed a plurality for Madden, whereas the true returns elect Gleason. He issued a certificate of election to Madden, who speedily took the oath of office. The foregoing facts are not questioned. On the contrary, they were conceded to be the facts by the respondents upon the argument. Beyond a dispute or a pretense, excepting a criminal one, Gleason was elected.

It is contended, however, that in the face of such iniquity this Court is powerless to afford present redress, but that it must await the sole progress of an action by Gleason to oust Madden from the office after he takes possession the 1st of January next. It is pointed out that there is no specific provision of the election law prescribing a writ of mandamus for such a case. There does not need to be.

The Court has the power, irrespective of any statute, to compel the performance of official duty. In respect of the false statement filed with the City Clerk by the Inspectors of the First District of the Fourth Ward, the case is the same as though they had filed no statement at all. The one case is as much a complete failure to perform the ministerial duty required of them as is the other, and such a failure is ground for ordering a writ of mandamus to compel the official duty to be done.

The suggestion that the filing of a true certified statement by the Inspectors of Election and the making of a true canvass by the City Clerk, resulting in a certificate of election to Gleason, will do him no good, because he will still have to bring an action to oust Madden, who holds a false certificate of election and has qualified, is without foundation.

Madden is not yet in possession of the office, and if Gleason gets his certificate as the result of obedience to the writ of mandamus, he, and not Madden, will be entitled to take the office on the 1st of January, and it will be necessary for the latter to go to the expense and trouble of an action to get possession, if he be so disposed, and if this were not so, the least that could be said would be that the writ of mandamus would put Gleason on even terms with his adversary, by enabling him to present himself and try to get first possession, and that alone would prevent the writ from being futile and not to be granted for that reason. The suggestion to the contrary in the case of the People ex rel. against the Supervisors of Greene County, (12 Barb. 217,) has not been deemed the law.

The motion is granted.

Mr. Gleason expressed no surprise when informed of Justice Gaynor's decision. He said he knew he was elected and expected the courts would see that he was not defrauded out of the office.

eH told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he should be on hand on Jan. 1 to take the office. He said it would be the policy of his administration to lower the tax rate, increase the market value of the city's securities, and secure greater accommodations for the school children. He also said there were too many saloons in the city in proportion to its population, and he should advocate a higher license fee.

"I am not a stranger to the duties of the office," Mr. Gleason said, "and I shall feel quite at home in the Mayor's chair. There is one thing I am certain to do, and that is to prevent encroachments on the public streets. I will also endeavor to give the people a much-neded increase in the water supply."

**The Orange Trees of Florida.**

From The Washington Post.

Asked about the orange prospect in Florida, Congressman Sparkman, of the Tampa district, said: "To give you an idea of the extent of the damage done by the freezes of last year and this, for there were two, one in December and one in February, the crop last year was 5,000,000 boxes, while this year's crop is estimated at 75,000—a loss of 4,925,000 boxes. The trees were not killed outright, but, as illustrating the severity of the freeze, in one of my groves of ten acres near Tampa, there wasn't a single green leaf left on the trees. The tips of the limbs, representing last year's growth, were, of course, frozen; but with that exception the trees have not sustained damage of very long duration. For example, while this year's crop is put down at 75,000 boxes, the estimate for next year is 1,000,000, and for the year after 3,000,000; so, if a like calamity does not intervene the third year will witness a normal yield of 5,000,000 boxes."

**Two Big Companies Incorporated.**

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 20.—The American-China Development Company filed articles of incorporation here to-day with the Secretary of State. The avowed purpose of the corporation is to operate railways, steamship, telegraph, and telephone lines in China. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000. Among the incorporators are Frank Trenholm of New-York, D. H. Lyon of Greenwich, Conn., and S. S. Walters of Jersey City.

Articles of incorporation were also filed to-day by the Walker Company of Cleveland, Ohio. This company will manufacture electrical machinery, and is capitalized at $2,000,000. The incorporators are John Ludwig of Brooklyn and Charles N. King and Martin W. Dixon of Jersey City.

**An Old-Time Senate Funeral Bill.**

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Once upon a time there was a Senatorial funeral at which there was consumed among other things, some crackers and cheese. When the bills for this modest junket came before the Committee on Contingent Expenses that body sternly rejected the item of $2.81 for the cheese, but allowed $3 for the crackers. It is needless to say that this was not the twenty-one-thousand-dollar funeral of the California millionaire Senator Hearst, nor any recent Senatorial picnic party with a corpse in the front car; it was the funeral of Senator Malbone of Rhode Island in 1809.

**Authorized to Buy the Turnpike.**

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 20.—The Queens County Board of Supervisors met here to-day and authorized the purchase by the towns of Hempstead and Jamaica of the Hempstead and Jamaica Turnpike. This highway is a continuation of Fulton Street, Brooklyn. It is a plank road, but it will be macadamized.

## LAW BOOKS AT AUCTION

**Many Volumes of English Common Law and Chancery Reports — American Works—Patent Cases.**

The last auction sale of books by Bangs & Co. at their present place of business, before their removal, about Jan. 15, to Fifth Avenue, was held yesterday. The sale included the following law books:

English Common Law Reports, volumes 1 to 118, volumes 1 to 40 condensed, Philadelphia, 1834-72, $63.52; English Chancery Reports, volumes 1 to 69, volumes 1 to 13 condensed, Philadelphia and Boston, 1831-74, $25.88; about one hundred odd volumes of these series, about 30 cents each.

English Law Reports, English and Irish Appeals, volumes 1 to 4 and volume 7; Privy Council Appeal, volumes 1 and 2, 5 and 6; Queen's Bench, 10 volumes; Common Pleas, 10 volumes; Exchequer, 10 volumes; Probate, volumes 1 and 2; Admiralty and Ecclesiastical, volumes 1, 2, and 4; Chancery Appeal Cases, 10 volumes, Equity Cases, 20 volumes; and New Series: Chancery Division, 18 volumes; Queen's Bench, 7 volumes; Common Pleas, 5 volumes; Exchequer, 5 volumes; Probate Division, 6 volumes; Appeal Cases, 6 volumes; in all 121 volumes, $139.15.

Massachusetts Reports, 133 volumes, 1804-82, $113.05; Clarke's Chancery Reports, 1841, $1.13; New-York Session Laws, 1798, $1.75; 1803-7, very scarce, printed by John Barber, five volumes, in good order, $37.50; Constitution, Selected Laws, 1783-1801, and Laws of 1802, two volumes, Webster, Albany, 1802, $8.25; 1811, $3.13; 1827-9, $3.50 per volume; 1812-24, four volumes, $10.80; 1830-9, ten volumes, $7.50; 1840-9, eleven volumes, $3.30; 1884, $1.

Abbott's "Selected Cases," 1895, $3.63; "American Electrical Cases," three volumes, 1873-92, Albany, 1894-5, $6.38; "Addison on Torts," 1898, London, $3.63; "American Annual Digest," St. Paul, 1895, $3.13; "Works of E. Burke," Boston, 1894, $7.50. "Bouvier's Law Dictionary," Philadelphia, 1867, $3.40; "Bliss on Code Pleading," St. Paul, 1894, $4.10; Blackstone, four volumes, rich portraits, London, 1800, $4.80; "Beach's Law of Insurance," 1895, $10; "Clark's Law of Contracts," St. Paul, 1894, $2.13; "Clark's Criminal Procedure," 1895, $2.75; Daniel's Chancery Proceeding," Boston, 1879, $4.13; "Dembitz on Land Titles," St. Paul, 1895, $8.50.

T. W. Dwight's "The Law of Personal Property," Boston, 1894, $3.13; "Endlich on Building Associations," Jersey City, 1895, $3.10; "Elliott's Appeals," Indianapolis, 1892, $2.25; Lord Erskine's "Speeches While at the Bar," four volumes, Chicago, 1876, $4.80.

English Law Reports, 1880-1; Queen's Bench Division, Vols. 6, 7, and 8; Chancery Division, Vols. 16 to 21; Appeal Cases, Vols. 6 and 7; Probate Division, Vols. 6 and 7; and, Digest, Vol. 2, $16.80.

Haviland's "New-York Table of Cases," 1880-7, and Benjamin's "Table of Cases," 1887-93, 3 volumes, $15; two copies of Leavitt's "Law of Negligence," 1895, $7.40; McAdam's "Landlord and Tenant," 1892, $5.75; Vol. 125 of Massachusetts Reports, 1879, $1.50.

National Bankruptcy Register Reports, seventeen volumes, New-York, $18.90.

Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office, from Jan. 2, 1872, to Sept. 27, 1892, with index volumes, 1872 to 1891, eighty-one volumes, $40.50; Patent Office Reports, 1790-1836, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1847, to 1871, with classification and index of subjects of inventions, sixty volumes, $13.50.

"Rapalje on Larceny," Chicago, 1892, $2; Schouler's "Domestic Relations," Boston, 1889, $2.38.

"The Legal Acquirements of William Shakespeare," by F. F. Heard, Boston, 1865, $2.75; Thornton on "Railroad Fences," Indianapolis, 1892, $2.13; United States Supreme Court Reports, volumes 91 to 111, except three, 18 volumes, 1875-83, $14.40; Wait's "Actions and Defenses," $9.10; J. D. Works's "Courts and Their Jurisdiction," Cincinnati, 1894, $2.10.

### *PICTURES AT SALMAGUNDI CLUB*

One hundred oil pictures, sketches, and water colors fill the little gallery of the Salmagundi Club, in West Twelfth Street, and overflow into the dining room. They are all by members, and together they make an attractive exhibition of purely native work; they also mark a pleasant departure and add one more to list of club shows that may be looked for each season.

The names include some of the best of our men, and if the examples are not always of the first importance they nevertheless possess no little interest of freshness, dash, and vigor. The President, Thomas Moran, has been given the panel of honor at the south end of the room, with a large and vividly colored "Sunset After Storm." It might be more appropriate to refer to it as a sunset after Turner, however, since the inspiration is so evident. A strict regard for the truth compels the statement that the work is not quite up to the high standard of the famous Englishman, and regret arises that the painter did not remain truer to his own agreeable personality.

An important landscape by J. Francis Murphy is entitled "Misty and Moist." It is in his best vein, and has fine qualities of harmonious tones, low in key and reposeful. William H. Howe has a serious landscape, "October," and Robert C. Minor two, each different, though one is highly suggestive of Corot in manner of painting. There are modest little sketches by Rudolph F. Bunner, a head and bust by H. A. Levy, somewhat hot in color; a longshore bit by Andrew Teggin, and by Carle J. Blenner, a dashing if somewhat sloppy young woman, "On the River."

Wood interiors of a familiar nature are signed by R. M. Shurtleff. Frank Russell Green has some cows in a quiet, evening landscape, and there are kittens by J. H. Dolph that are extremely clever, both in painting and drawing. Mr. Dolph, it may be added, stands quite alone in his ability to delineate the feline race, and he does it so delightfully as to challenge no little admiration. A serious effort, if somewhat hard, is W. Verplanck Birney's "The Wooer Wooed," an old interior with two figures. There is daintiness of suggestion here, and no little thought. Henry Mosler sends an interior as well, and a slight sketchy effort of a head. Two landscapes by Walter Clark have merit; James S. King sends some "Autumn Flowers," A. T. Van Laer has landscape bits, and over the principal contribution by the late William R. Allan there is the sad-looking piece of crape that tells of his untimely death. Both of the sketches are good in color.

Unique effects have been obtained by Charles Frederick Naegele, who has painted two portraits upon a background of natural wood. A suspicion of hardness in outline is evident, however, and somewhat detracts from the general excellence. There are various other things, one a girl by H. M. Rosenberg, not quite up to his standard; a landscape by Bruce Crane, and canvases by Homer Lee, W. T. Brundage, De Scott Evans, Julian Rix, L. P. Dessar, H. G. Thompson, a sporting scene by L. C. Earle, E. M. Bicknell, George H. McCord, E. L. Durand, and Francis Wattson.

Among the water colors Fernand Lungren's contributions of Western scenery are unusually interesting. They possess much delicacy of gray color, particularly in the greens, and the effect of distance is well rendered. John J. Redmond has some recollections of a late trip through the Low Countries, and there is a dainty head by William J. Whittemore. Venice, without which no exhibition is really complete, has been attended to by both R. R. Moygatt and E. M. Bicknell. Others working in the medium of water color are Harry Fenn, F. T. Richards, J. A. MacDougall, J. N. Marble, I. A. Josephi, and J. S. Moser.

**Kerke's Body Taken to His Home.**

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 20.—The body of Charles Kerke, the bartender who died in Hudson Street Hospital, New-York, last night, reached his home at 55 Borden Avenue, this city, to-night. Before it arrived, the funeral of his children, August, aged seven, and Henry, aged four, who died yesterday of diphtheria, had taken place. There is another child, an infant, that is dying of diphtheria. The mother, it is feared, will not survive her great grief.

Kerke was employed in a saloon on the first floor of the building where he lived until two weeks ago, when a change in management left him without a place. He started for New-York early yesterday morning to get work. He was found at dusk lying on the sidewalk in Park Row, with a big wound in his head. It is not known how he received the injury.

**Swore He Was Her Brother.**

Helena Ginsburg of 162 Eldridge Street went to Ellis Island yesterday to meet her brother Israel, whose passage she had paid to this country. Instead of her brother, she found a ragged young man whom she had declined to marry in Germany. She denounced him, and declared he had stolen her brother's ticket. He swore he was her brother. The young woman said he was Ignatz Scrovel. The Commissioners believed the woman's story, and Ignatz will probably be deported.

# TWENTY-FOUR ARE BURIED

## Miners Entombed by an Explosion of Fire Damp.

### LITTLE DOUBT THAT ALL ARE DEAD

**Rescuers at Work Night and Day, but It Will Be Some Time Before the Bodies Are Reached.**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 20.—Twenty-four miners lost their lives to-day in the Nelson Mine entry No. 10, near Dayton, Tenn., by an explosion of fire damp. The explosion was succeeded by a terrific crash, which indicated that the roof of the passage through which they had entered had fallen in. No avenue of escape was left, and there is no possibility that any of them will be found alive.

The mine is the property of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, three miles from the town of Dayton, and is reached by a spur track. The men, who are both white and colored, including several boys, entered the mine to go to work at 7 o'clock this morning, but nothing of the awful catastrophe was known till 11 o'clock, when the drivers into Entry No. 10 found their way blocked by a solid wall of coal and slate.

The Nelson Mine has been worked for twelve years or more, and the entry where the unfortunate miners are entombed ran back more than two miles from the mouth of the mine. The mine is of the kind common in Southern coal fields, known as a drift, or level, veined mine, and worked in the direction of the vein, straight into the face of the mountain, but before entry is reached a long slope extends to a level several hundred yards below, at an angle of about 20 degrees. The cars are pulled up from the foot of the slope, where tram cars drawn by mules connect with it, to the outside by a cable, which hauls the coal up with remarkable rapidity.

Rescuing parties have been working vigorously all day trying to reach the entombed miners, but it is probable that they will be several days forcing an opening through the wall of fallen roofing, which must be made safe as they proceed. The foul air quickly exhausts the workmen, who are relieved by fresh hands.

The work will continue day and night till the bodies are recovered. At the drift mouth hundreds of women and children soon gathered, and the picture of their grief and despair is heartrending. Mothers wringing their hands, weeping daughters and little children, sweethearts and gray-headed grandparents are there, all in the greatest distress, for they have been told that there is no hope, and the spectacle of their woe is heart sickening.

The mine is ventilated by air shafts or passages. The caving of the wall is in the entry, and has cut off the draught and made death certain to those who breathed the poisoned air.

### RECOVERED FROM CUMNOCK MINE.

**The Number of the Dead May Be Raised to Forty-two.**

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20.—The bodies of thirty-five men have been recovered from the Cumnock Mine, in which there was an explosion yesterday.

The number of dead may reach forty-two, as several are yet unaccounted for. Mine officials assert that the total is only thirty-eight. They insist that the explosion of dynamite caused the disaster, while the miners say a gas explosion fired the dynamite.

Some of the bodies are burned beyond recognition. There is great difficulty in obtaining rescuers, as very few volunteers can be obtained.

It is thought that some of the bodies are caught under the timbers.

The force of the explosion was so great as to throw a thousand feet the "buggies" in which coal is carried.

### THE YELLOW PINE TIMBER OF THE SOUTH

**Importance of the Industry—New Measure Taken to Protect It.**

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Alabama Lumber Company, Limited, which was organized at Montgomery, Ala., on Saturday, completes the cordon of State organizations which are to protect the lumber interests of the South, so far as yellow pine is concerned. William E. Barns of St. Louis, editor of The Age of Steel and The St. Louis Lumberman, has reached New-Orleans after having attended the meeting at which the company was organized.

The Board of Directors, which was chosen a few days ago, will hold its initial meeting in Montgomery shortly for the purpose of choosing a manager for the company. Now that the Alabama Lumber Company, limited, has been organized, all of the Southern lumbermen, with the exception of those working in Georgia and Florida, come practically within the pale of one organization. Mr. Barns, in speaking of this condition of affairs, said:

"For a long time yellow pine has been an active competitor of white pine, and now that the white pine of the North is being so rapidly depleted, yellow pine is coming to the front. The annual output of Louisiana in yellow pine amounts to 400,000,000 feet. At $10 per 1,000 feet, this amounts to $4,000,000. The annual output of yellow pine in the Southern States, not including Georgia and Florida, amounts, in money, to $25,000,000. Every cent of this money is spent in the South for labor and supplies or invested here. When these figures are taken into consideration the importance of the Alabama organization, not alone to Louisiana, but to the whole South, is readily apparent.

"Eastern Louisiana lumbermen are interested directly in the Mutual Lumber Company of Mississippi. North Louisiana's lumber interests are represented by the Arkansas and Missouri Yellow Pine Lumber Company, while the yellow pine interests of Western Louisiana are guarded by the Union Lumber Company, with headquarters at Texarkana, Ark. With the exception of the yellow pine mills of Western Louisiana, the mills of Georgia, and the mills of Florida, every Southern yellow pine mill has the same scale of grades and specifications, and should sell from the same price list. Alabama was the last State to come in. The interests of Georgia and Florida are not identical with the interests of the other Southern States, nor are the interests of Western Louisiana. The yellow pine cut in the Western portion of this State all goes West.

"The consolidation of interests should prevent the yellow pine of the South from being cut down too rapidly and disposed of at a sacrifice. It should insure the disposal of every foot cut at a fair profit. When the immense amount of Southern capital invested in the yellow pine interests is considered, these precautions are recognized as not only advisable, but necessary. The export association formed at Mobile last Wednesday controls foreign shipments, and will work in harmony with the other companies named.

"Jan. 7 a meeting will be held in Birmingham, Ala., at which price list committees of the Mutual Lumber Company, the Arkansas and Missouri Lumber Company, and the Alabama Lumber Company, limited, will be present. It is probable that some changes of importance in the scale of prices will be made."

**Dumas's Unfinished Plays.**

From The London Daily News.

M. Alexandre Dumas has left two unpublished comedies, "La Route to Thebes" and "La Troublante." It is now known, however, that neither will ever see the light. Strict injunctions have been laid upon his executors by M. Dumas to burn all his unpublished manuscripts. The decision is regretted by his admirers, as great things were expected of one at least of these comedies, "La Troublante," which had been read to certain intimate friends, according to whom it was a masterpiece of wit and satire.

The fact is that as he got old Dumas, who was always a laborious writer, polishing and repolishing his sentences with infinite care, found it almost impossible to please himself. Latterly he has complained to M. Claretie that he was not well enough to revise the play he had promised to the Comédie Française. Not long ago, however, he wrote: "You shall have it before the end of the year, or I shall be dead." As was always the case, adds M. Claretie, he kept his word.

# MAY START A GENERAL STRIKE

**Clothing Contractors Will Post Their New Rules To-morrow—They Blame the Shop Delegates.**

The clothing contractors threaten to start a general strike among the Brotherhood of Tailors to-morrow by posting notices of their new rules in the 600 shops in this city. Should they carry out their threat, between 6,000 and 8,000 tailors will be idle. The Executive Committee of the contractors met yesterday at 200 East Broadway, and one of them said: "All the shops that are run by the members of the Contractors' Association will be shut down on Sunday."

Another contractor interrupted him. "Not shut down, but all will put up notices."

M. Driesen said the contractors were driven to take this step by the tyranny of the shop delegates, or Chairmen of the operatives, as they call them.

"These Chairmen," Driesen said, "can be very spiteful sometimes, when they want to annoy a contractor. First, the Chairman of the operatives will come and stop the work, and when he is through, a Chairman of the finishers will come and again interrupt work, and then the Chairman of the basters will do likewise.

"Before the present trouble began it was agreed to have a meeting of the contractors and a committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors. The latter failed to make their appearance, and then said they would first have to see a tailors' committee from Rochester. We waited and waited, but the committee never came."

At yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors, at 30 Suffolk Street, it was said that the contractors had been contemplating a lock-out of the brotherhood early in November, Meyer Schoenfeld, who is again the manager of the tailors, showed a circular calling for a meeting of the contractors and stating that the time had come when the contractors were in a position to throw off their burder and become again what they once were, and advocating a return to the task system.

### SOCIALISTS TO HAVE A BICYCLE CORPS

**J. Kraus Thus Hopes to Make "a Big Display and Propaganda."**

Before long wild-eyed and long-haired men who want to revolutionize society by any means may be seen scorching along the streets and country roads scattering Socialist tracts and leaflets.

John Kraus, a Socialist, who lives at 548 Eighth Avenue, has issued the following call to the members of the Socialist-Labor Party:

Comrades: Having spoken to quite a number of comrades who can ride a wheel and favor the formation of a bicycle club or corps whereby we can make a big display and propaganda with our literature around New-York, I would like to hear from all comrades and their friends who can ride a wheel and believe in our principles. So we can organize this Winter for action next Spring.

Kraus is said to have already received several favorable replies from zealous Socialists.

**Russian Sable.**

From The Spectator.

Russian sable, owes its warmth and gloss to the fact that the longer hairs, as well as the under fur, are absolutely uniform in size and "section." Thus, the sable tail makes a perfectly proportioned natural pendant to the skin when used as a cape, and the whole skin has the unity of a manufactured fabric, with the other qualities only found in natural fur. This pre-eminence of sable fur gives it a value in the most minute quantities. The longer hairs, or surplus pieces of the fur, are carefully saved and made into the best paint brushes, which always "keep a point"; and in the colormen's catalogues the price of these brushes is only approximately fixed, and varies according to the price of sables.

Sealskin and beaver fur are not only softer, but warmer than any of the furs which, at first sight, seem to approach them closely in color and texture. Hareskin can be clipped and dyed so as to resemble sealskin; but even if lined with wool it does not approach the pelagic fur in warmth or in lustre. The wonderful fineness of the under fur of the seal causes it to hold minute quantities of air in the infinitely small interstices between the hairs, and while the air inclosed is warmed by contact with the body, the fur is a non-conductor to the cold from without.

**Causes of Intemperance.**

From The Edinburgh Scotchman.

I think that temperance reformers would do well to consider more than they do the causes that lead to the drinking habit, and endeavor, if possible, to combat these. Instead of this they trust to lectures, and ranting, and the closing of public houses, and all such nonsense. There are in my village of about a thousand inhabitants at least fifteen inns. Now, I believe that if all were closed but one drinking would go on just the same, and that one single innkeeper would make his fortune. It is a curious thing to say, perhaps, but it is true that some men are born a glass too low. Their nerves are finely strung, they are easily raised to joy, and easily cast down. These men or women are very apt to become drunkards. This is the reason that so many geniuses go to the bad. Ill health is another cause of intemperance; tiredness and fatigue, dyspepsia, too jolly company, billiards, and card playing. Oh, if space permitted, I could name a score more, but last, though not least, comes the want of sympathy at home, and a scolding, sulking, or nagging wife.


## *Situations Wanted—Females.*

**Chambermaids.**

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; would assist with waiting, or would go as parlormaid; best city reference. 241 West 46th St.; ring janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—As good chambermaid and waitress or plain cook in a small family; good reference. Call, two days, at 319 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; willing to assist with waiting; reference from last employer. S., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

**Cooks.**

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; cook has long experience in good family cooking; chambermaid understands her business; willing to wait on a lady; references from first-class families. W., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family, by day, week, or month; would cook for luncheon or dinner parties; unexceptionable references. 211 East 26th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a neat German Protestant; excellent cook; very economical; thoroughly competent; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; good bread and biscuit baker; wages, $20 to $25; ten years' reference from last place. 157 East 33d St., near Lexington Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. M. J., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By experienced young woman; understands her business; in private family; city reference. R., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. M. C., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—In private family; would assist with washing; references. 606 Park Av., near 64th St.

**Day's Work.**

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day as laundress or housecleaning. 218 East 38th St., top floor, back.

**Dressmakers.**

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Work at home or by day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

**Governesses.**

GOVERNESS.—By a young gentlewoman, capable and educated, as duenna, lady's companion, or children's companion. Room 41, 2 Wall St.

GOVERNESS.—By French woman; would assist in household duties; best city references. Miss E. T., 348 West 14th St.

**Housekeepers.**

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By an experienced housekeeper in school, hotel, or private family, or as mother's assistant and companion W. T., 1,053 3d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable young woman in widower's family or to elderly couple. V. R., 224 East 32d St.

**Lady's Maids.**

MAID.—By German-American; experienced dressmaker; in fine American family. B. A., 750 3d Av.

**Laundresses.**

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes private families' wash at home; nice sunny yard; best city references. 230 East 75th St. Parlor floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

**Nurses.**

NURSE GOVERNESS.—By educated German girl; take care of children; able to teach music. M., Box 198 Times.

**Washing.**

SWEDISH HAND LAUNDRY.—Family washing, 60 and 70 cents dozen; work called for and delivered; references. Mrs. Bliesieco, 225 East 70th St.

WOMAN wants work by the day to wash and iron; other work if required. 236 West 19th St. Ring four bells.

## *Situations Wanted—Males.*

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.**

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**Butlers.**

BUTLER—COOK.—Thoroughly trained English servants in quiet place; town or country; good references. W. S., care of Mrs. Arnold, 140 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; willing and obliging; good reference; country preferred. A. B., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By trained Englishman; well up in his business; first-class reference. C. G., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

**Coachmen.**

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness; highest recommendations from prominent families; stylish appearance; expert driver; temperate, obliging, respectful. James, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him eight years; best personal reference from present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable and sober man; takes good care of property intrusted to him; experienced city driver; excellent references. T. P., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a respectable single Protestant; strictly temperate; experienced city driver; best city reference, written and personal. W. C., 334 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Strictly temperate; thoroughly competent in every particular; city or country; written and personal reference; late employers seen. P. Wall, 649 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; would take second man's place; first-class city driver; references. P. B., 203 West 40th St.

**Furnacemen.**

FURNACEMAN.—Take care of furnaces and sidewalk near 40th St.; references. S., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

**Grooms.**

WANTED.—Position as groom by respectable young man; first-class references from last employers. G. R. V., 166 East 38th St. Private stable.

**Valets.**

VALET.—By young man, French Swiss, as valet, good traveler, or to attend to old gentleman; best city reference. E. C., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

**Waiters.**

WAITER.—By a colored man as waiter in private family; first-class city reference. Waiter, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**Miscellaneous.**

AN ENGLISHMAN WISHES POSITION FOR whole or part time; at present engaged about four hours daily; plain writer; quick at figures. Englishman, 343 East 84th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—An expert bookkeeper is open to an engagement, or will write up and balance books; reference former employers; salary moderate. A., Box 188 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a competent double-entry bookkeeper as such or position of trust; first-class references; also fully understands German. A. J. Dietz, 212 East 49th St.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife; care of house for the Winter. W., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR.—Practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

## *Help Wanted—Females.*

WANTED.—Young German nurse with good references for child one month old. 209 East 42d St.

## *Help Wanted—Males.*

AGENTS WANTED for a new paying business; send your address to-day for samples and full particulars free. CHAS. MARSHALL, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced motormen and conductors for electric street railway, near New-York. Call, after 9 A. M., at billiard room, United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Pearl Sts., New-York; Pearl St. entrance.

WANTED—Watchmen, between 30 and 45 years of age, wanted to leave the city; must be reliable and temperate. Apply, after 9:30 A. M. Bring letters of recommendation. S. D. Burton, 103 Water St., New-York.


### *THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.*

**A Few Asperities.**

From The Hartford Religious Herald.

Self-love is a very prevalent form of idolatry.

Excess is in itself a sin, be the object good or bad.

The how is as much a part of the giving as the what.

The average man seems to think that the world was made for his especial benefit.

The one thing that a man doesn't like to do is generally the thing that he should do.

If we spent the time in improving the present that we do in regretting the past, the future would take care of itself.

If we cultivate the habit of only seeing the best in people, we shall be surprised to find out how good the world is after all.

If church members only tried as hard to attend prayer meeting as they do to get up an excuse for not going, how few would stay at home.

People who set out to rise in the world quite often land in the attic.

The world owes every man a living, but it takes work to collect it.

Happiness consists as much in expectation as it does in realization.

People who always have the last word don't always carry with it conviction.

There's lots of religion in a good meal of victuals if it is given to the right man at the right time.

Each man has his niche or corner in this world, and it is his business to search it out and then fill it.

Our love for humanity is truly wonderful, inasmuch as our neighbors' faults trouble us far more than our own.

Many a woman thinks she would like to go to a foreign land to work for the Lord who is not willing to be a missionary for him in her own home.

Rich men tell us that they are never happy and wish they had only a humble station in life. But we notice they keep occumulating wealth just the same.

**Fancies from the Modern Athens.**

From The Boston Transcript.

The nose is the scenter of civilization.

Every man has his prejudice and every woman her bias.

Positive, wait; comparative, waiter; superlative, get it yourself.

Better a posey in your buttonhole than the forefinger of your familiar bore.

A clock and a business concern have to be wound up when they run down.

The unsuccessful auction hunter finds that things won't down at his bidding.

"Alas! this fatal gift of booty," said the man who was arrested for receiving stolen goods.

The man with a bodily deformity will do his best to hide it; but what particular pains the most of us take to display our mental defects!

Fogg says that love is a sentiment, and marriage is business. But Fogg would be happier if he would mix a little sentiment with his business.

The homeliest of men is handsome in the eyes of his three-year-old, especially when he comes home laden with a sugar horse and a package of assorted candies.

Harry—What girl was that you had in tow last evening? Willy (indignantly)—What you are pleased to call tow is usually spoken of by people of culture as blonde tresses.

**The Solemn Sequel.**

From The Washington Star.

There comes a spectre to each feast,
A shadow hovers near
The holidays, where all seems praise
And hope and love and cheer.

A haunting dread there is that lurks
Amid the holly spray;
A sullen doubt which clings about
The grace of Christmas Day.

Hail to the gentle festival!—
Yet will I own to you,
Though men reprove, I cannot love
The day the bills fall due.

**Ready Explanation.**

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Why is it," asked the irritated father, "that you continually stand at the foot of your class?"

"'Cause," answered the lazy boy, "'cause they won't let me set down."